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House of Representatives

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007—Continued

□ 1800

When first responders cannot communicate with one another lives are lost, including theirs.

We need this additional $10.3 million so that it can be properly staffed to address a critical homeland security function: the ability for our first responders to communicate in real time, when needed and when authorized.

The offset from this will come from the $10.3 million reduction to the Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security account. I support TSA, but we do not need more money to contract out for private screeners. We do not accept this, on either side of the aisle.

So let us build on the success of SAFECOM. It is time for Congress to act and help the State and local emergency management personnel to do their job preparing our Nation and to ensure that our first responders have all the support that they need.

The amendment is supported again, Mr. Chairman, I cannot emphasize this enough, by the National Emergency Management Association and the International Association of Emergency Managers. They were just here a short time ago in Washington.

Again, I will end with an appeal to both the chair and the ranking member who have been most courteous today in our going through the tedious task of going through this.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION,
May 25, 2006.

Hon. BILL PASCRELL,
Ranking Member, House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR RANKING MEMBER PASCRELL: On behalf of the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), I would like to thank you for your efforts to enhance preparedness of state and local emergency management through your amendment to the FY 2007 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5441) to add an additional $40 million to the Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) program. We strongly support this amendment as the increase would enable state and local emergency management to address additional federal requirements such as updating and adopting plans for the National Response Plan and the National Incident Management System, conducting training on these plans and systems, and addressing the requirements of the National Preparedness Goal.

The most important and critical component for strengthening our national preparedness and response to disasters is federal funding. After modest increases, EMPG's growth rate has not kept pace with inflation or increased federal requirements. This year, of all years, the Administration is proposing to cut EMPG by $13.1 million, despite the $260 million shortfall identified by NEMA in a 2004 study. While last week the House of Representatives proposed to address this year's EMPG funds with a $3 million increase over the FY 2006 level, significant resources must be allocated to this vital program to ensure our nation's preparedness levels. NEMA is appreciative of Congress's recognition of the EMPG program, but this year we respectfully ask that Congress aggressively address the program's shortfalls. This amendment builds on this essential need and makes a significant down-payment to address the shortfall.

EMPG is the only source of funding to assist state and local governments with planning and preparedness/readiness activities associated with natural disasters. EMPG is the backbone of the nation's all-hazards emergency management system and the only source of direct federal funding to state and local governments for emergency management capacity building. EMPG is used for personnel, planning, training, and exercises at both the state and local levels. EMPG is primarily used to support state and local emergency management personnel who are responsible for writing plans, conducting training, exercises and corrective action, educating the public on disaster readiness and maintaining the nation's emergency response system. EMPG is being used to help states create and update plans for receiving and distribution plans for commodities and ice after a disaster, debris removal plans, and plans for receiving or evacuating people—all of these critical issues identified in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

EMPG is the only program in the Preparedness account within the Department of Homeland Security that requires a match at the state and local level. The match is evidence of the commitment by state and local governments to address the urgent need for all-hazards emergency planning, to include terrorism. EMPG requires a match of 50 percent from the state or local governments.

We appreciate your efforts to ensure adequate support for emergency management and look forward to continuing to work with you.

Sincerely,
BRUCE P. BAUGHMAN,
President and Director, Alabama Emergency Management Agency.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENCY MANAGERS,
May 25, 2006.

Hon. BILL PASCRELL, JR.,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PASCRELL: I've recently been informed of your amendment to H.R. 5441 which would increase the appropriation for the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) by an additional $40 million beyond the current mark-up of $186 million. The International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) is certainly in favor of any measure that would increase funding for this critically important program. As I stated in recent written testimony to the Appropriations Committee, we believe it is the single most effective use of federal funds in providing emergency management capacity to state and local governments. No other source of homeland security funding is based on a consensus building process determining outcomes and specific deliverables backstopped by a quarterly accountability process.

This program provides funding for the emergency managers who perform the role of the ''honest broker'' at the state and local level and who establish the emergency management framework for preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. EMPG funding provides the people who are legally responsible for creating a ''culture of preparedness'' at the state and local level.

EMPG funding has assumed a greater importance in light of recent catastrophic events and the responses to those events. For

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example, the President and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have tasked state and local government emergency managers with the responsibility to review their Emergency Operations Plans regarding the issue of evacuation. EMPG supports the people who have had the added responsibility of administering homeland security funding programs and additional planning efforts since 2001. Without more funding and people we can't reach the level of preparedness our nation deserves and our citizens demand. Your recognition of this need and your willingness to propose additional funding are supported and deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL D. SELVES, CEM,
First Vice President.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The amendment would increase funding for the emergency management performance grants by $40 million and $10.3 million for SAFECOM, and the offset would be, guess what, the poor old Under Secretary for Management. We have tried to dip into that well today 15 times, and every time we have said no because it would stop the Department's operations.

The committee already has in the bill $186 million for these grants. That is $16 million more than the President asked of us, and it is $2.8 million more than what we have in it right now.

So, you know, we have done well by this grant program. I cannot imagine somebody complaining about it.

Then you are taking the money out of the Under Secretary for Management, and that would either zero out or substantially decrease funding for absolutely critical programs that are designed to bring these 22 agencies into a single program, and so I would strongly oppose this amendment.

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

I rise in strong support of this amendment which would provide much-needed funding for interoperability.

Amazingly, we have made so little progress in solving the communications problems that plagued first responders on September 11 and in every other emergency in the last 15 years. SAFECOM, which has been tasked as the lead Federal agency for first responder communication issues, has only five employees and less than 1/100th of 1 percent of the Department of Homeland Security budget.

Due to its lack of resources, SAFECOM is just not meeting its objective. It has not adopted a single equipment standard. There is no long-term strategy to solve the interoperability problem. We are not prepared to effectively respond to any emergency unless our first responders on the ground are able to communicate with one another.

I ask my colleagues to let us move this amendment, let us support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARKEY:

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $14.7 million)''.

Page 28, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $14.7 million)''.

Page 31, line 1, after the dollar amount insert: ''(increased by $14.7 million)''.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, I hope everyone who has been watching this debate appreciates this free, online parliamentary lesson that we are conducting out here on the floor. My amendment has been redrafted in a way, working with the Parliamentarians, which I think is now completely in conformance with the rules of the House.

But what I have decided to do during the time that we have been actually working on the parliamentary questions is to change the amendment by reducing the amount that I am going to ask to be transferred over to the metropolitan medical response systems in the country. That decision rested upon kind of a suggestion that I take the money that we really need out of the Max HR program, this program which the unions of America are in opposition to, the National Treasury Employees Union, the American Federation of Government Employees. We have the Fire Chiefs of the United States who have endorsed my amendment.

Just to restate for those who were not listening earlier, the point of this is that we have learned a lot since this time last year when we were appropriating the last time; $30 million was inserted. And I want to congratulate the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Minnesota.

Again, the White House recommended no money. But we all know the critical role which the local police, the local fire, the local medical personnel are going to play in the event that, God forbid, there is ever a catastrophic event in a community.

We have also learned from this time last year of the inadequacy of local preparedness. Hurricane Katrina showed us how locally unprepared we are in our community. The Avian flu has only appeared as a major pandemic threat to our country since this time last year. We did not have that as part of our discussion.

What have we heard from the local level? We have heard that there is no capacity for just about any community in America to respond to the level of catastrophe that a terrorist attack, nuclear, biological or chemical; a hurricane of a magnitude of a three or higher; or an avian flu type of pandemic would present to a community.

So here in this amendment, what I am doing is increasing by $14.7 million the funding that will go out to these 125 largest of all metropolitan areas in the United States, so that at the State level and local level they can coordinate with the Federal Government and their police, fire and medical resources, so that there is a strategy to respond in the event of one of those catastrophes.

The money, again, will be coming out of the Max HR program. It is one that has already been tapped in this process. It is one that deals with the program which has come under assault from the unions of our country as being an assault upon their workplace.

So to the Members, I urge them to support this amendment. It will provide for those local heroes the help that they are going to need, the reinforcements that they are going to need in the event, and we know that no one community has an inevitable catastrophe, but we know that across the country, in any one year, it is inevitable that someone will be hit. This is a way of giving us that extra insurance policy so that the planning can be in place.

I urge an ''aye'' vote on the Markey amendment.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. No, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws his reservation.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman, as I understand his amendment, would take $14.7 million out of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management and provide that money to the metropolitan medical response teams.

Mr. Chairman, we have already provided $30 million in the bill for these teams. The budget request that came to us asked for zero, and the subcommittee and the committee decided these were worthwhile programs, doing great work, and we provided $30 million in the bill that we had to find from somewhere else.

Now, Mr. MARKEY wants to take another slug of money from the Office of the Under Secretary for Management. The poor guy's out of money. With the amendments that have been offered so far, there is no more money left in the Under Secretary For Management's account if those amendments pass, Mr. Chairman. So we have hit bottom and the Under Secretary for Management

and the management of the Department of Homeland Security, if these amendments pass, will go out of business.

So I urge a rejection of this amendment. I cannot see how the extra money would be used by the teams because we have already got $30 million in their account, and the offset would wreck the Department.

I urge a ''no'' vote.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts to speak again on the amendment?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I will not object at this point in time. I am serving notice, however, that this is the last time during the consideration of this bill that I will not object.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that, and I appreciate the gentleman not objecting at this time.

What I did was, to be honest with you, I truncated my statement when I rose this second time, that is, on this second iteration of the amendment, and I realize that many people an hour ago probably were not listening. So when the gentleman from Kentucky said that $30 million was in the budget, that was true and it remains true, and I do not contest that except in my earlier statement I made clear that, one, I praised him for putting in $30 million because the Bush administration wanted zero, but second, the $30 million number is the same number that was in last year's budget before Katrina, before the avian flu threat became clear, before all the lessons that this country has learned unfortunately through real life experience.

That is why I believe that we have to increase this budget by this near $15 million. That is what the fire chiefs are asking us for. That is what the unions are asking us for. In other words, the local police, the local fire, the employees in the hospitals all across the country, they are all saying: We are not prepared. Our emergency rooms will be overrun. We do not have the capacity to respond to a nuclear or chemical or biological event. We will be paralyzed in the first one hour. We need better metropolitan planning so that no one hospital, no one neighborhood is devastated.

So I am asking for the increase because of what we have learned over the last year, what we are seeing ourselves as Americans, horrified last Labor Day weekend, saw these people looking up, looking for help, and realizing there was no metropolitan medical response plan. We have learned in audits of plans across the whole country that there is still not in existence plans of a way that would adequately deal with this issue.

So, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for not objecting, and I urge the Members to support my amendment.

□ 1815

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

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

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

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

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment by Mr. KUCINICH of Ohio.

Amendment by Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

Amendment by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

Amendment by Mr. LANGEVIN of Rhode Island.

Amendment by Mr. STUPAK of Michigan.

Amendment by Mr. LYNCH of Massachusetts.

Amendment by Mr. PASCRELL of New Jersey.

Amendment by Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KUCINICH

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 170, noes 251, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 211]

AYES—170

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
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
Dicks
Doggett
Doyle
Emanuel
Engel
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gordon
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pomeroy
Rahall
Rangel
Ross
Rothman
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Shays
Sherman
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—251

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dingell
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Etheridge
Everett
Feeney
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Green, Gene
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Matheson
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary

Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Saxton
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Schwarz (MI)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Jones (OH)
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Paul
Pelosi
Snyder
Wilson (SC)

□ 1841

Messrs. GINGREY, LEWIS of California, PRICE of Georgia, BEAUPREZ, SERRANO, and Mrs. CUBIN changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. OBERSTAR changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF OHIO

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. POE). The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 167, noes 255, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 212]

AYES—167

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Chandler
Clay
Clyburn
Conyers
Costa
Costello
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Emanuel
Engel
Etheridge
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gonzalez
Goode
Gordon
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Kaptur
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (WI)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pombo
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
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)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Tancredo
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu

NOES—255

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Berman
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Cleaver
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cooper
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (AL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Farr
Feeney
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Green, Gene
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Matheson
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Porter
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
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
Strickland
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Towns
Turner
Upton
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Jones (OH)
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Paul
Snyder
Wilson (SC)

□ 1846

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 173, noes 249, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 213]

AYES—173

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boucher
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Costello
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dingell
Doggett
Emanuel
Engel
Etheridge
Fattah
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gerlach
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)

Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—249

Aderholt
Alexander
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Boyd
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
Cooper
Costa
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Farr
Feeney
Ferguson
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Olver
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salazar
Saxton
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Schwarz (MI)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Akin
DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Paul
Snyder
Wilson (SC)

□ 1852

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 205, noes 216, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 214]

AYES—205

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Emanuel
Engel
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Ford
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Gerlach
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kirk
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Leach
Lee
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
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
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Shays
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Wilson (NM)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—216

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Beauprez
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Feeney
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Poe
Pombo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Saxton

Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

DeLay
Diaz-Balart, M.
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Ney
Paul
Snyder
Wilson (SC)

□ 1855

Mr. FORD changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STUPAK

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 348, noes 74, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 215]

AYES—348

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chandler
Chocola
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole (OK)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Drake
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Graves
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McMorris
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
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
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Sodrel
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Strickland
Stupak
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—74

Alexander
Baker
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brown (SC)
Buyer
Calvert
Cantor
Carter
Coble
Conaway
Crenshaw
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Dreier
English (PA)
Frelinghuysen
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Granger
Hall
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hyde
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Keller
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Latham
Linder
Manzullo
Marchant
McCrery
Miller (FL)
Murtha
Neugebauer
Ney
Nunes
Otter
Oxley
Pearce
Pitts
Radanovich
Rehberg
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Simpson
Sullivan
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Walsh
Wamp
Wicker
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Lewis (CA)
Mollohan
Paul
Snyder
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote). Members are advised there is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1859

Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WELLER, and Ms. FOXX changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 197, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 216]

AYES—225

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Bradley (NH)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Butterfield
Camp (MI)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Castle
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Emanuel
Engel
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey

Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Ney
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Platts
Pomeroy
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Shays
Sherman
Simmons
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—197

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Beauprez
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Feeney
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Gutknecht
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Latham
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCaul (TX)
McCrery
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Poe
Pombo
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Murtha
Paul
Snyder
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote). One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1903

Mr. FOSSELLA changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 227, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 217]

AYES—188

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Costa
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan
Emanuel
Engel
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pickering
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Ramstad
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Rothman
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (VA)
Shays
Sherman
Shuster
Simmons
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wynn

NOES—227

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Feeney
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kaptur
Kennedy (MN)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McMorris
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Olver
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pitts
Poe
Pombo
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Saxton
Schmidt
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiberi
Turner
Udall (NM)
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Wu
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—17

Bachus
DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Hunter
Istook
Keller
Kennedy (RI)
McKeon
Mollohan
Murtha
Paul
Rogers (AL)
Snyder
Tiahrt
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote). One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1906

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 198, noes 224, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 218]

AYES—198

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Costa
Costello
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Emanuel
Engel
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
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
Price (NC)
Ramstad
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
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 (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
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
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Wilson (NM)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—224

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Berry
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
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cooper
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Feeney
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
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 (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Paul
Radanovich
Snyder
Wilson (SC)

□ 1916

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the Department of Homeland Security is currently in the process of consolidating its data center as part of its infrastructure transformation program.

The bill includes $41 million to establish services for a mirror data center to provide sufficient back-up and redundancy for the Department of Homeland Security data operations.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my friend from Virginia who shares my concerns.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, as the Department proceeds with the site selection for the mirror data services center, we feel it is important that all appropriate GSA site selection procedures be followed and that an RFP be issued clearly stating objective criteria for the site.

We seek your assistance in ensuring these procedures are used and that a proper RFP is issued.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. You have my assurances proper site selection procedures will be used.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DEFAZIO:

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

Page 5, line 19, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $11,500,000)''.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, this is a modified version of the amendment I offered earlier to bring the pay-out rates to sync. So I have reduced the additional funding for the Office of Inspector General to $11,500,000.

Now, at that level, that is way below the $1 recovery for $1 expenditure level for that office. If we put that additional funding in there, the taxpayers will save far in excess of that.

As I said earlier, 3,622 allegations are still pending and have not yet been investigated because of the backlog of that office. Quite simply, to respond to the chairman's concerns earlier, I

would see that this money could come from the what they call plus-up or that is, an increase of $3.4 million in the Chief of Staff's Office. The gentleman mentioned Office of the Under Secretary for Management earlier; that woman has resigned, and the office is vacant.

And then if we took the $7 million from the limousine account, we would have more than $11,500,000. I would recommend this as a good investment for the taxpayers of America.

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

The committee bill already provides $96 million plus for the Inspector General. That is an increase of $14 million over the current level. And of that increase, $11 million is to continue and expand audits and investigations related to the gulf coast hurricanes.

So we have already increased funding for the inspector general by 17 percent over current levels. And again, this money would come out of the Under Secretary of Management's Office. We have already cut $70 million from that office.

We are going to shut it down, and the Department will not be able to operate. So I urge a no vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MARSHALL

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARSHALL:

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $20,000,000)''.

Page 39, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky reserves a point of order.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, Chairman Rogers will be happy to know that the target of this amendment is also the Under Secretary of Management's budget, which still has money in it after our last series of votes.

Mr. Chairman, in the 1980s, we gave amnesty and told the American people that the flow of illegal immigrants from Mexico was going to stop. It has not. And one of the main problems that employers have right now is their ability to quickly and reliably identify whether or not a proposed employee is a legal resident of the United States.

In the President's budget, the President requested $110 million for the Employment Eligibility Verification Program. The committee has provided $90 million. Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and I have joined together to submit this amendment which would add $20 million to the Employment Eligibility Verification Program, which would bring it up to the level that the President has requested.

The moneys that are necessary to offset come from the Office of the Under Secretary For Management.

POINT OF ORDER

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

Mr Chairman, I ask for a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further Members wishing to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an inquiry if I could. Mr. Chairman, we have a CBO scoring.

Apparently, Mr. Chairman, I apologize, the amendment which has been provided and which is at the desk and which was announced is not the amendment that we have submitted.

What we would ask is permission to withdraw the amendment which has been submitted and actually submit the one that is supposed to have been submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that was read is what we are relying upon here.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, we have an amendment that proposes to cut $20 million, pardon me, cut $24 million from the Office of the Under Secretary of Management and add $20 million to the employment verification program.

CBO has scored it. We have been told that that is the appropriate amount to reduce the management budget by. I thought this amendment was at the desk. I am not somebody who delivered it for the purposes of this.

But we should have an amendment at the desk that provides to reduce by $24 million the management budget, and increase by $20 million the budget for the Employment Eligibility Verification Program. CBO says that is the appropriate scoring.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to withdrawal of the current amendment?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MARSHALL

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARSHALL:

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $24,000,000)''.

Page 39, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take a whole bunch of additional time repeating what I have previously said.

Right now we have a very difficult time where illegal immigration is concerned, and employers tell all of us that the system we have in place right now for identifying whether or not a proposed employee is a legal resident is broken. It simply does not work. The President has asked for $110 million to work on this problem. We propose in this budget to give him $90 million.

Mr. Chairman, I know the chairman supports the concept. The chairman and the committee chose not to give full funding. We simply recommend full funding, and we take the funds that are necessary from the Office of the Under Secretary of Management.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan joins me in this request.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MARSHALL) for offering this amendment, which I am proud to cosponsor.

Very simply, Mr. Chairman, this amendment would increase funding for the Employment Eligibility Verification Program. It is a very important program. It requires employers to verify the employment eligibility and identity documents presented to the employer and record the document information.

This program is a very important piece in our efforts to get control of our borders. One of the primary reasons so many immigrants, of course, come here illegally is to find work. That incentive only exists if jobs are available.

The vast majority of businesses do want to comply with the law and hire only those in the country legally. But because of a lack of a reliable verification system, they are unable to be certain that those that they seek to hire are actually here legally.

There are still other businesses that knowingly break the law in order to exploit cheap labor, and that has to be stopped. We are a Nation of laws, and the American people expect those laws to be followed. They have had enough of the current broken system, and we need to take action to ensure that only those that are in our country legally are able to find work.

This program is key to ensuring that businesses are complying with the labor and immigration laws of our Nation. The President has requested $110 million for this program in his fiscal year 2007 budget proposal.

As it stands, the legislation only provides for $90 million. And while I certainly understand and appreciate the chairman and the committee having very, very difficult decisions to make, I do believe the funding for this program is one of the most important things that we can do to cut down on

the flood of immigrants who are here illegally crossing our border.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is absolutely essential that we get control of our borders, and increased funding for employment eligibility verification will help us to do this.

□ 1930

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

The committee included 160 million dollars in the bill for USCIS salaries and expenses which is $115 million above the 2006 level. Their request included $110 million for the Employment Eligibility Verification program, mainly to fund development of new systems and intelligence communications, to support employer requests for confirmation of immigration status of their employees.

The bill provides $90 million. The reason that we did not fully fund that program is because they do not need that much money. This $90 million will be enough to begin the work needed to start defining systems needs and begin the design and procurement process. That is all they need for this. If we give them more, it will not be spent. They cannot spend more.

We could certainly use that money. Certainly the Under Secretary for Management can use that money. If we continue to dip into his account, he will not exist and that is very, very important to manage the whole Department. I understand the gentleman and the gentlewoman's point on this; however, when you think that this amount of money will be all that they can use to get the program up and running, I think you will be satisfied with it. I urge defeat of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MARSHALL).

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), $43,480,000, of which $18,000,000 is for the eMerge² Program: *Provided,* That $10,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Office of the Chief Financial Officer submits monthly budget execution reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives as required by section 529 of this Act.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), and Department-wide technology investments, $364,765,000; of which $79,521,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which $285,244,000 shall be available for development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security, and for the costs of conversion to narrowband communications, including the cost for operation of the land mobile radio legacy systems, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That none of the funds appropriated shall be used to support or supplement the appropriations provided for the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology project or the Automated Commercial Environment.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. POE

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. POE:

Page 4, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $41,000,000)''.

Page 4, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $41,000,000)''.

Page 14, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $41,000,000)''.

Page 14, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $41,000,000)''.

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment today because the Federal Government has failed to protect our Nation's interiors from illegals. We allow thousands a day to enter illegally in this country and do not know where they are or why they are coming here. It is a common understanding among illegals that once they get past the Border Patrols, which only patrols the first inner 30 miles of our borders, and get into the United States, they are home free in America. There are not enough interior officers to capture illegals.

What this shows us is we need a new approach, one centered on enforcing the Nation's interior. We send a mixed message when we say we are serious about border protection but give a wink and a nod to those who make it into the interior of this country. They know they will not be captured.

With the other Chamber passing sweeping immigration changes today that will undoubtedly place more of a burden on our Border Patrol, and even allow more illegal aliens to settle into the community, it is incumbent on this body to give communities more resources to clean up Federal failures. Increasingly, more of the burden of illegal immigration is falling on the shoulders of State and local governments to absorb the populations into their communities. The problem is particularly troubling in border communities and major trafficking routes in the Southwest. I know because I have been there and I have seen it.

Mr. Chairman, the first duty of government is to protect the citizens. The 287(g) program fulfills this duty. This program is a voluntary program that gives State and local enforcement, at their choosing, immigration enforcement training so they can protect their communities. The Nation has 750,000 State and local law enforcement, and they can be an effective force in assisting Federal authorities. The program is voluntary to local police if they choose to help enforce immigration laws.

For example, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the first in the Nation to enter into a 287(g) agreement, used trained officers to fight terrorism. Alabama has used these agreements to go after a growing human trafficking problem because the Federal ICE presence in Alabama was limited in their State to only three officers.

Los Angeles County is looking at the program to help identify and remove criminal aliens from their jails before they are released. This is a major problem as ICE estimates there are a half million criminal aliens in U.S. jails and prisons, and they have not been identified for removal to their countries. Without adequate action, many of these criminals could be released back into the community rather than being deported. A 287 agreement between ICE and local officials could result in more criminal aliens being identified and removed from the United States before they are released from jail and have to be rearrested.

Mr. Chairman, as a co-chair of the Congressional Victims Right Caucus, crimes committed by people who have no right to be here in the first place are especially troubling to me, especially if we have already had them in custody once.

Take into account the following cases: in Lake Worth, Florida, an illegal alien from the Bahamas named Milagro Cunningham took an 8-year-old girl to a nearby landfill where he proceeded to sexually assault her, choke her and leave her for dead in a rock-filled trash bin. Cunningham had been arrested three times by Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department prior to the incident and not once was his immigration investigated. If Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department had the authority under 287(g) and an agreement been in place, his status could have been verified and then turned over to Federal immigration for his removal from this country.

Angel Resendez, the notorious railroad killer, who sits now on Texas death row for 14 murders he committed in the United States, he came to this country illegally from Mexico. And during his killings, Resendez crossed the U.S. southern border with Mexico at will and managed to slip in and out of the hands of local law enforcement many times. Just think if 287(g) was enforced, we could have spared the lives of 14 people had local law enforcement had the training and authority to inquire into his legal status instead of letting him go.

The 287(g) programs can be expanded and modeled for any need, whether it is a task force investigating alien gangs such as the MS–13 or the document fraud rings or human smuggling.

While these examples show the great promise of 287(g) programs, the reality is Congress hasn't provided the funds to see how effective this program can really be. The authority has been available for 10 years, but since 2001 only funding has been allowed for 159 State and local officers. The fact of the matter is local law enforcement is going to come in contact with criminal aliens like Cunningham and Resendez during the course of their daily duties. Now, what are we going to do about that?

Today we have a choice. We can sit idly by and let these criminals slip through law enforcement's hands, or we can give our country's finest local and State in uniform the resources they need to protect and serve. We have the ability today to send a strong message that the lawlessness will not stand and we will preserve our first duty of government to protect the citizens.

This amendment today seeks to increase the 287(g) program by $41 million by removing the $41 million that is even above the President's request for the bureaucrat backup information technology center under the Chief Information Officer of the DHS. There is a growing need to expand these and I ask adoption of this amendment.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Poe amendment. Although I have some concerns about the intended use of the $41 million that is the subject of this amendment, I want to focus tonight on the offset.

My colleague from Texas proposes to offset the cost of his amendment with an equivalent reduction to the Office of Chief Information Officer, specifically targeting funds that the committee has included to cover the establishment of a mirror, or back-up, data center.

It has been 4 years now since the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, and we are still at least months away from consolidating and securing data that is essential to protecting the homeland. Agreeing to the Poe amendment would strip funds intended for the establishment of this second data center which we should be accelerating, not delaying.

To take on face value that this funding is not important because it was not part of the President's budget request is to abandon this institution's responsibility and authority. We are responsible for overseeing the Department's budget and operations, and this additional funding is the result of our subcommittee's best judgment.

Having a mirror data center for the Department of Homeland Security is not only desirable; it is essential. If last hurricane season taught us anything, it is that we need to be fully prepared for the next disaster. The Poe amendment would compromise that preparedness. I urge colleagues to reject it.

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

I want to identify with the remarks just made by the gentleman from North Carolina. It is urgent, in my judgment, that Mr. POE secures more money for the 287(g) program. I think that is an essential matter that needs to be taken care of, to get State and local law enforcement assistance in the enforcement of the immigration laws. We will never be able to get enough border control to completely handle the problem in my judgment, unless we get the active assistance of State and local law enforcement, as authorized and funded.

In the bill we provided $5.4 million for training of local law enforcement officers in participation in 287(g) and the President's border supplemental proposes a $50 million increase. So we are going to get that money that Mr. POE would like for us to have; we are just going to get it from another source.

I agree with the gentleman from North Carolina on the need to keep the money in the Chief Information Officer's account for the data center. And it will assist, those data centers will assist the border effort to be sure that we keep out people that should not be in the country. We cannot do it without a coordinated data collection center, and that is what this bill includes $41 billion for.

Currently, the Department has 17 of these centers scattered all over the country, largely a legacy of consolidating multiple agencies when we formed the Department. Running those multiple data floors is expensive. It hinders information sharing. It creates security vulnerabilities. The Department estimates that consolidation to twin facilities as the bill proposes will save $50 million each year, starting in 2009, with two mirror sites.

The current information silos scattered across the Department will be done away with, allowing a consolidated view of information, a critical element of information sharing. Having information at twin sites allows it to be under one security umbrella, leaving fewer opportunities to compromise secure information.

The first center is being built in Stennis, Mississippi. The Department plans to release a request for information to begin the competitive process to locate a surface for a second mirror facility this year. Without a redundant data center, should something happen to this Stennis facility, DHS would not be able to operate. People could not cross the border. Travelers would stop at airports. Coast Guard data would be lost.

So I urge the Members to reject this amendment so that we can have the data centers that are absolutely vital to the successful operation of the Department and the battle to keep illegals out of the country.

I would point out again to Mr. POE that when the President's border supplemental passes, you will get not just the $41 million you seek, but $50 million dollars. So we are with you. We are just doing it a different way. I urge a defeat of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for information analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), $298,663,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, of which not to exceed $5,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR FOR GULF COAST REBUILDING

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding, $3,000,000: *Provided*, That $1,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Federal Coordinator submits to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report related to Federal rebuilding efforts.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $96,185,000, of which not to exceed $100,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

UNITED STATES VISITOR AND IMMIGRANT STATUS INDICATOR TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses for the development of the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology project, as authorized by section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1365a), $362,494,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $312,494,000 may not be obligated for the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology project until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for expenditure prepared by the Secretary of Homeland Security that—

(1) meets the capital planning and investment control review requirements established by the Office of Management and Budget, including Circular A–11, part 7;

(2) complies with the Department of Homeland Security information systems enterprise architecture;

(3) complies with the acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government;

(4) includes a certification by the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Homeland Security that an independent verification and validation agent is currently under contract for the project;

(5) is reviewed and approved by the Department of Homeland Security Investment Review Board, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Office of Management and Budget; and

(6) is reviewed by the Government Accountability Office.

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, and agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports; purchase and lease of up to 4,500 (3,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; $5,435,310,000; of which $3,026,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which not to exceed $45,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not less than $162,976,000 shall be for Air and Marine Operations; of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; and of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That for fiscal year 2007, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be $35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available to compensate any employee of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be available for the site acquisition, design, or construction of any Border Patrol checkpoint in the Tucson sector: *Provided further*, That the Border Patrol shall relocate its checkpoints in the Tucson sector at least once every seven days in a manner designed to prevent persons subject to inspection from predicting the location of any such checkpoint: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $115,000,000 shall be for the Secure Border Initiative Technology and Tactical Infrastructure (SBInet) program, project, and activity, to remain available until expended, of which $25,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for expenditure prepared by the Secretary of Homeland Security that—

(1) defines activities, milestones, and costs for implementing the program;

(2) demonstrates how activities will further the goals and objectives of the SBI, as defined in the SBI multi-year strategic plan;

(3) identifies funding and the organizational staffing (including full-time employee equivalents, contractors, and detailees) requirements by activity;

(4) reports on costs incurred, the activities completed, and the progress made by the program;

(5) includes a certification by the Chief Procurement Officer of the Department of Homeland Security that procedures to prevent conflicts of interest between the prime integrator and major subcontractors are established and that an independent verification and validation agent is currently under contract for the project;

(6) is reviewed and approved by the Department of Homeland Security Investment Review Board, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Office of Management and Budget;

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

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

(9) is reviewed by the Government Accountability Office.

□ 1945

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KING of Iowa:

Page 7, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 14, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer the King-Shadegg-Souder amendment. It is an amendment that transfers $2 million for the Shadow Wolves. They are a unique organization that takes the funding from Customs and Border Patrol and shifts it over to ICE, and the intention is to transfer Shadow Wolves over to ICE, that $2 million.

That would take care of the salaries and expenses and the appropriations accordingly. The intent is to make sure that this specialized unit called the Shadow Wolves, who have shown so much efficiency with their border patrol and their drug interdiction and the unique skills that they have, can be protected and enhanced and encouraged and their unique culture can be expanded.

They now work within the Tohono O'odham Reservation in southern Arizona. They control 76 miles of that border which is 2.8 million acres. Their record has been astonishing, Mr. Chairman, and I have been down there to review their work and gotten to know some of them. We tried to work out a solution here by which they can be encouraged and enhanced.

One of the people who has a great voice for Native Americans all across this country is the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) to whom I would be happy to yield.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KING of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this important amendment that will aid the outstanding work of the Shadow Wolves.

The Shadow Wolves, who were recognized by Congress in 1972, patrol the international land border within the Tohono O'odham Indian Nation in the State of Arizona. The Shadow Wolves' officers are Native Americans who combine modern technology and traditional Native American tracking techniques. Their unit includes the Blackfoot, Cheyenne and Pima tribes. Their motto is: ''In brightest day, in darkest night, no evil shall escape my sight, for I am the Shadow Wolf.''

Mr. Chairman, these agents, numbering only 16, have combined to seize an average of over 100,000 pounds of illegal narcotics annually. In some years, they intercept as much as a third of all the marijuana stopped by Customs officials in Arizona.

This commonsense amendment is budget neutral. It will merely transfer the Shadow Wolves' unit funding from Customs and Border Patrol to Immigration and Customs enforcement.

Funding for the Shadow Wolves should not be held hostage by internal power struggles within the Department of Homeland Security. Instead, they should be funded and allowed to operate to their fullest potential.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Iowa for bringing this excellent amendment to the floor.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KING of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana, the chairman of the Government Reform Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman, and I want to thank Chairman ROGERS and the committee for being willing to hopefully support this amendment and continue to work in conference.

This is a major breakthrough. This is something we have been working towards for years to keep this unit together.

I want to thank Julie Miers and Deb Spiro of the CBP and the ICE assistant secretary, Chairman KING and Chairman LUNGREN and the Homeland Security authorizing committee.

This is something that is finally happening, and it is an exciting time for one of the most critical drug trafficking organizations in the sense of they break the drug trafficking, they break the smuggling and trafficking inside of the Native American reservation. It is something we ought to be working to preserve, and I want to thank the committee for working with us and all the others, as well as the agencies.

This is a historic night that we have been working towards for 4 to 6 years. I thank you very much.

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman has offered a very helpful amendment, and I congratulate him on that and those who are supporting the amendment, and the committee would like to accept it.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and I am grateful for his work on all of our security in this Nation, and I am hopeful that as we go forward to conference we could have a better look at the finances required to keep the Shadow Wolves as vital as we can.

With that, I encourage support of the amendment, the King-Souder-Shadegg amendment, and I thank the chairman.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. REYES

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair notes that the amendment addresses a portion of the bill not yet read for amendment.

Is there objection to consideration of the amendment at this time?

Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REYES:

Page 7, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $1,950,000,000)''.

Page 11, line 2, strike the period at the end and insert a colon.

Page 11, after line 2, insert the following: *Provided further*, That, of the total amount provided, $1,700,000,000 shall be for an additional 10,000 Border Patrol agents: *Provided further*, That, of the total amount provided, $250,000,000 shall be for expanding the Border Patrol Training Academy to accommodate training for such additional Border Patrol agents.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky reserves a point of order.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, before being elected to Congress, I served for 26½ years in the United States Border Patrol, including 13 of those as sector chief in McAllen and El Paso, Texas. I have years of experience patrolling the desert of the U.S.-Mexico border region, supervising thousands of hard-working, dedicated Border Patrol agents and doing anything within my power to strengthen our borders and to reduce illegal immigration.

However, Mr. Chairman, it does not take that kind of experience to know that this bill fails to provide the funding required to hire and train the Border Patrol agents that we need to secure our Nation's borders.

Instead of funding the 2,000 new Border Patrol agents authorized under the 9/11 Commission legislation passed by this very Congress in 2004, the bill before us today provides only enough money for 1,200 new agents.

Mr. Chairman, I ask you, what kind of logic is it to spend $1.9 billion to deploy our already overburdened National Guard troops to the U.S.-Mexico border on a supposedly temporary basis but then fail to provide the resources necessary to hire and train an adequate number of Border Patrol agents who are charged with securing our Nation's borders? From my perspective, Mr. Chairman, it is flawed logic, and it is also bad policy.

That is why I am offering this amendment with my friend and colleague from Texas, Representative Solomon Ortiz, who also has many years of law enforcement experience as a sheriff in the border region and today represents a border district.

Our amendment would provide the funds necessary to hire and train 10,000 new Border Patrol agents, which is in line with what Congress authorized in the 9/11 Commission bill. It would also about double the current size of the U.S. Border Patrol, which is about what we need to do in my opinion before we can reassess whether or not we have achieved operational control of our borders.

Mr. Chairman, many of my congressional colleagues talk a great deal about border security. Yet, when it comes time to actually fund additional Border Patrol agents or other necessary security personnel, equipment and technology, we always come up very short. From my perspective, I guess this bill is no different. What is it going to take for us to start putting our money where our mouth is?

With that, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

POINT OF ORDER

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I do make a point of order against the amendment because it is in violation of section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The Committee on Appropriations filed a suballocation of budget totals for fiscal year 2007 on May 18. The adoption of this amendment would cause the subcommittee suballocation for budget authority made under section 302(b) to be exceeded and is not permitted under section 302(f) of the Act.

I ask for a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any Members who wish to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I believe that we are long overdue in taking the proper action to fund our United States Border Patrol. I have heard a number of my colleagues come on this floor and criticize them, because they get erroneous information, I might add, from members of the Minutemen project. The Minutemen project came about because of the frustration that the general population was feeling at our inability to control this Nation's borders.

If, in fact, this amendment is ruled out of order, and in fact we cannot come up with the $1.9 billion that are necessary to fund the Border Patrol so they can control the border, then why is it that we spend so much time talking tough about border enforcement, talking tough about stopping an invasion, talking tough about securing the border at a time when we are at war with terrorists?

All of the talk in the world does not translate to resources for the United States Border Patrol. All the talk in the world does not stop terrorists from coming into this country, but what we do need to do is recognize that the Border Patrol needs additional staffing. They need additional equipment. They need additional technology. The President went on national TV to make that point.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman would suspend, the Chair is constrained to point out that remarks need to be directed to the point of order as opposed to the merits of the amendment. Does the gentleman wish to be heard on the point of order raised by the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. REYES. No, thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further Members wishing to speak on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair is authoritatively guided under section 312 of the Budget Act by an estimate of the Committee on the Budget that an amendment providing any net increase in new discretionary budget authority would cause a breach of the pertinent allocation of such authority. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas would increase the level of new discretionary budget authority in the bill and, as such, the amendment violates section 302(f) of the Budget Act. The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For expenses for customs and border protection automated systems, $451,440,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $316,800,000 shall be for the development of the Automated Commercial Environment: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $216,800,000 may not be obligated for the Automated Commercial Environment until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for expenditure prepared by the Secretary of Homeland Security that—

(1) meets the capital planning and investment control review requirements established by the Office of Management and Budget, including Circular A–11, part 7;

(2) complies with the Department of Homeland Security information systems enterprise architecture;

(3) complies with the acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government;

(4) includes a certification by the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Homeland Security that an independent verification and validation agent is currently under contract for the project;

(5) is reviewed and approved by the Department of Homeland Security Investment Review Board, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Office of Management and Budget; and

(6) is reviewed by the Government Accountability Office.

CBP AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION, OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND PROCUREMENT

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including operational training and mission-related travel, and rental payments for facilities occupied by the air or marine interdiction and demand reduction programs, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, $373,199,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft that are one of a kind and have been identified as excess to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year 2007 without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $6,800,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives receive a report on the April 25, 2006, unmanned aerial vehicle mishap.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MICA

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MICA:

Page 13, lines 13 and 14, after ''the Committee on Appropriations'' insert '', the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,''.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate consideration of my amendment by the subcommittee.

This amendment adds the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to the list of committees to receive a report on the April 25, 2006, unmanned aerial vehicle mishap.

The operation of Customs and Border Protection unmanned aerial vehicles sometimes occurs and has occurred in our National Airspace System, and that is also taking place along our Nation's southern border, and perhaps eventually that will also occur on the northern border.

All Customs and Border Protection UAV operations are conducted now in compliance with the Federal Aviation Administration with an FAA-issued Certificate of Authorization. It sets forth various restrictions and conditions of operation.

Operations will take place within an FAA-established Temporary Flight Restriction area.

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The operations of UAVs outside the restricted airspace, in the integrated airspace with manned vehicles, poses some unique safety issues for the FAA. Information indicates that the unmanned aerial system accident rate is two to three orders of magnitude greater than it is for manned systems. That is why it is important that the Customs and Border Protection UAV, which was involved in a mishap on April 25, 2006, and operating again within this space and under an FAA-issued certificate of authorization, should also be under the jurisdiction or at least the concern of this report provided to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. This accident is being investigated by the National Safety Transportation Board with the assistance of the FAA.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House has great interest in learning about this accident, particularly as the FAA is developing regulations and procedures for the integration of these UAV vehicles into our National Air System for the future.

It is a minor amendment, but it does recognize some of the jurisdictional interests of our committee, and I ask for its consideration.

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman has offered a very helpful amendment and certainly should be accepted.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Aviation Subcommittee, which the gentleman chairs, has a very direct interest in the flights of the UAVs as it relates to commercial aviation especially.

So I thank the gentleman for the amendment.

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman for his consideration and also for his acceptance of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration, $175,154,000, to remain available until expended.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of immigration and customs laws, detention and removals, and investigations; and purchase and lease of up to 2,740 (2,000 for replacement only) police-type vehicles, $3,843,257,000, of which not to exceed $7,500,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations pursuant to section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); of which not to exceed $15,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which not less than $102,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness of the child pornography tipline; of which not less than $203,000 shall be for Project Alert; of which not less than $5,400,000 may be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); and of which not to exceed $11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled illegal aliens: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of $35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes and in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, $15,770,000 shall be for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor in fiscal year 2007, of which not to exceed $6,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. REYES

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REYES:

Page 14, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $2,050,000,000)''.

Page 15, line 9, insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided further*, That, of the total amount provided, $2,050,000,000 shall be for necessary detention bed space, personnel, and removal costs to end ''catch and release''

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I rise today as a Member who represents a border community who has always been concerned about our national security and our border security. Today, still, our border security is driven by money not policy, and certainly not in the best interest of our security. This amendment gives DHS the necessary funds, $2.05 billion, to fund the 35,000 beds they have stated they need to eliminate the budget-driven catch-and-release policy.

What has appalled so many of us is that DHS is catching and releasing thousands of illegal immigrants into the general population of the United States because they simply do not have the detention space to hold them. These illegal immigrants, also referred to as OTMs, or other than Mexicans, are given what they refer to as ''walking papers'' and are released on their own recognizance with an order to appear voluntarily at a deportation hearing weeks after their release. In fact, Mr. Chairman, they are asked where they are traveling to in order to give them a hearing near their final destination. Of those released, about 5 percent actually return for this hearing. But that number is probably high, in my opinion.

This is hurting the morale of our U.S. Border Patrol agents and is a misguided process. Because of catch-and-release, the number of immigrants who have come across our borders has significantly increased. According to the

April 2006 DHS Inspector General report, here is what underfunding border security means to this country: 774,112 illegal immigrants were apprehended during the past 3 years. Of those, 280,987, or approximately 36 percent, were released largely due to lack of personnel, bed space, and funding.

The report also says that the number of illegal immigrants apprehended in the U.S. is increasing, while personnel and bed space levels are declining. In the 2 years just after 9/11, illegal immigrants captured in the U.S. rose some 19 percent, from 231,000 to about 275,000.

This remains a prominent national security risk. And I am including for the RECORD a news story about how the deportations work. These OTMs include aliens from countries whose governments support state-sponsored terrorism as well as those from countries of special interest who promote, produce or protect terrorist organizations and their members. They also include aliens who should be identified, detained, and removed under the DHS's Criminal Alien Removal Program, but who are not included in that program because there is no funding.

The 9/11 Commission recognized this national security risk and recommended to us in Congress that we fund 8,000 detention beds each year for the next 5 years, for a total of 40,000 beds. We passed these recommendations into law in December of 2004, yet this Congress has not funded those very recommendations. In fact, the homeland security appropriations bill that we have before us today includes funding for only about 4,800 detention beds. That is approximately 3,100 less than what the 9/11 Commission said was the minimum that we should be doing to increase our security. Last year, the Congress funded only 4,250 detention beds. That is 3,700 short of what the 9/11 Commission recommended.

Our willful neglect of our border security has angered our fellow citizens. As a political gesture, this administration and this Congress want to build walls and militarize the border as a response. That is not what we need. We need to keep our promises to the American people and fund those promises that we have made. We must send a clear message that when you cross our borders illegally, you will be caught and detained.

Believe me, Mr. Chairman, I, as well as every Member in this House, understand the fiscal situation that we are in. However, time after time we seem to find money for other things. Why can't we find the money for our detention space which we desperately need and which is directly related to the security of this country? Compromising border security is not the way to trim our deficit.

We are long past the point of an emergency and must include this money to protect our borders, to protect our country, and to get us out of this crisis that we have worked our way into.

POINT OF ORDER

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky insist upon his point of order?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I do, Mr. Chairman.

I make a point of order against the amendment because it is in violation of section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The Committee on Appropriations filed a suballocation of budget totals for fiscal year 2007 on May 18. The adoption of this amendment would cause the subcommittee's suballocation for budget authority made under section 302(b) to be exceeded, and is not permitted under section 302(f) of the act.

I ask for a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any Members wishing to speak on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

For the reasons stated in the Chair's ruling on the prior amendment by the gentleman from Texas, the point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account, not to exceed $516,011,000, shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally-owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration, $26,281,000, to remain available until expended.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

AVIATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing civil aviation security services pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107–71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), $4,704,414,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, of which not to exceed $3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided,* That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $3,740,866,000 shall be for screening operations, of which $136,000,000 shall be available only for procurement of checked baggage explosive detection systems and $94,000,000 shall be available only for installation of checked baggage explosive detection systems; and not to exceed $963,548,000 shall be for aviation security direction and enforcement: *Provided further,* That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: *Provided further,* That the sum herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2007, so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than $2,284,414,000: *Provided further,* That any security service fees collected in excess of the amount made available under this heading shall become available during fiscal year 2008: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, the share of the cost of the Federal Government for a project under any letter of intent shall be 75 percent for any medium or large hub airport and not more than 90 percent for any other airport, and all funding provided by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, or from appropriations authorized under section 44923(i)(1) of title 49, United States Code, may be distributed in any manner deemed necessary to ensure aviation security and to fulfill the Government's planned cost share under existing letters of intent: *Provided further,* That no funding may be obligated for air cargo security, other than that for air cargo inspectors, canines, and screeners, until a detailed air cargo security action plan addressing each of the recommendations contained in the 2005 Government Accountability Office Report (GAO–06–76) on domestic air cargo security is provided to the Committee on Appropriations and Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives: *Provided further,* That beginning in fiscal year 2007 and thereafter, reimbursement for security services and related equipment and supplies provided in support of general aviation access to the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport shall be credited to this appropriation and shall be available until expended solely for those purposes: *Provided further,* That none of the funds in this Act shall be used to recruit or hire personnel into the Transportation Security Administration which would cause the agency to exceed a staffing level of 45,000 full-time equivalent screeners.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing surface transportation security activities, $37,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

For necessary expenses for the development and implementation of screening programs of the Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing, $74,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing transportation security support and intelligence pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107–71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), $523,283,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $5,000,000 may not be obligated until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed expenditure plan for explosive detection systems refurbishment, procurement, and installations on an airport-by-airport basis for fiscal year 2007: *Provided further,* That this plan shall be submitted no later than 60 days from the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FOSSELLA

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOSSELLA:

Page 18, line 22, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $20,000,000)''.

Page 28, line 23, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

Page 29, line 15, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

Page 29, line 18, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Fossella-Crowley amendment, and I first want to thank Chairman ROGERS for the tough task he has of putting together a good bill.

My amendment would increase by $20 million the High Density Urban Area Program by transferring that same amount from the TSA Transportation Security Support appropriation of $523 million. The President's budget funded the High Density Urban Area Grant Program, also known as UASI grants, at $838 million. The underlying legislation funds it at $750 million, an $88 million shortfall.

In short, Mr. Chairman, we are here in large part because of what happened on September 11. It happened in 2001 and it happened in New York City. So it is a grim reminder of what needs to be done in protecting our homeland. Just yesterday, a Pakistani man was convicted for plotting to plant a bomb at the Herald Square subway station in midtown Manhattan.

It is clear that New York City, like other major cities, still remains exhibit A, and this grant program helps cities combat terrorism. New York City alone dedicates $200 million and 1,000 police officers to combat terrorism, and they are still $263 million short to do that for the people of New York City and those who tour.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this amendment.

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentleman. This is an excellent amendment. It increases the funding for the UASI program for the cities the Department has determined are at greatest risk.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I join proudly with my colleagues, Mr. FOSSELLA and Mr. CROWLEY from just across the river, on introducing this very important amendment.

The Secretary of Homeland Security, Michael Chertoff, has stated that the administration will continue to champion funding based on risk and needs in order to ''ensure that our finite resources are allocated and prioritized successfully.''

UASI recipients are determined through a robust risk formula that considers three primary variables: consequences, vulnerability, and threats. Factors such as the presence of international borders, population and population density, the location of critical infrastructures, formal mutual aid cooperation, law enforcement investigations, and enforcement activities are also considered in correlation with the risk formula developed under this.

These risk factors are precisely the kind of factors that should be the ones that govern more of our homeland security spending. Simply put, money needs to go where the threat is. Places like New York City and northern New Jersey are those risk areas. Our police departments, our fire departments, our emergency management officials, all these men and women are doing their best to prevent terrorist attacks and prepare for worst-case scenarios. So we here in Congress should do our best to see that those in the most risky areas get the tools they need to keep America safe.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FOSSELLA. I just would like to thank my colleague from New York as well, Mr. CROWLEY, for being supportive; and perhaps the gentleman from New Jersey would yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I would be glad to yield.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding. I also want to thank the chairman for allowing this discussion here this evening, as well as the ranking member, and for their agreeing to this amendment.

This $20 million to this much-needed fund will not only support New York City and New Jersey but other major metropolises around the country, high-threat, high-risk areas. I thank you again for your support for this amendment, in particular my cosponsor of the amendment, Mr. FOSSELLA.

Mr. Chairman, first, after talks with the Majority and Minority, I understand this amendment will be accepted by the Chair and Ranking Member, and I thank you for that.

I understand the Committee may have some concerns about this program—but it has proven itself for our major urban areas.

Working in a bipartisan manner, Representative SERRANO, Representative BILL YOUNG, Representative FOSSELLA and myself sat down and crafted this program for the FY 2003 Omnibus, recognizing a gaping hole in homeland security funds for our major urban areas—those high target areas, like New York City, Houston, Washington, DC or Chicago, among other major cities.

The gaping hole was our government's ignoring the unique and most pressing needs of our major urban areas, therefore, the birth of the High Threat, High Density Urban Area Program.

This program is the only homeland security program specifically targeted towards those municipalities with the greatest threat and vulnerability for terror attacks.

With skewed homeland security formulas distributing a portion of all funds equally to all states—ignoring basic security realities—this program is a breath of fresh air, providing funds to those areas deemed at greatest risk of attack.

This program has been extremely successful over the years and has provided resources to those communities at greatest risk of attack.

Unfortunately, and not due to the hard work of Chairman ROGERS or Ranking Member SABO, this year's Homeland Security bill reduces the funding for this important high threat high density program by over $7 million below last year's enacted amount.

This amendment increases this urban area account by $20 million—or an increase of $12.7 million over last year and $20 million greater then in this original bill. We offset this funding from TSA—Headquarters Administration.

As Representative FOSSELLA stated our offset is aimed at the $292 million in the bill allocated for funding their Headquarters Administration at TSA—not for the intelligence or intelligence technology under the TSA title.

This offset does not threaten air safety or national security. In fact, our amendment will increase the security of Americans. This urban area program is the front line program to fund first responders, firefighters, EMT's and others who are on the front line defending our cities everyday from terrorist threats.

I was recently in 81. Louis with my colleague RUSS CARNAHAN who invited me to the Arch Way, to talk about the pressing needs of first responders and how our Federal Government continues to underfund the frontline in the war on terror.

We need to send a message to the firefighters, police officers, EMT's and others that we will as a Congress stand behind these everyday heroes to ensure that they receive the assistance they need to do their job.

I am pleased that this amendment will be accepted and, I thank the Chair and Ranking Member.

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The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

We are making good progress on the bill. I would encourage Members who have amendments who want to be heard to come to the floor to be available to offer their amendments so we can move through this process as quickly as possible. I would hope Members would be here to offer their amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Air Marshals, $699,294,000.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the United States Coast Guard not otherwise provided for; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note); and recreation and welfare; $5,481,643,000, of which $340,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities; of which $24,255,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which not to exceed $3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this or any other Act shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with shipping commissioners in the United States: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for yacht documentation under section 12109 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from yacht owners and credited to this appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the environmental compliance and restoration functions of the United States Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, $11,880,000, to remain available until expended.

RESERVE TRAINING

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; $122,348,000.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equipment, as authorized by law; $1,139,663,000, of which $19,800,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); of which $24,750,000 shall be available until September 30, 2011, to acquire, repair, renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment; of which $15,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2011, to increase aviation capability; of which $101,823,000 shall be available until September 30, 2009, for other equipment; of which $24,450,000 shall be available until September 30, 2009, for shore facilities and aids to navigation facilities; of which $81,000,000 shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs; and of which $892,640,000 shall be available until September 30, 2011, for the Integrated Deepwater Systems program: *Provided*, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard is authorized to dispose of surplus real property, by sale or lease, and the proceeds shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available until September 30, 2009: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in conjunction with the President's fiscal year 2008 budget, a review of the Revised Deepwater Implementation Plan that identifies any changes to the plan for the fiscal year; an annual performance comparison of Deepwater assets to pre-Deepwater legacy assets; a status report of legacy assets; a description of the competitive process conducted in all contracts and subcontracts exceeding $5,000,000 within the Deepwater program; and the earned value management system gold card data for each Deepwater asset: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a comprehensive review of the Revised Deepwater Implementation Plan every five years, beginning in fiscal year 2011, that includes a complete projection of the acquisition costs and schedule for the duration of the plan through fiscal year 2027: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall annually submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget is submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard that identifies for each capital budget line item—

(1) the proposed appropriation included in that budget;

(2) the total estimated cost of completion;

(3) projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next five fiscal years or until project completion, whichever is earlier;

(4) an estimated completion date at the projected funding levels; and

(5) changes, if any, in the total estimated cost of completion or estimated completion date from previous future-years capital investment plans submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

Provided further, That the Secretary shall ensure that amounts specified in the future-years capital investment plan are consistent to the maximum extent practicable with proposed appropriations necessary to support the programs, projects, and activities of the Coast Guard in the President's budget as submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for that fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any inconsistencies between the capital investment plan and proposed appropriations shall be identified and justified: *Provided further*, That no funding may be obligated for the Rescue 21 vessel subsystem until a vessel solution has been provided to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

ALTERATION OF BRIDGES

For necessary expenses for alteration or removal of obstructive bridges, as authorized by section 6 of the Truman-Hobbs Act (33 U.S.C. 516), $17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; $13,860,000, to remain available until expended, of which $495,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): *Provided*, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

RETIRED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, $1,063,323,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

PROTECTION, ADMINISTRATION, AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 755 vehicles for police-type use, of which 624 shall be for replacement only, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of American-made motorcycles; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees where a protective assignment during the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee requires an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at a post of duty; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if approval is obtained in advance from the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives; research and development; grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; and payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; $954,399,000, of which not to exceed $25,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That up to $18,000,000 provided for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading, $2,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Secret Service submits a comprehensive workload re-balancing report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that includes funding and position requirements for current investigative and protective operations: *Provided further*, That the United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from Executive agencies and entities, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under this heading at the end of the fiscal year.

INVESTIGATIONS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for investigations and field operations of the United States Secret Service, not otherwise provided for, including costs related to office space and services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the Secret Service, $312,499,000, of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; of which $2,366,000 shall be for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children; and of which $5,445,000 shall be a grant for activities related to the investigations of missing and exploited children and shall remain available until expended.

SPECIAL EVENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service to perform protective functions related to special events, $20,900,000, to remain available until expended, of which $18,400,000 shall be for protection activities related to presidential campaigns in the United States, and of which $2,500,000 shall be for extraordinary costs of National Special Security Events.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, repair, alteration, and improvement of facilities, $3,725,000, to remain

available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading, $1,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Secret Service submits a revised master plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the James J. Rowley Training Center.

TITLE III—PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY

PREPAREDNESS

UNDER SECRETARY FOR PREPAREDNESS

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Preparedness, the Office of the Chief Medical Officer, and the Office of National Capital Region Coordination, $39,468,000, of which $15,000,000 shall be for the National Preparedness Integration Program: *Provided*, That not to exceed $7,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $4,400,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the final National Preparedness Goal.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JINDAL

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JINDAL:

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

Mr. JINDAL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to enhance the real-time capabilities assessments. The events of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita highlighted serious flaws and deficiencies in our national response plan, the National Incident Management System, and State and local regional responses that were caused by a lack of valid, real-time data related to resident capabilities.

For example, one Texas community had an overflow of special needs residents that were using dance studios, abandoned shopping centers even though it was determined later there were over 10,000 special needs beds available within 100 miles.

The city of New Orleans had an emergency excavation plan, but it couldn't be executed as written because assumed capabilities not functional and prior coordination of assets were not implemented. Response plans called for the utilization of National Guard troops even though at the time of Hurricane Katrina one of the designated units was deployed to Iraq.

Hundreds of thousands of hours were spent on phone calls and e-mails to obtain real-time capability information, finding suitable replacements or options, or to redirecting assets from locations with excess capabilities to those with critical needs.

The underlying bill takes important steps to build upon the existing Department of Homeland Security requirements to build a national assessment and reporting system by September 30, 2006.

The intent of my amendment is to further direct the Department to develop a system that verifies and validates in real-time what qualified assets are available in order to meet emergent or anticipated events, even when the information supplied is coming from disparate or incompatible databases.

These technologies are already being used by the Department of Defense and should be applied toward DHS preparedness goals.

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The gentleman has offered an excellent amendment, and we accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JINDAL).

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. Chairman, I intended to offer and withdraw an amendment tonight in order to make the point that over the last generation, Congress has created barriers to keeping and creating jobs in America.

One of those barriers is excessive regulations, and I was trying to make the point that whenever this government makes regulations, they should take into consideration that the competitiveness of America is very important, not only for today and today's economy, but for the next economy.

Many countries are preparing for the future economy, and this country seems to be trying to erect new barriers to making us more competitive.

In deference to the Members' time tonight, I know the hour is getting late and we have much work to accomplish, I will not be offering the amendment. But I do want to leave the House with this point, that we must look forward to the next economy and remove barriers that have been created so we can bring jobs back to America and create more jobs.

Mr. JINDAL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. At what point in the bill is your amendment?

Mr. JINDAL. It is in title III, page 34.

The CHAIRMAN. The reading has not progressed to that point yet.

Without objection, we will proceed to that point in the bill.

There was no objection.

The text of the bill through page 35, line 13 is as follows:

OFFICE OF GRANTS AND TRAINING

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, including grants to State and local governments for terrorism prevention activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $2,524,000,000, which shall be allocated as follows:

(1) $545,000,000 for formula-based grants and $400,000,000 for law enforcement terrorism prevention grants pursuant to section 1014 of the USA PATRIOT ACT (42 U.S.C. 3714): *Provided*, That the application for grants shall be made available to States within 45 days from the date of enactment of this Act; States shall submit applications within 90 days after the grant announcement; and the Office of Grants and Training shall act within 90 days after receipt of an application: *Provided further*, That no less than 80 percent of any grant under this paragraph to a State shall be made available by the State to local governments within 60 days after the receipt of the funds.

(2) $1,165,000,000 for discretionary grants, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, of which—

(A) $750,000,000 shall be for use in high-threat, high-density urban areas;

(B) $200,000,000 shall be for port security grants pursuant to the purposes of section 70107(a) through (h) of title 46, United States Code, which shall be awarded based on risk and threat notwithstanding subsection (a), for eligible costs as described in subsections (b)(2) through (4);

(C) $5,000,000 shall be for trucking industry security grants;

(D) $10,000,000 shall be for intercity bus security grants;

(E) $150,000,000 shall be for intercity rail passenger transportation (as defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code), freight rail, and transit security grants; and

(F) $50,000,000 shall be for buffer zone protection grants:

Provided, That for grants under subparagraph (A), the application for grants shall be made available to States within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act; States shall submit applications within 90 days after the grant announcement; and the Office of Grants and Training shall act within 90 days after receipt of an application: *Provided further*, That no less than 80 percent of any grant under this paragraph to a State shall be made available by the State to local governments within 60 days after the receipt of the funds.

(3) $75,000,000 shall be available for the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program.

(4) $339,000,000 for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs:

Provided, That none of the grants provided under this heading shall be used for the construction or renovation of facilities, except for a minor perimeter security project, not to exceed $1,000,000, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to grants under subparagraphs (B), (E), and (F) of paragraph (2) of this heading: *Provided further*, That grantees shall provide additional reports on their use of funds, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for law enforcement terrorism prevention grants under paragraph (1) of this heading and discretionary grants under paragraph (2)(A) of this heading shall be available for operational costs, to include personnel overtime and overtime associated with the Office of Grants and Training certified training, as needed.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For necessary expenses for programs authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), $540,000,000, of which $500,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and $40,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 34 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a), to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 percent of this amount shall be available for program administration.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

For necessary expenses for emergency management performance grants, as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of

1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $186,000,000: *Provided*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3 percent of the total appropriation.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year 2007, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security to be necessary for its radiological emergency preparedness program for such fiscal year: *Provided*, That the methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees: *Provided further*, That fees received under this heading shall be deposited in this account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, 2007, and remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses of the United States Fire Administration and for other purposes, as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the Homeland security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), $46,849,000.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses for infrastructure protection and information security programs and activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), $549,140,000, of which $464,490,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, $10,000,000 shall not be available for obligation for management and administration until the Department of Homeland Security has released the National Infrastructure Protection Plan: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, $10,000,000 shall not be available for obligation for management and administration until the Department has submitted its national security strategy for the chemical sector report.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGIONAL OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for administrative and regional operations, $254,499,000, including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.): *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

READINESS, MITIGATION, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

For necessary expenses for readiness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities, $238,199,000, including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.): *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $20,000,000 shall be for Urban Search and Rescue Teams, of which not to exceed $1,600,000 may be made available for administrative costs: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $20,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a catastrophic planning expenditure plan.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JINDAL

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JINDAL:

Page 34, line 20, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Mr. JINDAL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to reduce FEMA waste, fraud, and abuse.

In the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, FEMA provided $2,000 in individual and household program payments to affected households. Individuals could apply for disaster assistance using the Internet or telephone.

As of mid-December, such payments totaled $5.4 billion with almost half of that, $2.3 billion, in the form of expedited assistance.

According to Social Security Administration data, FEMA made millions of dollars in payments to thousands of registrants who submitted false Social Security numbers. According to a GAO study, 165 of 248 sampled registrations contained false Social Security numbers, and 80 of 200 alleged disaster addresses were false.

This amendment says that FEMA should implement a fully tested process that can provide real-time access to data required to validate identities and addresses for those seeking disaster assistance.

While FEMA has taken certain steps to curtail waste, fraud and abuse within its program, more needs to be done.

The intent of my amendment is to direct FEMA to implement an identity verification system that assures disaster assistance payments are made only to qualified individuals. In a statement I will submit for the RECORD, I have some specific criteria that will be used.

The intent of my amendment is to allocate $1 million to FEMA to implement an identity verification system that assures disaster assistance payments are made only to qualified individuals.

Specifically by (1) establishing detailed criteria for registration and provide clear instructions to registrants on the identification information required, (2) creating a field within registration that asks registrants to provide their name exactly as it appears on their Social Security Card in order to prevent name and social security mismatches, (3) fully field testing the identity verification process prior to implementation, (4) ensuring that call center employees give real-time feedback to registrants on whether their identities have been validated, and (5) establishing a process that uses alternative means of identity verification to expeditiously handle legitimate applicants that are rejected by identity verification controls.

I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for their work on this bill and their consideration of my amendment.

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The gentleman has offered another excellent amendment, and we are happy to accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JINDAL).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JINDAL) having assumed the chair, Mr. GILLMOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5441) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITING AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5441, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the majority leader has announced that we will conclude the business of the House this evening with votes no later than 10, and so with that in mind, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during further consideration of H.R. 5441 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 836, notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no further amendment to the bill may be offered except:

Pro forma amendments offered at any point in the reading by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate;

The additional amendments specified in this order; and

Amendments en bloc specified in this order;

It shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or a designee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to offer amendments en bloc as follows:

Amendments en bloc shall consist of amendments that may be offered under this order;

Such amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, except that modifications shall be reported, shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole;

All points of order against such amendments en bloc are waived;

The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc;

The additional amendments specified in this order are as follows:

An amendment by Mr. NADLER striking language on sodium-iodide;

An amendment by Mr. GORDON regarding funding limitation on energy efficiency in Federal buildings;

An amendment by Mr. OBEY regarding funding levels and tax cuts;

An amendment by Mr. DOOLITTLE regarding funding limitation on expedited removal;

An amendment by Mr. CAMPBELL of California regarding funding limitations on 642(a) of the IIAIRA;

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas regarding funding limitation on DHS closures in Texas;

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas regarding funding limitation on termination of FEMA financial assistance;

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas regarding funding limitation on lawsuits against FEMA;

An amendment by Mr. MARKEY regarding funding limitation on air cargo security;

An amendment by Mr. FILNER regarding funding limitation on USIA grants;

An amendment by Mr. DEAL of Georgia regarding funding limitation on birthright citizenship;

An amendment by Mr. POE regarding funding limitation on Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative;

An amendment by Mr. ENGEL regarding funding limitation on alternative fuel vehicles;

An amendment by Mr. TANCREDO regarding funding limitation on temporary protective status for certain Central Americans;

An amendment by Mr. KINGSTON regarding funding limitation on volunteer surveillance on the border;

An amendment by Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey regarding funding limitation on adult entertainment, clown and puppet shows, and other activities;

An amendment by Mr. PICKERING regarding funding limitation on certain FEMA contracts;

An amendment by Mr. TANCREDO regarding funding limitation on diversity visa program;

An amendment by Ms. FOXX regarding funding limitation on Louis Vuitton handbags;

An amendment by Mr. BISHOP of New York regarding funding limitation on reimbursement of attorneys fees;

An amendment by Ms. BERKLEY regarding funding limitation on threat assessments related to certain populations;

An amendment by Mr. MICA regarding funding limitation on personnel at opt-out airports;

An amendment by Mr. TIERNEY regarding funding limitation on LNG;

An amendment by Mr. CULBERSON regarding funding limitation on CIS benefits and background checks;

An amendment by Mr. KUHL of New York regarding limousine service and fire protection funding; and

An amendment or amendments by Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky regarding funding levels.

Each additional amendment may be offered only by the Member named in this request or a designee, except as otherwise specified, shall be considered as read, shall not be subject to amendment except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the Subcommittee on Homeland Security each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of debate; and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

Except as otherwise specified, each additional amendment shall be debatable for 10 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. An amendment shall be considered to fit the description stated in this request if it addresses in whole or in part the object described.

□ 2030

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I was simply confused by one thing the gentleman said. It was my understanding that the agreement would reflect an understanding that the last vote would begin around 10 o'clock. I thought I heard the gentleman say that, under this motion, the last debate would conclude at 10 o'clock.

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, my understanding from the majority leader's office is that the votes would be concluded by that time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation with the notation to Members it would be helpful if they would get here to the floor so we can dispose of as many amendments tonight as possible so that we have as few amendments as possible left when we return after the recess, because we do have a lot of other bills we need to get done. I thank the gentleman for helping to work this out.

Mr. SABO. If the gentleman would yield, visiting with Ms. JACKSON-LEE, I think she only has one amendment left that she wants offered, and I think there are three on the list.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. If the gentleman would yield, her rights are protected. She does not have to offer it.

Mr. SABO. She will only offer one.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, JUNE 2, 2006, TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight, June 2, 2006, to file a privileged report, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, JUNE 5, 2006, TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight, June 5, 2006, to file a privileged report, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5254, REFINERY PERMIT PROCESS SCHEDULE ACT

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109–482) on the resolution (H. Res. 842) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5254) to set schedules for the consideration of permits for refineries, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 836 and rule

XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5441.

□ 2035

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5441) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, with Mr. GILLMOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the amendment by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JINDAL) had been disposed of.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, no further amendments to the bill may be offered except those specified in the previous order of the House of today, which is at the desk.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for countering potential biological, disease, and chemical threats to civilian populations, $33,885,000.

DISASTER RELIEF

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $1,662,891,000, to remain available until expended.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program, as authorized by section 319 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5162), $569,000: *Provided*, That gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall not exceed $25,000,000: *Provided further*, That the cost of modifying such loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a).

FLOOD MAP MODERNIZATION FUND

For necessary expenses pursuant to section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101), $198,980,000, and such additional sums as may be provided by State and local governments or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of such Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3 percent of the total appropriation.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), $128,588,000, which shall be available as follows: (1) not to exceed $38,230,000 for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and (2) not to exceed $90,358,000 for flood hazard mitigation, which shall be derived from offsetting collections assessed and collected pursuant to section 1307 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4014), to remain available until September 30, 2008, including up to $31,000,000 for flood mitigation expenses under section 1366 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4104c), which amount shall be available for transfer to the National Flood Mitigation Fund until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That in fiscal year 2007, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund in excess of: (1) $70,000,000 for operating expenses; (2) $692,999,000 for commissions and taxes of agents; (3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and (4) $50,000,000 for flood mitigation actions with respect to severe repetitive loss properties under section 1361A of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4102a) and repetitive insurance claims properties under section 1323 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4030), which shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3 percent of the total appropriation.

NATIONAL FLOOD MITIGATION FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Notwithstanding subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (b)(3), and subsection (f), of section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c), $31,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, for activities designed to reduce the risk of flood damage to structures pursuant to such Act, of which $31,000,000 shall be derived from the National Flood Insurance Fund.

NATIONAL PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION FUND

For a predisaster mitigation grant program under title II of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5131 et seq.), $100,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That grants made for predisaster mitigation shall be awarded on a competitive basis subject to the criteria in section 203(g) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5133(g)), and notwithstanding section 203(f) of such Act, shall be made without reference to State allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds: *Provided further*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3 percent of the total appropriation.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

To carry out an emergency food and shelter program pursuant to title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.), $151,470,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent of the total appropriation.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

For necessary expenses for citizenship and immigration services, $161,990,000: *Provided*, That $47,000,000 may not be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a strategic transformation plan for United States Citizenship and Immigration Services that has been reviewed and approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security and reviewed by the Government Accountability Office.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conduct of and participation in firearms matches and presentation of awards; public awareness and enhancement of community support of law enforcement training; room and board for student interns; a flat monthly reimbursement to employees authorized to use personal mobile phones for official duties; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; $210,507,000, of which up to $43,910,000 for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training shall remain available until September 30, 2008; of which $300,000 shall remain available until expended for Federal law enforcement agencies participating in training accreditation, to be distributed as determined by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for the needs of participating agencies; and of which not to exceed $12,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That section 1202(a) of Public Law 107–206 (42 U.S.C. 3771 note) is amended by striking ''5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''December 31, 2009'', and by striking ''250'' and inserting ''350''.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction, and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, $42,246,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this appropriation from government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and for management and administration of programs and activities, as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), $180,901,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, $98,000,000 may not be obligated until the Under Secretary submits a detailed expenditure plan for fiscal year 2007 programs and operations to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects; development; test and evaluation; acquisition; and operations; as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); and the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles, $775,370,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, $400,000,000 may not be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a report prepared by the Under Secretary that describes Science and Technology's progress to address financial management deficiencies; improve its management controls; and implement performance measures and evaluations.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 42, line 11, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order to that portion of the bill?

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against the phrase beginning with the comma on page 38, line 11, through ''funds'' on line 14.

This provision violates clause 2 of rule XXI. It changes existing law and therefore constitutes legislating on an appropriation bill in violation of the House rules.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any Members wishing to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this provision explicitly supersedes existing law. The provision therefore constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the provision is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

For necessary expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, including nuclear detection research, development, testing and evaluation, acquisition, operations, management and administration, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $178,000,000 shall be for the purchase and deployment of radiation detection equipment in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture; and of which not to exceed $85,200,000 shall be for radiological and nuclear transformational research and development; and of which not to exceed $30,468,000 shall be for the management and administration of these programs and activities: *Provided*, That no funds provided in this Act shall be used to create a Sodium-Iodide Manufacturing Program until the Office demonstrates that Advanced Spectroscopic Portal monitors will significantly speed commerce, reduce the costs of secondary inspection, or significantly increase sensitivity over current generation Radiation Portal Monitors.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NADLER:

Page 42, line 24, through page 43, line 5, strike '': Provided,'' and all that follows though ''Radiation Portal Monitors.''.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to ensure the rapid deployment of the ''next generation'' Radiation Portal Monitors at our Nation's ports. This bill prohibits the agency from spending funds on this critical port security program. My amendment would strike that prohibition.

Earlier this month the House passed the SAFE Port Act to enhance security at United States ports. During consideration of that bill, I tried to offer an amendment to require that every single container be scanned for radiation and density before it is loaded onto a ship bound for the United States. The Republican leadership opposed that effort. One of the main claims made by my friends on the other side of the aisle was that the technology did not exist to adequately scan containers and that current radiation portal monitors create too many false alarms.

Imagine my surprise to discover that the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office at the Department of Homeland Security has, in fact, already developed the ''next generation'' Radiation Portal Monitors. These new Advanced Spectroscopic Portal, ASP, monitors use sodium-iodide crystals to detect the unique signature of materials inside a container. They give us more accurate information about what is in the box. They can tell us exactly what is causing the radiation alarm to go off, whether it is a false alarm or not. Port security officials can know if radiation is coming from kitty litter or from construction material or from a real threat, and they will not have to shut down the entire port of New York or Long Beach whenever an alarm goes off.

But there is a catch. Only one company, a French company, currently produces sodium-iodide crystals. So DHS plans to spend about $20 million to encourage more companies to increase domestic production of these crystals. This makes perfects sense. DHS needs to do this to assure that full-scale production of ASP monitors can begin next year and to get them installed at our ports as quickly as possible, and we should not be beholden in any event to one foreign company for a product that is so critical to our national security.

Shockingly, however, this bill contains language prohibiting DHS from taking steps to increase the domestic production of sodium-iodide crystals until the agency can prove that ASP monitors meet certain criteria, certain extraneous criteria. This delay makes no sense.

The Republicans in particular should love these ASP monitors. They were developed by the Bush administration. They reduce false alarms. And if they are really concerned about the cost of these scanners, they should support increasing domestic production of sodium-iodide crystals so that the one French company that makes this material cannot control the cost.

We are, after all, at war with the terrorists. We have serious loopholes in our port security system, and we know that terrorists could use shipping containers to bring nuclear bombs into American cities. We must act with urgency to get better container scanning equipment in place, and we must stop creating roadblocks to scanning the containers.

Democrats have consistently supported scanning every container to make sure that terrorists do not use them to bring nuclear bombs into American cities. We have tried on several occasions to force the Bush administration and the Republicans in Congress to scan every container. The Republicans claim the technology didn't exist. That is untrue. DHS now says they have the technology. This provision that my amendment would eliminate would stop DHS from deploying the best container scanning equipment to port security officials around the country.

We must not tolerate and we must not create any delays in protecting the American people from a terrorist attack. So I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment that would permit the spending of the money to deploy the sodium-iodide crystals and the scanning equipment so that we can get this container scanning equipment to our ports as fast as possible.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

I, too, am a great proponent of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and believe we need to get the best radiation detection systems to our borders as quickly as possible.

That said, I still believe money should be spent wisely. GAO points out that there is no evidence the Advanced Spectroscopic Portal Monitors are any better than the RPMs going into place today, but they cost four times as much. If the less expensive RPMs work just as well, let us buy them. However, I understand DNDO is completing a cost-benefit analysis that will tell us if the investment in the more expensive ASP systems is wise. If they are a wise investment, this provision will harm no one. If they are a poor investment, it will slow down the crystal production program, and it should. Just because we like a program does not mean that we should not provide sound oversight or to waste taxpayers' dollars.

I urge Members to reject this amendment.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have left?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not require DHS to deploy this equipment. If it is not better, I wonder why we spend half a billion dollars developing it. This lets the DHS make the decision. If they decide this equipment is better, they can deploy it. If they decide it is not better, they do not have to.

All this says is that we are not going to put language in the bill that will prevent DHS from using its own judgment to deploy it until they can demonstrate that it would significantly speed commerce and do various other things. If this will significantly improve the protection of our people, we ought to deploy it, but my amendment would leave that decision to the Bush administration.

Do they not trust the Bush administration to make the best decision on this? Why should we tie their hands? That is what this amendment says.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 502. Subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act, the unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this Act: *Provided*, That balances so transferred may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2007, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or House of Representatives for a different purpose; or (5) contracts out any functions or activities for which funds have been appropriated for Federal full-time equivalent positions; unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2007, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by the Congress; or (3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress; unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriations, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer under this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsection (b) of this section and shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations after June 30, except in extraordinary circumstances which imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.

SEC. 504. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2007 from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2007 in this Act shall remain available through September 30, 2008, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided: *Provided*, That prior to the obligation of such funds, a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives for approval in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 505. Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2007 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2007.

SEC. 506. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

SEC. 507. None of the funds in this Act may be used to make a grant allocation, discretionary grant award, discretionary contract award, or to issue a letter of intent totaling in excess of $1,000,000, or to announce publicly the intention to make such an award, unless the Secretary of Homeland Security notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at least 3 full business days in advance: *Provided*, That no notification shall involve funds that are not available for obligation.

SEC. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 509. The Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall schedule basic and/or advanced law enforcement training at all four training facilities under the control of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to ensure that these training centers are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year.

SEC. 510. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for expenses of any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus.

SEC. 511. None of the funds in this Act may be used in contravention of the applicable provisions of the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.).

SEC. 512. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authority of the Office of Personnel Management to conduct personnel security and suitability background investigations, update investigations, and periodic reinvestigations of applicants for, or appointees in, positions in the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, Analysis and Operations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Directorate for Preparedness, and the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security is transferred to the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That on request of the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of Personnel Management shall cooperate with and assist the Department in any investigation or reinvestigation under this section: *Provided further*, That this section shall cease to be effective at such time as the President has selected a single agency to conduct security clearance investigations pursuant to section 3001(c) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 50 U.S.C. 435b(c)) and the entity selected under section 3001(b) of such Act has reported to the Congress that the agency selected pursuant to such section 3001(c) is capable of conducting all necessary investigations in a timely manner or has authorized the entities within the Department of Homeland Security covered by this section to conduct their own investigations pursuant to section 3001 of such Act.

SEC. 513. (a) None of the funds provided by this or previous appropriations Acts may be obligated for deployment or implementation, on other than a test basis, of the Secure Flight program or any other follow on or successor passenger prescreening program, until the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies, and the Government Accountability Office reports, to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House

of Representatives, that all ten of the elements contained in paragraphs (1) through (10) of section 522(a) of Public Law 108–334 (118 Stat. 1319) have been successfully met.

(b) The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted within 90 days after the Secretary provides the requisite certification, and periodically thereafter, if necessary, until the Government Accountability Office confirms that all ten elements have been successfully met.

(c) Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a detailed plan that describes (1) the dates for achieving key milestones, including the date or timeframes that the Secretary will certify the program under subsection (a); and (2) the methodology to be followed to support the Secretary's certification, as required under subsection (a).

(d) During the testing phase permitted by subsection (a), no information gathered from passengers, foreign or domestic air carriers, or reservation systems may be used to screen aviation passengers, or delay or deny boarding to such passengers, except in instances where passenger names are matched to a Government watch list.

(e) None of the funds provided in this or previous appropriations Acts may be utilized to develop or test algorithms assigning risk to passengers whose names are not on Government watch lists.

(f) None of the funds provided in this or previous appropriations Acts may be utilized for data or a database that is obtained from or remains under the control of a non-Federal entity: *Provided,* That this restriction shall not apply to Passenger Name Record data obtained from air carriers.

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

SEC. 515. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to process or approve a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 for services provided as of June 1, 2004, by employees (including employees serving on a temporary or term basis) of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security who are known as of that date as Immigration Information Officers, Contact Representatives, or Investigative Assistants.

SEC. 516. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to maintain the United States Secret Service as anything but a distinct entity within the Department of Homeland Security and shall not be used to merge the United States Secret Service with any other department function, cause any personnel and operational elements of the United States Secret Service to report to an individual other than the Director of the United States Secret Service, or cause the Director to report directly to any individual other than the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SEC. 517. None of the funds appropriated to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided,* That the Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into an agreement to perform such service on a fully reimbursable basis.

SEC. 518. The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with industry stakeholders, shall develop standards and protocols for increasing the use of explosive detection equipment to screen air cargo when appropriate.

SEC. 519. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) shall utilize existing checked baggage explosive detection equipment and screeners to screen cargo carried on passenger aircraft to the greatest extent practicable at each airport: *Provided,* That TSA shall report air cargo inspection statistics quarterly to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, by airport and air carrier, within 45 days after the end of the quarter: *Provided further,* That the appropriation for ''Aviation Security'' in this Act is reduced by $100,000 for each day beyond such deadline that such quarterly report is not provided.

SEC. 520. None of the funds available for obligation for the transportation worker identification credential program shall be used to develop a personalization system that is decentralized or a card production capability that does not utilize an existing government card production facility.

SEC. 521. (a) RESCISSION.—From the unexpended balances of the United States Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'' account specifically identified in the Joint Explanatory Statement (House Report 109–241) accompanying Public Law 109–90 for the Fast Response Cutter, the service life extension program of the current 110-foot Island Class patrol boat fleet, and accelerated design and production of the Fast Response Cutter, $79,347,002 are rescinded.

(b) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.—For necessary expenses of the United States Coast Guard for ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'', there is appropriated an additional $79,347,002, to remain available until September 30, 2009, for the service life extension program of the current 110-foot Island Class patrol boat fleet and the acquisition of traditional patrol boats (''parent craft'').

SEC. 522. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by any person other than the privacy officer appointed pursuant to section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 142) to alter, direct that changes be made to, delay, or prohibit the transmission to the Congress of any report prepared pursuant to paragraph (6) of such section.

SEC. 523. No funding provided by this or previous appropriation Acts shall be available to pay the salary of any employee serving as a contracting officer's technical representative (COTR), or anyone acting in a similar or like capacity, who has not received COTR training.

SEC. 524. Except as provided in section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, funds appropriated or transferred to Transportation Security Administration ''Aviation Security'' and ''Administration'' for fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for procurement and installation of explosive detection systems for air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems: *Provided,* That these funds shall be subject to section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 525. Using funds made available in this Act, and within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security shall revise DHS MD 11056 to include the following: (1) that information that is three years old and not incorporated in a current, active transportation security directive or security plan shall be determined automatically to be releaseable unless, for each specific document, the Secretary makes a written determination that identifies a compelling reason why the information must remain SSI; (2) incorporation of common and extensive examples of the individual categories of SSI information cited under 49 CFR 1520(b)(1) through (16) in order to minimize and standardize judgment by covered persons in the application of SSI marking; and (3) that in all judicial proceedings where the judge overseeing the proceeding has adjudicated that a party needs to have access to SSI information, the party shall be deemed a DHS Covered Person for purposes of access to the SSI information at issue in the case unless TSA or DHS demonstrates a compelling reason why the specific individual presents a risk of harm to the nation.

SEC. 526. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established, pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations during fiscal year 2007.

SEC. 527. RESCISSION.—Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations made available for the ''Counterterrorism Fund'', $16,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 528. The weekly report required by Public Law 109–62 detailing the allocation and obligation of funds for ''Disaster Relief'' shall include: (1) detailed information on each allocation, obligation, or expenditure that totals more than $50,000,000, categorized by increments of not larger than $50,000,000; (2) the amount of credit card purchases by agency and mission assignment; (3) obligations, allocations, and expenditures, categorized by agency, by State, for New Orleans, and by purpose and mission assignment; (4) status of the Disaster Relief Fund; and (5) specific reasons for all waivers granted and a description of each waiver: *Provided,* That the detailed information required by paragraph (1) shall include the purpose of each allocation, obligation, or expenditure; whether the work will be performed by a governmental agency or a contractor; and, if the work is to be performed by a contractor, the name of the contractor, the type of contract, and whether the contract is sole-source, full and open competition, or limited competition.

SEC. 529. Within 45 days after the close of each month, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a monthly budget execution report that sets forth the total obligational authority appropriated (new budget authority plus unobligated carryover), undistributed obligational authority, amount allotted, current year obligations, unobligated authority (the difference between total obligational authority and current year obligations), beginning unexpended obligations, year-to-date costs, and year end unexpended obligations, of the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided,* That such information shall be provided for each Departmental component and the Working Capital Fund at the level of detail shown in the table of detailed funding recommendations displayed at the end of the report accompanying this Act.

SEC. 530. (a) UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE USE OF PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.—During fiscal years 2007 through 2009, with respect to any undercover investigative operation of the United States Secret Service (hereafter referred to in this section as the ''Secret Service'') that is necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States—

(1) sums appropriated for the Secret Service, including unobligated balances available from prior fiscal years, may be used for purchasing property, buildings, and other facilities, and for leasing space, within the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States, without regard to sections 1341 and 3324 of title 31, United States Code, section 8141 of title 40, United States Code, sections 3732(a) and 3741 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 11(a) and 22), and

sections 304(a) and 305 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C 254(a) and 255);

(2) sums appropriated for the Secret Service, including unobligated balances available from prior fiscal years, may be used to establish or to acquire proprietary corporations or business entities as part of such undercover operation, and to operate such corporations or business entities on a commercial basis, without regard to sections 9102 and 9103 of title 31, United States Code;

(3) sums appropriated for the Secret Service, including unobligated balances available from prior fiscal years and the proceeds from such undercover operation, may be deposited in banks or other financial institutions, without regard to section 648 of title 18, and section 3302 of title 31, United States Code; and

(4) proceeds from such undercover operation may be used to offset necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in such operation, without regard to section 3302 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) WRITTEN CERTIFICATION.—The authority set forth in subsection (a) may be exercised only upon the written certification of the Director of the Secret Service or designee that any action authorized by any paragraph of such subsection is necessary for the conduct of an undercover investigative operation. Such certification shall continue in effect for the duration of such operation, without regard to fiscal years.

(c) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS IN TREASURY.—As soon as practicable after the proceeds from an undercover investigative operation with respect to which an action is authorized and carried out under paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a) are no longer necessary for the conduct of such operation, such proceeds or the balance of such proceeds remaining at the time shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(d) REPORTING AND DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS UPON DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN BUSINESS ENTITIES.—If a corporation or business entity established or acquired as part of an undercover investigative operation under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) with a net value of over $50,000 is to be liquidated, sold, or otherwise disposed of, the Secret Service, as much in advance as the Director or designee determines is practicable, shall report the circumstance to the Secretary of Homeland Security. The proceeds of the liquidation, sale, or other disposition, after obligations are met, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(e) FINANCIAL AUDITS AND REPORTS.—

(1) The Secret Service shall conduct detailed financial audits of closed undercover investigative operations for which a written certification was made pursuant to subsection (b) on a quarterly basis and shall report the results of the audits in writing to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall annually submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget is submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, a summary of such audits.

SEC. 531. The Director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office shall operate extramural and intramural research, development, demonstrations, testing and evaluation programs so as to distribute funding through grants, cooperative agreements, other transactions and contracts.

SEC. 532. None of the funds made available in this Act for United States Customs and Border Protection may be used to prevent an individual not in the business of importing a prescription drug (within the meaning of section 801(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) from importing a prescription drug that complies with sections 501, 502, and 505 of such Act.

SEC. 533. From the unobligated balances of Transportation Security Administration ''Aviation Security'' and ''Headquarters Administration'', $4,776,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 534. Notwithstanding the requirements of section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the Army Corps of Engineers may use Lot 19, Block 1 of the Meadowview Acres Addition and Lot 8, Block 5 of the Meadowview Acres Addition in Augusta, Kansas, for building portions of the flood-control levee.

SEC. 535. Notwithstanding any time limitation established for a grant awarded under title I, chapter 6, Public Law 106–31, in the item relating to Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Assistance for Unmet Needs, the City of Cuero, Texas, may use funds received under such grant program until June 30, 2007.

SEC. 536. (a) Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall hereafter issue interim final regulations that establish homeland security requirements, including minimum standards and required submission of facility security plans to the Secretary, for chemical facilities that the Secretary determines present the greatest security risk and that are not currently regulated under Federal law for homeland security purposes.

(b) Interim regulations under this section shall apply to a chemical facility until the effective date of final regulations issued under other laws by the Secretary, that establish requirements and standards referred to in subsection (a) that apply with respect to that facility.

(c) Any person that violates an interim regulation issued under this section shall be liable for a civil penalty under section 70117 of title 46, United States Code.

□ 2045

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against section 536.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against section 536, page 62, lines 1 through 17. This provision violates House rule XXI, clause 2, which prohibits legislation in a general appropriations bill.

Section 536 requires the Department of Homeland Security to issue security requirements for chemical facilities that the Department deems highest risk within 6 months of enactment of the bill. This constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill and is therefore in violation of clause 2, rule XXI.

The Committee on Homeland Security is actively engaged in developing comprehensive legislation to address the issue of chemical site security, and section 536 would undermine the committee's efforts to provide commonsense risk-based solutions to the problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the point of order is raised. This provision does not undercut the ability of the committee to act. As a matter of fact, it encourages them to act. We have waited for years without any action on giving the Secretary the power to regulate some chemical facilities in this country that are prime targets for terrorists.

Mr. Chairman, I have to concede that this is legislation in an appropriations bill. I would hope that the authorizing committees can pass legislation to deal with this real problem. I just hope a year from now when somebody else stands in this chair, we don't have another similar amendment because the authorizing committees in the House and the Senate have failed to act again.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule. The Chair finds that this section includes language imparting direction. The section therefore constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the section is stricken from the bill.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MICA

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MICA:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to recruit, hire, or employ nonscreener personnel into the Transportation Security Administration's Federal Security Director office at each airport participating in the security partnership program under section 44920 of title 49, United States Code, whose job title and job description would duplicate those of nonscreener personnel employed by the screening company that is under contract with the Transportation Security Administration to provide security screening services at the airport.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

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

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that we have made great progress on this important bill dealing with homeland security which is so essential for our Nation, particularly at this time in history and the challenges that we face.

The amendment that I am proposing tonight is a simple limit on some of the funding for non-screener Transportation Security Administration personnel, that is, TSA administrative personnel. What we would like to do is put some limits on those positions in some of the airports that are participating in our Screening Partnership Program.

We have had five demonstration projects in airports in varying sizes

across the country, and we have had private screening companies under Federal supervision. Unfortunately, what has happened is we have an additional layer of bureaucracy imposed by TSA and duplicate positions of the private screening companies.

For example, and I will submit for the RECORD a complete list of these numbers of personnel, but in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, we have 18 administrative personnel; in Kansas City we have some 39; in San Francisco, 42; and in Rochester, New York, 18.

Now, it is important that we do have TSA management, we have TSA oversight, we have TSA controlling these programs. But the duplicative administrative costs and burden is what this amendment deals with. Most of these positions are in excess of $100,000.

We can save money, we can put more people on line in screening positions and cut some of the administrative costs out.

Mr. Chairman, that is the purpose of the amendment.

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman has offered a very fine amendment, and I would like to say that the committee accepts it.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. I appreciate his staff and the subcommittee working with us. I think this will make us run better, more cost-effective, put more people online and less people in the TSA bureaucracy that has been created.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Does anyone claim the time in opposition?

Mr. MICA. I yield back the balance of my time, and urge approval of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Department of Homeland Security prior to December 31, 2006, to terminate financial assistance for housing authorized by section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174) to any Hurricane Katrina evacuee, who previously has been determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to be eligible to receive such assistance.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is one of America's Achilles' heels, because it concerns the most catastrophic, tragic, natural disaster that we have faced in America. Although no one denies the horrific nature of 9/11, certainly we will be reminded through the centuries of Hurricane Katrina. So I bring this amendment simply to bring attention to the vast numbers of Katrina survivors and evacuees who will soon be left ineligible for any resources at all.

My amendment specifically indicates that no funds can be used to terminate financial assistance for housing authorized by section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Let me share with you the words of one of our pastors in Houston, one of the cities that has felt the major impact of evacuees. We do consider them our neighbors, our brothers and sisters, and we are in no way burdened by their presence. But we think it is important for America to understand, as Pastor D.Z. Cofield said, ''This is not a sprint, my friends, it is a marathon,'' and it really is a test case for the United States for its security, for its response to natural disaster.

We realize that we failed in the initial recovery. We failed in being prepared. We failed in having pre-deployment of resources and personnel. We only have to look at the stories of the Superdome; we only have to look at the stories of bodies floating in water to realize we failed.

But now in the city of Houston and around America, there are some 12,000 who are still in need. The extent of the evacuees' needs is shown in a March survey of housing voucher recipients conducted for the city by Zogby International.

□ 2100

It showed that more than half of the evacuees surveyed earned less than $15,000 a year. Most are women with school-aged children, and 58 percent want to remain in Houston.

Only 15 percent have found jobs. Almost half have no health insurance. Separately, each of these things might be an obstacle when receiving settlers from another community, but en masse they pose stunning challenges for the host city, the Zagby report said.

This falls, I am sure, in cities throughout America. And this simple amendment simply exposes the problem and asks FEMA to begin to work to solve the problem. Now let me first of all acknowledge that they are working on this problem.

I do want to acknowledge the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security and the director of FEMA, the acting director, for their sensitivity to this issue. But I thought it was important for my colleagues to understand that there is a need, that FEMA does need the resources to extend this relief for those individuals who are still in a host city.

And it is important for this legislation that oversees FEMA to understand that no funds should be utilized to hinder FEMA from protecting these evacuees.

We are in the process, I hope, of a successful pathway to assisting them. We are in the process of establishing a task force that can look and each and every one of these who have been eligible before but may be ineligible now.

I do not see how, in one of the most catastrophic disasters that we have ever had, that we should cut off the very lifeline of these remaining evacuees in the host city. Many of them may be senior citizens. Many of them may be single parents with children who are homebound. Many of them may be disabled or, at this point in time, unable in this market to find a job.

This is the substance by which they survive for housing and for other support services that they might need. The only way that the social service system can address this is for them to have a place to live

Otherwise, they fall upon the social service system in the host city to the extent that they become homeless. I know that our county and city officials have been doing everything that they can. I hope that this will urge FEMA to move more quickly and that we can work together to ensure that these evacuees are not left without any hope and any basis, if you will, of surviving.

So I ask my colleagues to support this amendment. I certainly hope that the point of order would be withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is intended to ensure that FEMA does not terminate the financial housing assistance received by Hurricane Katrina evacuees in Harris County prior to December 31, 2006. FEMA previously announced its intention to terminate such direct financial assistance effective June 30, 2006.

In particular, this amendment limits the ability of the Department of Homeland Security to terminate financial assistance for housing authorized by section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174) to any Hurricane Katrina evacuee located in Harris County, Texas, who previously has been determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to be eligible to receive such assistance.

Houston arranged for housing for approximately 34,000 households immediately following Hurricane Katrina. The overwhelming majority of these households were African American, retired or working poor, and from areas of New Orleans that were flooded and damaged.

FEMA has decided that one-fourth of Houston's voucher households, representing 20,000 people, are ineligible for further assistance.

FEMA should not punish the evacuees for its own administrative flubs: FEMA issues multiple validated FEMA identification numbers; FEMA encouraged households to split up in an effort to encourage use of available apartment units.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist upon his point of order?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws the point of order.

Does anyone claim the 5 minutes in opposition?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed. FEMA is transitioning all apartment residents from apartments paid for under the emergency protective measures under the Stafford Act to the Individual and Households Assistance Program.

Under the Stafford Act, apartment coverage is provided only during the emergency period; 20,000 evacuees in Houston have already been successfully transitioned from the apartments to the Individual and Households Program which offers cash assistance; 5,000 evacuees are still in apartments in Houston. This remaining group of 5,000 Katrina victims will be eligible for up to 18 months or $26,200 of assistance, whichever threshold is met first.

FEMA is working with those not eligible for cash assistance and is helping them find more appropriate housing solutions, either through FEMA, HUD or other agency volunteer agency resources. No one is being thrown out.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment.

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

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. TANCREDO

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. TANCREDO:

Page 62, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 537. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to administer any extension of designation made under section 244(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act before the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to Guatemala, Honduras, or Nicaragua.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would prevent the recent extensions of temporary protective status designation for Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Mr. Chairman, I have strong concerns regarding a pattern of abuse of the Temporary Protective Status Program. Congress has granted formerly the Attorney General and now the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to grant temporary refugee to aliens, usually illegal aliens, from particular countries under temporary protected status. If there is an ongoing armed conflict in the country and the return of nationals would pose a threat to their security or if there has been a natural disaster in the country resulting in a substantial but temporary disruption of living conditions, TPS status can be granted.

It has become all too apparent that the administration is utilizing TPS as a de facto amnesty for illegal aliens from certain Central American countries. For instance, TPS status was granted to Honduran and Nicaraguan nationals at the end of 1998 following Hurricane Mitch.

The administration recently extended TPS for the sixth time. Temporary dislocations caused by Hurricane Mitch have long since ended.

TPS status for Salvadoran nationals was granted early in 2001 as a result of earthquakes hitting the region. The administration has extended TPS now four times, again, long after any temporary dislocations caused by earthquakes have ended.

These extensions cover approximately 225,000 Salvadorians, 75,000 Hondurans and 4,000 Nicaraguans. Last December, several Members including Chairman SENSENBRENNER urged the administration to reject Guatemala's request for yet another extension of TPS for its nationals present in the United States. The administration ignored this reasonable request.

To be clear, I am not opposed to having the ability to grant TPS, but I hope you will support my amendment to defund these specific abuses of this important designation tool, which is meant to serve important legitimate temporary needs, not act as a rolling amnesty.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I am in opposition. I completely agree with gentleman that the Department should work to determine whether TPS status remains relevant for many who come from the countries that no longer fit the original purpose of TPS.

Clearly, many could return without the fear for physical safety that justified the TPS designation in the first place. However, we are talking about hundreds of thousands of Central Americans who live and work here, and who have been here for some time.

It may not be appropriate to suddenly change their status in a way that will generate significant confusion in communities and suddenly create large populations who are out of immigration status, and thus the subject for enforcement actions by DHS and the Department of Justice.

I fully understand the gentleman's concerns and agree that there should be a permanent resolution of the TPS situation. But that is a matter for authorizers, and those who can plan a smooth, manageable transition. What the gentleman proposes would be disruptive and burden our already stressed immigration enforcement agencies and should be handled by the authorizing committee.

So I ask our colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. SABO. I thank the chairman for his comments. I would share his opinion and ask for a ''no'' vote on this amendment.

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

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, if we do nothing, these extensions of TPS designations will expire September 9, 2007 for El Salvador, Honduras, July 5, and Nicaragua at the same time.

It is interesting to note that the countries of El Salvador and Nicaragua are presently advertising on their Web sites for tourism, encouraging people to come to the countries, of course, because there is nothing wrong, there are no dislocations, and there is no reason for the continued TPS status.

Many members of MS–13, which we all know to be a very violent gang, have benefited from the Salvadorian TPS. Unfortunately, under current law, alien gang members who have been granted TPS status generally cannot be returned to their native countries without having first been convicted of a felony or other specific criminal offenses.

It is not enough just to be affiliated with a federally identified gang. It makes absolutely no sense to allow gang members, many of whom are here illegally, to be free from deportation until they have committed another crime. Gang members who are shielded from deportation by TPS are a significant problem.

The exact number of gang members protected by TPS is unknown. But in an April 13, 2005, Immigration Subcommittee hearing, the Department of Homeland Security stated that of the 5,000 gang members detained under Operation Community Shield, approximately 350 had been granted TPS.

That means that, because of TPS, we now know there are 350 gang members who will be back on our streets terrorizing our communities and neighborhoods. We do not know, however, how many gang members who are protected

by TPS we would find if we examined the 800,000 gang members the Department of Justice suggests are currently within our borders, instead of only the 5,000 detained under Operation Community Shield.

As I say, it can be a good program. It can be a good designation. If we use it correctly, it is beneficial. It is interesting also to note that countries like Pakistan that suffered enormous damage, countries all over Southeast Asia that were swamped by the tsunami, they were not granted TPS. Nobody here was granted TPS for those conditions.

It is apparent that this is a political problem that should be settled here. And so I would ask for support of my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I offer an en bloc amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment en bloc.

The text of the amendment en bloc is as follows:

Amendment en bloc offered by Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new sections:

SEC. 536. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in contravention of the Federal buildings performance and reporting requirements of Executive Order 13123, part 3 of title V of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8251 et seq.), or subtitle A of title I of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (including the amendments made thereby).

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13212).

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I offer these amendments on behalf of Mr. GORDON and Mr. ENGEL. They have been agreed to by both sides. I urge adoption of the amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Does any other Member seek time on the amendment?

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Chairman, despite the high cost of energy and existing laws enforcing conservation, Federal agencies still do not give energy efficiency a priority and continually fall short of meeting their requirements.

Our estimates are that the Federal Government wasted almost half a billion dollars in the last two years by not meeting its requirements—or roughly equivalent to 8200 barrels of oil every day—a total of 6 million barrels over the last two years.

This happens because the laws already on the books are not taken seriously enough. The National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA), last year's Energy Bill (EPACT), and a related Executive Order all clearly state that agencies shall meet aggressive but reasonable energy efficiency goals and standards and to prepare reports to the Department of Energy, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress and on the agencies' performance. Yet the Federal Regulations that govern new building construction are 17 years out of date and the reports reach the Congress months or years after the data is available.

The amendment I am offering today would increase the incentive for agencies receiving appropriations under the Agriculture Appropriations bill to comply with the law by tying Federal buildings performance to appropriations.

This amendment simply states that none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in contravention of Federal buildings performance requirements. Therefore, agencies must adhere to existing law when constructing, leasing or refurbishing any building with money appropriated under this act.

These relatively simple steps in designing new buildings in conformance with current law, measuring building performance, and procurement of energy efficient products will contribute to substantial energy savings in the federal sector—lessons that have already been learned outside the Federal Government.

Increased energy conservation in the Federal sector means cleaner air, cleaner water, and in a time of soaring energy costs, keeping money in taxpayers pockets.

How can we expect consumers and industry to make sacrifices and commit to energy conservation when the Federal Government fails to make it a priority for itself?

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment en bloc offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

The amendment en bloc was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TIERNEY:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) add the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the approval of any application for a deepwater port for natural gas with respect to which Massachusetts is designated as an adjacent coastal State under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) until the Commandant of the Coast Guard—

(1) receives from the appropriate Federal agencies and submits to Congress a report assessing New England's documented energy needs and proposing a regional strategy for approving natural gas facilities based on such documented needs; and

(2) conducts, completes, and submits to Congress a report on a study of the anticipated costs of providing security for proposed deepwater ports in New England.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to spur a rational process for the siting of liquefied natural gas facilities in the northeast region. That region does need additional energy sources. That is not in dispute. But our homes and businesses depend on an adequate supply.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will suspend.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I didn't hear the Clerk designate the amendment. I would like to reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman was on his feet.

A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Massachusetts may proceed.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the point of order was raised. As I was mentioning, the purpose is for spurring a rational process for siting liquid natural gas facilities in the northeast region.

That the region needs additional energy resources is not in dispute. Our homes and our businesses depend on adequate supplies to maintain our quality of life, but our quality of life also depends on having a rational process for determining how many facilities are reasonably needed in the region and where any new facilities will locate.

Current policy only calls for evaluation and approval of new liquid natural gas facilities as they are proposed, independent of all other applications and without any regulation concern for overcapacity or overbuilding in any particular area.

Important fishing, shipping, security and conservation interests are impacted by the sitings, particularly by multiple sitings. Yet the current law does not account for this. Already there are two proposals in one area known as block 125 off the Massachusetts coast.

There are a total of 16 proposals that could be built along the northeast area. Those are all pending.

□ 2115

Some people just say that the marketplace will sort it out, but in fact it is the responsibility of public policy officials to provide for a much more rational approach.

Past energy construction situations that operated on the premises that the market would sort it out, for instance, that some applicants would eventually

blink and not continue with their building, have proved out not to be true. Overcapacity and the attendant problems resulted from that.

We can prevent an arbitrary intrusion into some of our Nation's most productive fishing grounds if we can prevent the unnecessary degradation of valuable ocean treasures. We can present the potential navigational problems and the possible excessive security costs if we plan, if we get it right, if we forego this ad hoc approach. In the end if we follow a rational and regional siting process, it will expedite the introduction of new energy in the area. Public support will be much more likely. Litigation will be less likely. And legislative intervention or administrative interruption may be obviated.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, there are significant security concerns and risks that are associated with liquid natural gas offshore sites. The Coast Guard has informed us that no comprehensive assessment of security costs for LNG deep-water ports has been conducted. So what will it cost to protect one? What will it cost to protect 16? What will it cost to protect the related ships and crews, and who is going to pay or reimburse the taxpayers for all of this protection on the for-profit enterprise?

Companies indicate that they have not ever been approached about this, nor have they broached the subject. It is our duty as policymakers to address these issues to ensure that the right facilities are built as they are needed, that precious resources are reasonably protected, and that the cost of security be known and properly assessed.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the point of order is not sustained so we can have these proper assessments of New England's energy needs and siting demands; and that we can also evaluate and apportion the cost of securing LNG facilities that are operating.

POINT OF ORDER

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I do, Mr. Chairman. I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriations bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI which states in pertinent part: ''An amendment to a general appropriations bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.''

The amendment imposes additional duties and, therefore, violates the rule.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment requires new duties. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of XXI.

The point of order is sustained. The amendment is not in order.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE).

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, expedited removal is an important tool which should be used on all illegal aliens, and that is why I am proposing in my legislation H.R. 5457, to overturn something known as the Orantes injunction. I cannot offer that as an amendment to this bill. It would be legislating on an appropriations bill, but I would like to briefly explain the injunction.

In 1988 in the midst of a 12-year civil war, the Federal District Court of Los Angeles issued an injunction which prohibited Salvadorans from being deported without a hearing before an immigration judge. This injunction is known as the Orantes injunction.

The civil war on El Salvador has long since ended; however, the Orantes injunction issued nearly 20 years ago has not been overturned and remains the practice today. Expansion of expedited removal has resulted in significant declines in the amount of apprehensions of other nationalities. However, due to the special treatment afforded to Salvadorans, their apprehensions have continued to rise.

This injunction is no longer warranted. El Salvador has been a country at peace since 1992. Under current expedited removal process, aliens are not automatically entitled to such a hearing and are immediately placed in the removal proceedings. In 2005, over 39,000 Salvadorans were apprehended, and current estimates suggest out of every one caught, four to five Salvadoran illegals penetrate our borders.

Mr. TANCREDO referred to the terrible problem with the MS–13 gangs, which are basically the Salvadoran gangs. It is a serious problem. Secretary Chertoff, the Homeland Security Secretary, has voiced his concern over this practice and he has indicated, ''We have one big step left in order to complete this job and that is to get rid of a 20-year court order that is hampering our ability to use expedited removal with respect to people from El Salvador.''

The Department of Homeland Security is subject to a number of such court-ordered permanent injunctions beyond Orantes issued in immigration cases as long as 30 years ago, and these long-standing injunctions severely impact the enforcement of the immigration laws.

My colleague, Representative BONILLA, is also sponsoring legislation that deals with these various injunctions, including Orantes, and his legislation should be supported as well.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PICKERING

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PICKERING:

Page 62, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 503. None of the funds made available in this 2 Act may be used to award any contract for major disaster or emergency assistance activities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act except in accordance with section 307 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5150).

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PICKERING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief.

This amendment simply makes sure that the local companies and local communities in hurricane regions will lead the way in the preparation, cleanup, recovery and building for the next storm season.

I want to thank the chairman for working with me on this amendment.

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The gentleman has offered a very good amendment. It is a needed improvement, and I congratulate and thank the gentleman for being thoughtful and helpful in this regard.

Mr. PICKERING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKERING. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. SABO. I concur in the chairman's comments. You have a good amendment, and I am glad to support it.

Mr. PICKERING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PICKERING).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KUHL of New York) having assumed the chair, Mr. GILLMOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5441) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 418) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 418

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, May 25, 2006, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, June 6, 2006, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, May 25, 2006, through Sunday, May 28, 2006, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 5, 2006, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 836 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5441.

□ 2125

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5441) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, with Mr. GILLMOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the amendment by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PICKERING) had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 62, line 17.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

Amendment by Mr. MARSHALL of Georgia.

Amendment by Mr. NADLER of New York.

Amendment by Mr. TANCREDO of Colorado.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 200, noes 220, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]

AYES—200

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
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
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Emanuel
Engel
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Forbes
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gerlach
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MN)
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
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Platts
Pomeroy
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Ross
Rothman
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Shadegg
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—220

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Feeney
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Foley
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Keller
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
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
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pascrell
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Poe
Pombo
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Saxton
Schmidt
Schwarz (MI)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Berman
Davis, Jo Ann
DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Paul
Snyder
Waxman
Wilson (SC)

□ 2150

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico and Mr. WELDON of Florida changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mrs. BLACKBURN and Mr. HINOJOSA changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MARSHALL

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MARSHALL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 358, noes 63, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 220]

AYES—358

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Edwards
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Graves
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hensarling
Herseth
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McMorris
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
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)
Sodrel
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NOES—63

Aderholt
Alexander
Bachus
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Blunt
Bonilla
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Buyer
Cantor
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Crenshaw
Cubin
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Duncan
Ehlers
English (PA)
Everett
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Granger
Hastings (WA)
Hefley
Herger
Higgins
Hobson
Honda
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Latham
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Marchant
McCrery
Nunes
Oxley
Reichert
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Sabo
Solis
Terry
Thomas
Tiahrt
Visclosky
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—11

Berman
Davis, Jo Ann
DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Paul
Snyder
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote). Members are advised there is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 2155

Messrs. PRICE of North Carolina, CROWLEY, REGULA, and MANZULLO changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 172, noes 248, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]

AYES—172

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boswell
Boucher
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cooper
Costello
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Doggett
Engel
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Frank (MA)
Gonzalez
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Ruppersberger
Rush
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOES—248

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Boyd

Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Costa
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Feeney
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Latham
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pastor
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Saxton
Schmidt
Schwarz (MI)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wolf
Wu
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Berman
Davis, Jo Ann
DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Mollohan
Paul
Snyder
Solis
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote). Members are advised there is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 2200

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TANCREDO

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 134, noes 284, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

AYES—134

Akin
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Bass
Beauprez
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boozman
Bradley (NH)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Capito
Chabot
Coble
Conaway
Cubin
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Dent
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Emerson
Feeney
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Hall
Hart
Hayes
Hayworth
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Keller
Kelly
King (IA)
Kingston
Kuhl (NY)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Otter
Pence
Petri
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Rehberg
Renzi
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ryun (KS)
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (TX)
Sodrel
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tiberi
Wamp
Weldon (PA)
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wolf

NOES—284

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Calvert
Cannon
Cantor
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Carter
Case
Castle
Chandler
Chocola
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole (OK)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Tom
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Drake
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Engel
English (PA)
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hefley
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (NY)
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Northup
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Putnam
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reichert
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sabo
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Sherwood
Simmons
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Souder
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Sweeney
Tauscher
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Wexler
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Weller

NOT VOTING—13

Berman
Davis, Jo Ann
DeLay
Eshoo
Evans
Flake
Kennedy (RI)
Marchant
Mollohan
Paul
Snyder
Spratt
Wilson (SC)

□ 2206

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina) having assumed the chair, Mr. GILLMOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5441) making

appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

APPOINTMENT OF HON. MAC THORNBERRY AND HON. ROY BLUNT TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH JUNE 6, 2006

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 25, 2006.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MAC THORNBERRY and the Honorable ROY BLUNT to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through June 6, 2006.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointments are approved.

There was no objection.

PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY TO SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, from the Committee on Homeland Security, submitted an adverse privileged report (Rept. No. 109–484) on the resolution (H. Res. 809) directing the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the Secretary's possession relating to any existing or previous agreement between the Department of Homeland Security and Shirlington Limousine and Transportation, Incorporated, of Arlington, Virginia, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2006, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN JOINT MEETING HER EXCELLENCY VAIRA VIKE-FREIBERGA, PRESIDENT OF LATVIA

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Wednesday, June 7, 2006, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting Her Excellency Vaira Vike-Freiberga, President of Latvia.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2006

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, June 7, 2006.

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

There was no objection.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MAY 29, 2006

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today pursuant to this order, it adjourn to meet at 4 p.m. on Monday, May 29, 2006, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence in House Concurrent Resolution 418, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

□ 2215

REPUBLICAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCHENRY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about accomplishments of this House. When the American people are facing rising gas prices, this Republican controlled House of Representatives, this Republican majority, has stepped forward and said, yes, we must use our natural resources that are available here in this country today to provide for our energy needs. We said, yes, we should drill in a very barren part of Alaska that some call ANWR. We said yes, we must move forward with a bold initiative for hydrogen research.

Mr. Speaker, I am so proud that my colleague from South Carolina sponsored the H-Prize. The H-Prize puts out a motivation for market forces and market research to be done, privately funded, and move forward with a way to power our economy through the use of hydrogen energy. It is a bold initiative, and this House passed it in the last few weeks. It is the right move and the right step forward.

Beyond that, we are working to constrain Washington spending, out-of-control government spending. What we have done in this House is pass a budget bill. Now it does not come to balance as quickly or in a form that I would like in the amount of time I would like, but it does bring the budget closer to balance.

Beyond that, I was able to vote for an amendment that actually brings the budget to balance within 5 years, sponsored by the Republican Study Committee, called the Contract With America Renewed.

Now, we have done all this in the last few weeks in this House. Previously, and the American people need to know this, previously, this House acted on border security, which I am happy to see the Senate has actually come around to doing something on immigration. Unfortunately, I think it is a horrible, absolutely destructive plan for the United States.

But this House acted, this House has acted on border security by putting more Border Patrol officials on the southern border, by building a fence to protect our southern border, and doing what is right for our national security and our border security while at the same time providing for employers to verify whether or not those that come to be employed with their business, potential employees, are legal or not. It is the right move, Mr. Speaker, and I am very proud of this House of Representatives moving forward.

Additionally, what this House did, in closing, I would add, the House, this House, along with the Senate, and it was signed by the President just last week, we were able to extend the Bush tax cuts, $70 billion in tax cuts, in order to ensure that the American people don't pay more next year in Federal taxes than they did this year, and, in order to make sure the stock market continues to move forward and to move our economy forward in a general basis as well as affect every small business owner across this great country of ours. We have ignited this economic growth because of these tax cuts, and we, here, the Republican majority, we are moving forward and ensuring that that economy continues to grow across this great Nation of ours.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the work of this Republican majority, led by our Speaker, DENNIS HASTERT, led by a conservative Republican majority willing to make the tough decisions to move America forward. We should be proud of our accomplishments. We should go home after Memorial Day, Mr. Speaker, we should go home and tout these accomplishments. Let the American people know that what we are doing is good for them. It is good to their pocketbooks. It is good for their family. It has the right values, and it constrains the government so that families can grow and prosper as well as business owners.

It is a good thing to do, and I am proud of our ability to act and move the agenda forward even when the other side of the aisle gets so mired in attacks and negative politics. I am so

proud of what we have started to do here to turn the tide in this country and to move things forward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT MONTA S. RUTH

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise and ask permission to claim Mr. BURTON's time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, as we approach Memorial Day, I rise to express the heartfelt condolences of a grateful Nation and to honor the life of Sgt. Monta S. Ruth of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Sergeant Ruth passed away on August 31, 2005, while serving in Samarra, Iraq.

Sergeant Ruth served our country in the United States Army. His strong patriotism and desire to defend our freedoms led him to join the military after graduating from Glenn High School, where he was active in the Junior ROTC. He served in the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

Sergeant Ruth was a loving husband, father, son and brother. He leaves behind his wife, Aylin Ruth; his parents, Barbara and Frederick Kluttz and Edward Ferebee; his daughter Zoe Ruth; and several brothers and sisters. May God bless them and comfort them during this very difficult time.

We owe this brave soldier and his family a tremendous debt of gratitude for his selfless service and sacrifice. Our country could not maintain its freedom and security without heroes like Sergeant Ruth who make the ultimate sacrifice. Americans, as well as Iraqis, owe their liberty to Sergeant Ruth and his fallen comrades who came before him.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the life of Sgt. Monta S. Ruth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BILIRAKIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONGRESSIONAL CONSTITUTION CAUCUS' CONSTITUTION HOUR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor this late evening, dedicated defender of the Constitution, to engage, as we do each Thursday evening, part of the Congressional Constitution Caucus, as we go into this Memorial Day weekend work period.

Tonight I am here to discuss a topic that has been in the media for some time of late, earmarks and the appropriate role that your tax dollars and the Federal Government should have with them. I am here to inject just another thought into this discussion. While Members enjoy the opportunity to brag about all the money that they bring home to their districts through earmarks, you have to ask the question, is the process of earmarking really the best for all parties involved, for the States, for the districts, for the projects, for the people who eventually receive those monies?

Remember this: Money for earmarks is not new money we order to be printed from the Bureau of Engraving every time we pass an appropriation bill. It is, of course, simply dollars that have been taken from the Treasury, money that has been collected from Federal taxes, money that has been raised, obviously, by the hardearned taxpayers back home and sent to Washington D.C.

Also, those listening to a dialogue also have to remember that it is simply not a dollar-for-dollar cycle. Some of that money that we spent is spent on fees and expenses and Federal employees' salaries. The Federal Government, as big as ours is, believe it or not, is expensive to run.

Finally, money is not distributed to all the States evenly or in proportion to those States. For example, I come from the State of New Jersey. A hardworking person in our State works all day, earns his money, raises a dollar, sends that dollar to Washington D.C., hoping to return back to the State of New Jersey, in equal amount, a dollar for purposes in that State. Instead, New Jersey receives only 54 cents on the dollar. That, my friends, is the dollars and cents of the issue.

Now, let me bring you a little bit closer to home in terms of the mission of our caucus and what we are talking about tonight. That is the question of who really is best able to decide how these dollars are spent?

Now, when you think about it, when you send your tax dollars to Washington, you back at home lose all control over it, even if it is spent on what you would say is the intended best purpose or interest. This is just a little brief history or discussion on how it all works. It is spent here in D.C. Requests are submitted. They are vetted in committee, discussed on the floor, amended by Members from all over the country, way far away from where that issue may be back in your hometown, negotiating in conference with the Senate, and then, if you are lucky, maybe a little sliver of that comes back to your own district. But this money they ultimately receive might not fund your community's greatest priority or need. It might just simply be funding a project that is, well, politically popular here in D.C. or simply a project that is able to make its way through the system.

I am here to promote that there might be a better way to do this. But, you know, I don't really have to do that because our Founding Fathers were the ones to set out what the best way was. The 10th amendment really does that for us. This, of course, is the amendment that limits the powers of the Federal Government; all those powers not delegated specifically to the Federal Government are retained by the States respectively. That is where the best allocation of those dollars would be.

The Founding Fathers understood, which explains why they authored this amendment, that decisions are most effectively made at the most local level possible, that the types of projects that earmarks usually fund, roads, bridges, environmental projects, would be better served if it is money that was kept in State in the first place. The decision on how those dollars are spent would be made by the local residents right there at home. Here in Washington, those decisions are made by bureaucrats through layers of red tape with political consequences always in mind. But at back at home, those decisions are made for what is best for the people back up there.

In closing, let me just mention this, that limited government really isn't just an ideology of policy wonks here in Washington or politicians any place; it isn't just an idea that was proposed by some rich white men over 200 years ago in this country when it was discovered by our Nation. It is a system of government that will have the best results for all for whom government is supposed to serve, the people who gave it the authority to act in their interest in the first place.

With that, I come to a conclusion and to wish everyone a safe return after this Memorial Day weekend.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

EMERGING DEMOCRACY IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentleman from South Carolina, and I wanted to say, as we go into the Memorial Day work period, certainly the war in Iraq is going to be on everybody's mind. I think it is very important for us as a Congress and for us as a Nation to acknowledge the great accomplishments that have taken place in the war against terror.

Foremost, we saw last year a constitution drafted by the people in Iraq, an election, December 15, in which 300 political parties participated, and now a government, their first government, an elected government that will take place for 4 years, led by Mr. Malaki.

We look forward to working with the emerging democracy in Iraq, as it will be a huge anchor for freedom throughout the Middle East and throughout the world. This is a very important significant development, and while the press buries these things on page C or C section on page 16, it should be front-page, bold-type news. It never will be in this town, but the American people know it.

I have the honor of representing five military installations in southeast Georgia, including the 48th Brigade and the 3rd Infantry Division, which has had so many soldiers over there. We have lost many constituents.

Yet, as we talk to those soldiers one on one, the people who have actually been to Iraq, not because they heard stories at a cocktail party or they read something in the New York Times, but people who have been there, not just once but two times, three times; they are very proud of the progress that has been made. They are very mindful of the sacrifices of the soldiers who will not be coming home on this Memorial Day with the rest of us.

We owe it to them to continue this mission and stick with it. Mr. Blair was in America today with the President and showing international unity on it. Now is not the time to cut and run as so many people are suggesting in Washington D.C.

Secondly, I want to talk about immigration. Finally, the Senate has passed an immigration bill. That is all we can say about it. It doesn't appear to be a very strong bill, doesn't appear to be a bill that is going to pass the House. We feel in the House, you have to secure the border. We are in favor of some sort of fence.

We believe, and DAVE DREIER has a bill, that we need to have a biometric ID card for the people who are over here working on a temporary visa. On the subject of temporary visas, we believe that you have to have a program in which the employer and the employees are protected to know who is legal and who is illegal.

We are going to go into this thing open-minded in the House, but I can say this, that one thing that we have a lot of unity in is we don't want to support any kind of amnesty program, and we are not going to do that.

Thirdly, when we come back from this work period, we are going to continue to work on our tax policy. We are experiencing the lowest unemployment rate since, well, actually, a lower common rate than we had in the 1970s, the 1980s, the 1970s and the 1960s. It is at 4.7 percent. We have more jobs being created now, 5 million in fact, since the Bush tax cuts went in place in 2003.

We are going to keep the economy going through a smart appropriations process. We have passed four and a half appropriations bills. We are going to pass 11 of them before we break for the July recess. If we don't make that deadline, we will still keep the trains running on time and still stay ahead of the historic schedule of Congress. In these appropriation bills, we are cutting spending and staying within the budget.

We passed tonight, and Mr. MCHENRY had mentioned ANWR. If you can think about the Alaskan wildlife reserve, it is the size of a basketball court. The proposed drilling area is the size of a $1 bill on an entire basketball court. Yet, if you think about the oil that comes are from there, if President Clinton had not vetoed that bill in 1995, today domestic oil supply would be 20 percent higher.

□ 2230

We need to have all the domestic oil supply working for us and producing that we can, yet at the same time we need to continue our drive to ethanol and to alternative fuels.

Now, the gentleman from South Carolina introduced and passed recently a very important bill on hydrogen, giving awards for people who advanced the science of hydrogen technology the furthest. I think it is a very good bill, that passed with bipartisan support in the House. But we need to continue that kind of research on lithium batteries, on ethanol, on biodiesel and any kind of flex fuel.

The bill I have introduced, H.R. 4409, along with ELIOT ENGEL of New York, is a great step in that direction. We need to do everything we can to reduce our dependency on foreign oil, and what H.R. 4409 does is reduce our domestic consumption by 20 percent in the next 20 years.

Finally, let me just say this: We are seeing a lot of work coming out of Washington. A lot of times the press doesn't like to report on the good news, but we have had a couple of good weeks, and we are going to continue to work hard on behalf of the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STATES NEED TO REGAIN THEIR AUTONOMY

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the time of the gentleman from Texas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Utah is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, it is truly a joy to be able to join you here on the floor tonight and hear the report from the gentleman from Georgia, which clearly illustrates that we have done much good in recent days here in this Congress, and to outline what we will be doing that is very positive in the coming weeks when we return.

I also wish to be able to at this time piggyback on the comments of my good friend from New Jersey, who is talking about some of the issues we have and the overall approach to funding that we have here in Congress.

I would like, if I could, to focus my comments on a few things that we have in relationship between States and the Federal Government with money.

A former majority leader of this House once said that if you want to get out of the trap, sometimes you have to let go of the cheese. Well, in the relationship we have between Federal and State governments, sometimes we have to let go of the cheese and emphasize what I think the gentleman from New Jersey was saying, the Tenth Amendment.

In the 1860s, flush with money from heavy protectionist tariffs, the United States for the first time passed the Morrill Act which, was a significant grant of federal money to a State for a specific purpose, in that case Land Grant Colleges, which have done a great job, I have one in my State, my kids went to it, it is great.

But a century later, in the 1960s, that changed somewhat, as the Federal Government started dangling money out and States, cash starved, accepted that money. What happened, like any good addict, once the States were hooked on the money, they could not let go. And the Federal Government, as any good supplier, as soon as they were hooked, started changing the rules of the game with mandates, with strings, with attachments to those programs.

I don't find anyone even wrong or evil in this process. The Federal Government has all sorts of people coming to us with problems they want help on, and we as a people simply want to help.

The States, I spent 16 years in the legislature of a State, are trying to build services without extended costs to the States, and that federal match hanging out there is extremely tempting.

But what we find eventually down the line is the Federal Government has

a budget we would like to control in some way, and the States are hooked on the money we keep giving to them, with the fear if they lose the money, they will also lose control of the programs, which they don't have right now in the first place.

David Walker wrote a book called The Rebirth of Federalism, and in it he said from the period of 1964 to 1980 there was something that he called creeping conditionalism that came into this country. As he wrote, ''There was a perennial Congressional tendency to impose strings and the more recent habit of adding regulations and mandates. The tendency even among block grants was and is to acquire conditions.'' We can see that in some of the programs like Safe Streets, CETA and CDBG.

In addition to that, there is a cost that is developed by the States for this Federal programming help. For example, in his book he also talks about the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments of 1986, which now impose estimated costs of $2 billion to $3 billion annually on public water systems. That is money that must be raised by local taxpayers to pay for mandates and requirements of the Federal Government on this program, that was originally supposed to be a sharing concept.

The Education For the Handicapped Act, passed in 1968, now averages $500 million annually of additional costs to State and local government. It has been estimated, he said, from 1983 to 1990, additional mandates that the Federal Government imposed upon State and local governments, somewhere between $8 and $13 billion in additional costs. Which simply means, as the old adage says, the only thing that is worse than an unfunded mandate is actually a funded mandate.

Now, is there blame to go around? Yes, on both our sides. Blame on the Federal Government because we become too involved in too many projects in a kind-hearted effort to try and help people. There is also blame for the State governments, who take this too much, become too entrapped and need these programs and these funds to continue on. And though both of us are unhappy with the situation, we keep lumbering on with the same concept and the same program. Both of us, the Federal and State governments, find ourselves in a trap, and both of us, if we are going to improve, have got to some day realize we have to let go of the cheese.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MCKINNEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for half the time until midnight as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that you are yielding the time to us, and we are really pleased to be on the floor tonight to talk about some of the work that we have done over the past few weeks.

Before we start, I do want to say that we are very mindful that this is Memorial Day weekend. We are all looking forward to going home and being with our constituents, and we are very respectful and appreciative of the families who have served our Nation who have given the ultimate sacrifice, and we want to express to those families our continued condolences for their losses, and we also want to express to them our thanks for how they have sacrificed and served and helped to further the cause of freedom.

We would not have the opportunity to stand in this hall, this wonderful People's House tonight, if it were not for the brave men and women who serve in uniform to protect our freedom. Because they are so important to us, we have passed some legislation, the Respect For Fallen Heroes Act, which will preserve the dignity of the men and women who have lost their lives and show respect for those families. That passed this afternoon in this body, and we thank Mr. ROGERS of Michigan and Mr. BUYER, who chairs our Veterans Affairs Committee, for their work on those efforts.

Mr. SIMMONS, the gentleman from Connecticut, and I have filed a bill this week which is the Veterans Identity Theft Protection Act. It is H.R. 5464. This was done in response to the egregious, egregious leak and actions from the Veterans Affairs Department and the employee there who lost the identity information of 26.5 million of our veterans.

We are going to be moving forward on that legislation to protect and try to make right that situation with our veterans when we return. This is something that should not have occurred. It is a failure of the bureaucracy, and it is something that the Members of this House are moving forward to address.

Before we get into talking about our successes in this body, the bills that we have passed, the legislation that we are working hard on for the American people, I want to say a little bit about the immigration legislation. And after we finish our conversation this evening, we are going to finish up with more conversation on the immigration legislation that our friends across the dome in the Senate passed.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to have to tell you that the legislation that the other body passed, in my opinion, is a form of amnesty. I have been and remain solidly opposed to amnesty, and I do stand opposed to that legislation that they have passed.

I do continue to support the bill that we passed in the House last fall and sent to the Senate. We know that the Members of this body are going to continue to stand solid that we need to secure our Nation's border first, first and foremost, and regain the trust and confidence of the American people, and make certain that they know that we value, we value, what this Nation stands for and that the sovereignty of this Nation indeed is worth fighting for.

As we talk about where we have concentrated our efforts through the first part of this year, I want to draw attention to a couple of things. We have passed tax relief. We have taken actions and the President signed into law last week the tax reconciliation bill which addressed some of the tax issues, extensions that we had passed previously. We know that there is a second bill that will come within the next few weeks as we address other extensions of tax reductions.

We know that these work. We know that tax reductions work, and we know that this has helped to fuel the economic growth that we are seeing in this country.

We know that the 18 quarters of sustained economic growth are because this economy is robust. We know that the Federal Government doesn't create jobs, it is the free enterprise system that creates these jobs. So, knowing this and realizing this, is the reason that we had the tax relief signed into law last week.

We have also passed a budget, a budget bill that for the second year in a row will put us on the path to deficit reduction. This is so important, Mr. Speaker. It is important for a couple of different reasons, because when we work toward reducing what the Federal Government spends, when we work toward reining in the size of the Federal Government, we know that that helps with our economy. We know that that is a step in the right direction.

You know, one of the things on our economy I do want to mention is that

our first quarter growth has been revised up from 4.8 percent to 5.3 percent, and our unemployment rate is at near historic lows. This is the result of our economic policies and the fiscal policies that we have in this House.

We have taken other action too. Our energy situation in this country, we took action today in this body with looking at where we drill, where we explore, and doing this domestically, looking at the oil supply for this Nation.

I stood here earlier today and said, you know, we can't have it both ways. The liberals can't have it both ways. You can't oppose anything that is to be done on alternative fuels and you can't oppose drilling in ANWR and you can't oppose other forms of power generation and then complain about high gas prices. It just doesn't ring true, and the people know it doesn't ring true.

But we passed legislation in this body to increase our oil supply, to do it domestically, and we are sending it over to the Senate. We know they are going to be on the spot, and we will encourage them to take action. They have to recognize that this is a problem, and we certainly are looking forward to their moving forward on that legislation.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I will yield to the gentleman from Texas, Judge CARTER, who has done such a wonderful job being a part of our team that we have as we move forward with the agenda that the American people want to see us working on, working on prosperity, working on our security, being sure that this Nation is productive, that it is safe, and it is secure.

At this time I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

□ 2245

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentlewoman from Tennessee for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, you know, we are mighty proud that we serve in the people's House. And what we try to do and we endeavor every day to meet is what the people of the United States care about and need.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the accomplishments of the Republican majority over the period of time that I have served in this Congress, because the efforts that we have made have been for the lives of the people of the United States and to a lesser extent people around the world

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues has just told you, we have had one of the longest continued periods of prosperity in the history of the Republic. But let's relate this to people, real people. Let me share a story with you about a young man that lives in Round Rock, Texas.

He got laid off. It has been about almost 3 years now. He got laid off on a job. He had a good job. He had a college education. He got laid off and it was a bad time for that young man at that time because he had a brand now baby girl.

Life looked a little bleak for him and for his family. But he, being a typical American, who would never say no, he went out and got two part-time jobs to keep the wolf away from the door at his house as he looked for another job.

But about the same time within that neighborhood, we started to see what happens when you give the American people their tax money back and let them spend and invest their tax money, based upon a tax bill passed by this Congress for the people of the United States.

For those taxpayers who pay taxes, we reduced their taxes. And that money was starting to work on behalf of this young man in Round Rock, Texas. The other day I ran into that kid with his almost 4-year-old daughter now coming back from one of her little dance recitals, on their way to their new home.

He was real proud of his new job, which is directly associated with providing a satellite industry that services the new Toyota plant that is opening in San Antonio, Texas. All of this, Mr. Speaker, is the result of the good tax policy of this House which encourages investment, employs people, and brings our unemployment to a record of all time, consistent low unemployment.

But it is really about that little girl and her daddy and her mamma and how life is better for them in Texas today. These stories, those untold stories are everywhere in this Nation as a result of the actions of this House.

I am very honored and privileged and humbled by the fact that I now in my direct represent the largest military facility on earth, Ft. Hood Texas. 50,000 solders have marched to war on multiple occasions on behalf of this Nation in the very recent past, and currently we have almost 19,000 solders over there now doing their duty for the United States.

And this House remembers these people in uniform who are serving our Nation. And we have remembered them by the greatest increase in spending on behalf of our veterans, overwhelming what was done in the past few decades.

We gave our military retirees and our veterans the opportunity to have better health care, and we strengthened TRICARE. We strengthened veterans benefits. We have increased benefits for veterans every year. And the veterans life is better than it was 4 years ago.

And they know it and they are grateful for it. And we solved a concurrent receipt problem that they had for 100 years. Mr. Speaker, why do we do it? Because those are the people of the United States. And this House is about the people.

As we face an immigration debate, an immigration debate that harms our Nation, the fact that we have got an invasion coming across our border, it was the House, the people's House that recognized it, not only the strain and stress upon the American people, but the harm being done to those foreign invaders.

They came in unlawfully into this country. Let us not forget these human beings that come across this border who suffer and hide in the shadows. But this House stepped up and said we are going to stop the bleeding. And we passed, what has it been, almost 8 months ago, passed a bill that said enough is enough. We are putting resources on the border and we are going to put a stop to it.

And this House is going to stand firm to hold the border secure of the United States for who? For the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud and very humbled that I have colleagues such as my colleagues that are here tonight that are going to speak to you to tell you that we have done our duty for the people of America. And when we see that we have given them the extra income, we have given them the freedom of their time, we have allowed people to invest, and maybe they can give up that second job, so they can go to the ball park, take vacations, have a life with their families, which we treasure so greatly in this country.

Mr. Speaker, that is what it is all about. It is all about the people of the United States. And it is all about the people's House remembering the people. As Mrs. BLACKBURN said, tomorrow we are going to go home. I get home every weekend, and most of the Members of the House do that, because we want to be with the folks that sent us up here.

We want to know where they are shopping, what they are spending, how much their milk costs, not the milk in Washington. We want to be able to say they are our neighbors, because that is what we are up here for, to represent our neighbors. And I think we have a proud record that we can go back to our neighbors on and say we have given you a better life.

Life is better today as the result of the people's House, the House of Representatives. I am honored that I have the opportunity to serve that House. I am honored to be with the colleagues that are here tonight, and all of my colleagues, especially my Republican colleague on this side of the aisle who never throw up the obstructions that we face from the other side, but always try to do what is right for the people.

Energy, the other issues that the people are so concerned about, we have got a solution not rhetoric. And we are moving forward as Mrs. BLACKBURN said.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Tennessee, my mother's home State, and say that I am very, very pleased to tell and report to you today that the people's House still firmly stands for the people of the United States. With that I yield back.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas. As he said, tax relief works and the actions taken by this body in 2001 and in 2003 going ahead and moving forward again and addressing and extending those tax

reductions, finding AMT relief, looking at dividends for our senior citizens, all of that works. America works well when Americans are in charge.

The free enterprise system works well when small businesses and individuals who have the dream of owning and running that business have the capital to invest and get out there and work very hard to make those dreams come true for them, for their families.

As I said earlier, our budget that we have passed puts us on the path to deficit reduction. This is the second year in a row that we have passed a budget that reduces what we are spending. You know, Mr. Speaker, there are some on the left that prefer to talk about something called PAYGO. And they like to say, well, we need to enact PAYGO.

And as our citizens hear this over the weekend, I hope they will know that that means that they are going to raise your taxes as needed to cover Government spending.

Now, in Tennessee, we feel like that government is never going to get enough of your money. Their appetite for your money always grows. Government is never going to get enough money to cover everything that they would like to spend, because the bureaucracy, this huge great big out-of-control bureaucracy that is a monument, a monument built by the Democrats, a monument to them here in this town.

They like to keep the control. They like to keep your cash. They think they have the first right of refusal on your paycheck. And we think that the citizens have that right of first refusal. You know, Ronald Reagan said that we do not have a revenue problem, we have a spending problem. And that is exactly right.

And that is why we have taken the actions we have taken in our budget. I commend Chairman NUSSLE and the Budget Committee for the work that they have done on those efforts.

You know I have mentioned that bureaucracy. We all know that we have three branches of Government. We have the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branch. But, Mr. Speaker, it should come as no surprise what we have seen happen over the past 2 or 3 decades is this great big bureaucracy.

That is very difficult when they have to respond to you. All of us get frustrated when you call, you dial a number, and you get put on hold. They tell you to push a button and wait. You have nameless, faceless, unidentified bureaucrats that are making decisions for our constituents and our citizens.

They feel as if they know best, because they feel like they are in control, that they are outside of the oversight, that they do not need to answer the questions that we ask on behalf of the citizens. A lot of us have gotten really frustrated. We have watched that bureaucracy. We watched it during Katrina. We have been watching it for years. And as some of my constituents say, whether it is the IRS, the EPA, or OSHA, sometimes you just cannot get them to respond to you.

So one of the things that we are focusing on is working to be certain that that bureaucracy gets right-sized. We have heard of it in the corporate world for years. Right-sizing, retooling, reorganizing, looking for efficiencies.

It seems like it is done the world over. We see corporations do it. We see small business do it. We see families do it. We see local and state governments do it but not the Federal Government. That bureaucracy thinks it can just grow on auto pilot.

Why? Because they think they can come in and get first right of refusal on your paycheck. We have decided that it is time to tackle that. We have worked on this through the past couple of budgets. We have worked diligently. And when we come back from our Memorial Day break, Mr. Speaker, we are going to put some attention on spring-cleaning week.

We have got some CPAs in this body. And they are going to be leading this effort. At this time, I would like to yield to one of those CPAs, Representative CONAWAY from Texas who is going to be helping to lead this effort.

He has a bill which I will have to tell you, Mr. Speaker, it is just one of my favorite bills that has been filed here in this House this year. In his legislation, he says that if you want to start a new program, you have got to find one to take off the books, one that has outlived its usefulness.

As I have led the effort for our task force on waste, fraud and abuse, it has been a joy to work with Mr. CONAWAY and hear his ideas on how we can get Government to develop those best practices and go through the process of reducing its size and becoming more efficient and more responsive to the taxpayer.

At this time I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY).

□ 2300

Mr. CONAWAY. I thank the gentlewoman for the opportunity to talk tonight. I thank her for hosting this time and my other colleagues who have spoken.

Let me set the framework for why it is important that we are doing what we are doing. I have six grandchildren and a seventh one on the way. And you look at a CBO study, a Congressional Budget Office study, you look at an Office of Management and Budget study, you look at the GAO, Government Accountability Office study, every single one of those studies shows a pretty frightening picture for the next 50 years.

My oldest grandson will be, in 2050, 45 years from now, he will be where we are. It will be his responsibility and his world to live, kind of where we are right now. And if you believe these three sets of estimates, which they are very credible, it would show that left unchecked this Federal Government will consume half the gross domestic product of this country.

There has never been a free market enterprise anywhere in history where the central government can take half and you and I can take the other half and continue to prosper, continue to grow, continue to have a standard of living that grows with the other half. It just does not work.

We are currently at about 20 percent of GDP, and in my way of thinking, that is the gag threshold. We are about where we can be and still maintain healthy opportunities for the rest of the world. I want those opportunities for my grandchildren. It is incumbent upon us. We received those from our parents and grandparents, and I think to do anything less is particularly unworthy of us.

David Walker who heads up the GAO told us this morning in a meeting that the financial statements of the Federal Government this year will show unfunded liabilities of some $50 trillion. That is a combination of hard debt that gets talked a lot about in this body with Treasury bills and notes and a few bonds that are out there and the debt that is owed to Social Security. But the unfunded promises to Social Security, the unfunded promises to Medicare and Medicaid, the various unfunded responsibilities that we add up, add to constantly in this body, represent about $50 trillion. And that is a staggering amount of money.

We are going to have to hit this on a lot of fronts in order to adjust our way of doing things and to trim this growth in this Federal Government. It is going to require some budgetary reform: things like sunset review process; things like line item veto or enhanced rescission powers for the President. That will be helpful. We also have to address the automatic programs, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid. Those programs continue to grow automatically every year unless we do something, take some positive action.

We took a little bit of positive action last year with the Deficit Reduction Act in which we trimmed about $37 billion out of that growth. It was a Herculean effort. If you listen to the rhetoric on both sides, quite frankly we bragged a little bit too much and in contrast the other side screamed and hollered and predicted gloom and doom way too much because that $36 billion if you look at the growth rates and you put it on a line chart, you could barely distinguish the before and after lines on that chart. It was $36 billion, and we bragged about it; but it was a very modest, at best, attempt at doing what we all collectively know that we have got to do, to make some hard choices.

My bill would help us begin to make priority choices for new programs. We do a very terrible job of setting priorities with existing spending. Katrina relief versus food stamps. The war fight versus whatever. We just don't do that very well. Have a hard time saying no. But it seems like we ought to begin to

practice saying no or practice setting priorities on new programs. And I appreciate you bragging on that bill.

You mentioned spring cleaning. We are also going to start a thing called Project Dave. Project Dave comes from the movie ''Dave'' in which a surrogate President is brought in because the President has had some sort of stroke of some sort and he is a look alike, somebody who looks exactly like the President. He comes in and he is a rookie. He does not know all the things that you cannot do in the Federal Government. And he begins to kind of grow into his job. He is in a budget meeting or hearing and he brings some commonsense kind of background to the table and begins to whack programs. Of course the bureaucrats, the executive branch folks are saying, you cannot do that. He said, why not? I am the President. So he begins to cut spending all over the place.

So we have got a list, the President has given us a list of about 150 programs that he wants to see cut that have out lived their usefulness. One of them that comes to mind is the job bank that the Labor Department continues to run, an Internet job bank. We spend about $15 million a year on maintaining an Internet job bank. Anybody who has looked for a job knows that there are huge resources, private sector resources for there for Internet job banks. Why would we continue to run one ourselves?

Let's take that $15 million and leave it with the taxpayers or reduce the deficit. All the kinds of good things that will happen.

I am looking forward to working with the gentlewoman in this spring cleaning that ought to go about helping to shine some spotlights on things that we should not be doing, things that really are not the role of this Federal Government. It is going to be difficult, as I mentioned how hard it was to pass the Deficit Reduction Act, but that is the kind of hard work this Republican group can do.

Let me finish off by saying that I am not a doom and gloom person. The glass is always half full. I drive my staff and family crazy because I am so optimistic. We can fix these problems. These are not beyond us. This is not rocket science. It is straight-up budgeting. If you have a revenue problem and a spending problem causing the deficit, we are fixing the revenue side. It is just fine. It is percolating along just fine.

We simply have a spending problem. We have to begin to say no. So I am very optimistic that this Republican-led House, this Republican-led Senate and a President in the White House that we can make major strides in addressing this very critical issue. That is not an over-statement. This body takes over-statement and hyperbole and puffing to an art form.

I tell people that the single greatest threat that we face to our way of life is not al Qaeda. It is not the terrorists. They will not change our way of life. They may hurt some of us. But we will get them in the end. The single biggest threat to our way of life, to my grandchildren's way of life, is the growth in Federal Government, the growth in spending. That does have the capacity to change our way of life. And it will take some tough decisions on our part to get this done, and we owe it to my grandkids and your grandchildren if you have them to get that work done.

I appreciate being able to pitch in on this tonight.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his wisdom and expertise and he is so right. We are doing this and we are taking these steps. And you know, as the gentleman said, there are going to be some things that are not rocket science. It is just that, you know, it is like Ronald Reagan said, when you have a Federal Government program, there is nothing so close to eternal life on Earth as a Federal Government program. And it is very difficult to get those programs cut down, but we are up to this task. We have been working on this. We are ready to move full steam ahead. And we want to invite the American people to work with us when they know where there is waste, fraud, and abuse where we should be rooting something out. They should contact us, talk to us, let us know what their suggestions are.

This is going to be not those glamorous big front-page bills that you see passed. This is working on the process of government. This is working on the operations of government. It is time for us to roll our sleeves up and get to work. And we are looking forward to our summer of spring cleaning and working on making certain that people are aware where programs have outlived their usefulness, where there are redundancies.

We have 342 different economic programs in this country in this Federal Government, and it is time to begin to streamline that, so that our local governments do a better job of utilizing those resources. And we are doing this, addressing all the programs, addressing our entitlement spending because we want to be certain that America stays free.

We are trustees of a wonderful, wonderful legacy. It is a legacy of sacrifice. It is a legacy of service. It is a legacy that the men and women in uniform have fought for and the freedom in this Nation is worth preserving. And we are looking forward to beginning to work on those processes of government and reducing the size of the Federal Government.

I want to turn our attention this evening now back toward the immigration issue where we began our conversation, and spend a little bit of time as we focus this and the concern that this body has, because of our love for this Nation, because of our respect for the men and women who are fighting to keep us free, because of our concern for what we see happening on our southern border and, yes, on our northern border too, and because of what we know takes place every day with illegal entry as individuals break the law, as they enter this country.

Mr. Speaker, you know, it is so interesting, there are laws on the books for prosecution, for penalty, for those that illegally enter your car, your home, your business, and your country. And how interesting, how interesting that we are choosing to say to those that illegally enter the country, we are going to consider to let you stay. How very interesting that we have some that support that.

As I said earlier, amnesty is something I do not support. I have never supported it, and I continue to stand solidly against it. I have two of my colleagues with me for this discussion, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER); and I am going to yield to the gentleman from Texas Mr. CARTER for a couple of more comments on immigration and then, Mr. Speaker, I will yield the balance of the time to Mr. ROHRABACHER from California.

The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, we have an old saying around the courthouse, the definition of insanity is to keep doing the same thing and expect different results. We have tried a bill just like the one that the Senate sent over to us. It is headed our way that they just passed back in 1986. And President Reagan, a man who never lacked in the courage to speak the truth, called it what it was, an amnesty bill. That amnesty bill resulted in 15 million additional illegal immigrants coming into the United States. It was a plum that said, come on up here, boys, the water is fine.

Now, why in the world would we ever think that the same exact program would bring any different results? I join my colleagues, both of my colleagues here in totally opposing amnesty. Amnesty is not a solution to this problem. It is the problem. I take the position and I think most of the Members of this House take the position as I mentioned that we have got to stop the bleeding at the American border.

The other night I went into detail about the criminal activity that is going on on our southern border. I am sure we got problems on our northern border too, but I only live about 130 miles from our southern border so I have firsthand knowledge of what is going on on the southern border.

I have visited that border. I have seen the drug dealers that are crossing in waves, bringing evil that I spent 20 years on the bench fighting. The biggest drug pipeline in the world runs up I–35 right through the middle of my district. I have seen the night vision pictures of troops of drug dealers hauling large satchels of illegal substances across our southern border. These are not folks coming over here for work. These are folks coming over here for evil.

We have got to secure that southern border and all of our borders. If we cannot protect our own sovereignty, Mr. Speaker, we are having a hard time arguing we are a sovereign Nation. So our sovereignty is important enough for us to take our time and plug the hole and make our life safe for the American citizens. And then my position is at that point in time these other issues that we are discussing is, address them sensibly, take the time to examine all the options and fix all that is broken in our immigration policy from top to bottom; and believe me, Mr. Speaker, in my district, background checks on people wanting to come into this country legally, we are now working on those backgrounds checks from 1999 and 2000.

We are going to have a real interesting crisis when we dump 15 million people into a background check program. That is just one of the little things we need to take our time and figure out.

So I am going to join, I guess the colloquy with my friends here and we will talk about all of this. Mr. ROHRABACHER, I have heard him. He is passionate on this subject, and I am looking forward to his passion. But most importantly the thing we want to say is to the American people, we haven't forgotten you. We hear you. We hear you.

I just got off the phone less than an hour ago to one of my folks back in Williamson County and the other counties I have in the 31st Congressional District of Texas.

□ 2315

They are united like a solid front for border security only. Our people that live on the battle line know where the battle is.

One individual, out of his own pocket, has sent out the phone number of every senator in the United States Senate to every voter in my district, paid for it himself, just to tell them to call the Senate and tell them what they thought of the Senate bill. That is passion for this war that we are fighting to protect the sovereignty of our Nation.

So, as we are getting passionate, we are passionate because the people are passionate, and I am just glad to be able to step up here with my colleagues and tell you that we have not forgotten you. We know the American citizens' concern is from Maine to California, from Texas to Minnesota. You have told us, we listen.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas, and we always have such interesting conversations because within my 7th District of Tennessee I have Williamson County, Tennessee, and it is so interesting because my constituents, whether they are in Shelby County or Chester County or Henderson County or Montgomery County or Williamson County, they are saying secure the border first, secure the border; no amnesty at all whatsoever in any way, shape or form.

Mr. CARTER. Exactly.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Enforcement must be dealt with, and employer responsibilities must be addressed, but the first thing first and foremost is securing that border.

What I hear from them is, let us do it right the first time, let us go in here and let us do this right.

Mr. Speaker, I love the fact that my constituents love this country and really take seriously the responsibility of protecting this country, of embracing the freedoms and the opportunity that this country holds. That is a blessing in my life, and I am so grateful that they have that love of this country.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) is recognized for the remaining time until midnight.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues for opening up this discussion on illegal immigration.

We heard a few moments ago another one of our colleagues describe Federal spending that is basically out of control at this moment as the single greatest danger to our way of life. I would suggest that one of the reasons that Federal spending is out of control is because illegal immigration is out of control, and we will never have the spending of the Federal Government under control until we stop the massive influx of illegal immigrants into our country.

Yes, al Qaeda is a threat; yes, Communist China is a threat. But I would suggest that the greatest threat that is clear and present in its danger to the American people is that of the massive influx of illegal immigrants into our society, an invasion, if you will, of America by foreigners who are coming here against our will.

The Senate passed an immigration bill earlier today. The fact that they passed an immigration bill reflects the fact that the American people are now aware of the dangers posed by this incredible influx of illegal immigrants into our country. Yet, we have our government passing legislation like that of the United States Senate, which will in the end do nothing but make this situation worse.

The bill that passed the United States Senate is a travesty. It is a cruel hoax on the American people, using the title ''Immigration'' to let people think that something is being done that will in some way curb this massive influx of millions of foreigners into our country. It will not. It will make the situation worse, and any rational analysis of that bill will lead to that conclusion.

Sixty-one senators voted for that bill in the United States Senate; thirty-six voted against it. Of those who were opposing it, all but four of them were Democrats. Yes, four Democrats basically opposed the bill. All the rest were in favor. The majority of Republicans then actually opposed the bill coming out of the Republican-controlled Senate.

Well, Mr. Speaker, the massive influx of illegal immigrants into our country has been no accident. In fact, those people who passed the Senate bill today, many of them are personally responsible for this travesty, this horrible threat to America.

It is, instead, this massive influx of illegals into our country, not an accident but a result of an intentional strategy on the part of America's political elite like those in the United States Senate, to have illegals come into our country in this great number.

Why is that the policy of the United States Government not to do anything to stop this influx? That is their policy. It is because the business community wants cheap labor. It is also because the movers and shakers of the liberal left in this country, consistent with their Tammany Hall traditions want more political pawns who are dependent upon government programs, and a massive influx of illegals into this country fit that billet very well.

So you have very powerful economic interests wanting cheap labor, and so they want to exploit these poor immigrants pouring into our country. You have got the liberal left that is trying to exploit them politically. These are powerful forces which are reflected in the votes in this body and in the United States Senate.

Well, these people got what they wanted. These are people that over the years have been deciding what policies we would have or not have, and they got exactly what they wanted.

Bear Stearns estimates there are now between 15 and 20 million illegals in this country, in our country, 15 to 20 million people who should not be here and are not here legally. Well, the downside of this folly is becoming ever more evident.

In education, we hear about overcrowding. We hear about the decline of quality in our schools. Well, the States are spending $7.4 billion annually to provide a kindergarten through 12th grade education to illegal immigrants. Without school-age illegal immigrants and the children of illegal immigrants, school enrollment would not have risen at all in the past decade. Our limited education dollars are being expended not for our own children's benefit but for the children of foreigners who have come here illegally. That is a crime against our own youth, spending billions of dollars which should be spent for their education instead going to the children of people who have come here illegally.

Our health care system is also under siege. Illegal immigrants account for 43 percent of those without health insurance in our country. So, at least $9 billion of our scarce health care dollars

are being spent on foreigners who have come here illegally.

So business gets cheap labor, the rest of us end up picking up the hospital costs, and as well as bearing the burden of closed hospital emergency rooms, as well as the insurance health care that we have to pay for our own families. This skyrocketing health care can be traced right back to illegal immigrants because what happens is when they do not have insurance, when they are treated, their bill is simply added on to our bill and sent to the insurance companies who we have to pay for.

Almost 30 percent of all Federal prisoners are foreign born. So our criminal justice system is breaking at the seams. That is one out of every three Federal prisoners is foreign born, and the estimates are at cost estimates of $22,517 are necessary to incarcerate an illegal immigrant for 1 year, and that, by the way, is just a small part of the price Americans are paying.

What do you think about the other price we are paying? The property damage, the theft that is traced to criminal aliens who are not supposed to be here? Who can put a price tag on the violent attacks that our citizens are bearing, the murders, the rapes? All of these are perpetrated by foreign marauders who should not be here but are only here because of the incompetence and the cowardice and, yes, the will of America's political elite.

Yet, less easily recognized, of course, the price we are paying is the quality of life for millions of American families who are being robbed of higher standards of living because the wages of the working member of their family or of both working members of their family, those wages are being bid down by hordes of people who are not even supposed to be here.

A study by Harvard University professor George Boros shows immigration accounts for the entire decline of real wages in some sector of our economy, and this has affected so many of our countrymen, but others at the top, of course, do not feel that pain. They, in fact, are being helped by illegals even as those illegals bid down the wages of those lower 50 percent of our countrymen.

Competition from the growing number of illegal immigrant labor over these last 20 years means American workers are earning an average of $1,700 less than they would otherwise be earning. Well, who is getting hurt? Unemployment among Americans with less than a high school degree, unemployment among that group is at almost 15 percent. They have been bid right out of the market by illegal aliens coming here, and whether we are talking about education, health care, food stamps, housing assistance, school breakfast, school lunch programs, all intended for struggling Americans, all of these programs are being drained to one extent or another by people who have come here illegally and paid little or perhaps even nothing into the system before they begin consuming these services.

It is estimated that the average illegal alien uses $2,700 more in government services than he pays in taxes, and that is those people who have been here for a while as well. What about the people who have just come here and they have children with them who enrolled them in school and have not paid anything into the system? All of this is coming right out of the hide of America's least fortunate citizens. This is a crime that is being perpetrated by America's elites onto America's least fortunate citizens. It is a betrayal of their fellow Americans for whom these programs were intended.

So I would suggest that we take a close look at what is going on and what has caused this illegal immigration.

First of all, let us note this. Since 9/11, protecting America against terrorism, which is also being impacted, our ability to protect ourselves against terrorism is being affected by this out-of-control flow of illegals into our society. Supposedly since 9/11 for the last 3 or 4 years, this has been our highest priority. Yet, over these 3 years, millions, millions have crossed our borders illegally. Every night we see evidence on TV that that flow continues unabated.

Who are these people flowing across our border? What is this army of foreigners who are coming across the border every day? Who are they? Are al Qaeda terrorists part of these people? Well, certainly we know that thousands of the people who have been apprehended at the border have not been Mexicans, and many of them have not been Latin Americans. Many of them have been people from Arab countries, but we can assume that the fact that we have a border and that so many of the people are getting through and so few of them are being stopped that this just has not escaped the attention of those people in al Qaeda who want to kill 10s of thousands of Americans if they get their chance.

□ 2330

So we expect they didn't take advantage of this opportunity to get into America?

Well, I would suggest that we have permitted a monstrous threat to come into being by permitting our borders to continue to be open just like a spaghetti strainer and letting all kinds of people, millions of people in, in these last 3 years, and now these people have embedded themselves in America.

Now, how many of them hate America? How many of them are terrorists? We don't know. If even 1 percent of the Mexican illegals that are coming into this country subscribe to this reconquista theory, that the Mexicans have a right to reconquer the Southwest, and at some point when they get to the point where they can start committing acts of terrorism in order to push their agenda, we have bitten off more than our next generation is going to be able to chew. We have set up the future generations of Americans for a terrorist attack the threat of which will pale in comparison, will make the al Qaeda threat we face today pale in comparison.

So let us note that by not coming to grips with illegal immigration, we have not even come to grips with the number one threat we were supposed to be dealing with, which was al Qaeda, after the 9/11 attacks.

Let me note, before we go on with this discussion, that we are not just talking about a border problem when we discuss illegal immigration. I feel all too often that people are talking about the border, the border, the border; and the fact is that this only focuses on America's southern border. There is a northern border where there is a problem as well.

I happen to believe that we are talking not about a border problem, but an illegal immigration problem. And it is not a Mexican problem; it is an illegal immigration problem. We have a northern border.

We also have large numbers of people coming to this country with visas, and they just mingle right into the population after they get off those airplanes. You never hear or see from them again. And we have no idea how many people have received visas to come to this country that have just overstayed their visas. This, too, has been a long-term problem that has not been worked upon and that the decision-makers in this country have not moved to correct the system to prevent millions of people from coming to this country and just overstaying their visas and becoming illegal residents of our country.

What we are talking about here is probably 4 to 5 million people. My Subcommittee on International Relations, the Subcommittee on Investigation and Oversight, had a hearing where it was estimated that at least 4 million people have come here and overstayed their visas. And who they are, we don't know, because we don't know who returned and who didn't. All we know is there are Chinatowns and towns with huge Asian populations springing up all over America, and it is inconceivable that all of these people are coming here legally.

Well, even if you just look at weak border protection, and we cannot just look at that, we have to look at the visa situation, but even when looking at these two weaknesses, that is not what causes the flow of illegals into our country. There are many countries that have very weak border systems, very weak visa systems, but you don't see illegals flooding into their country. You know why? Because in many of those countries they will kick them out immediately when they are discovered. That is number one. But number two, those countries do not give jobs and benefits to illegal immigrants.

The United States of America has offered any illegal that comes here the

ability to receive a treasure-trove of benefits and a huge amount of money compared to what they would make in their own country, simply if they can make it across the border. And even if we fix all the holes in the border and make it strong, even if the President sends 6,000 National Guard troops to the border, which I think was just frankly not an offer that should be taken seriously, considering the jobs that the President suggested those National Guard troops would be doing. They wouldn't be carrying any weapons; so they are going to be basically driving people around and manning observation posts. Why don't we send a group of valets? Just hire valets from the private sector and send them down to the border.

The fact is that as long as we are giving jobs and benefits that so enrich the people from the Third World that hundreds of millions of them long to come to the United States, they will come. Just like there was the story of that baseball field. Build it and they will come. Well, give a treasure to people who can come here illegally, and they will come. There is no doubt.

Then, of course, what is another draw? Another draw is if they come, not only will they get jobs and benefits, but now, if the Senate has its way, they are going to have their status legalized. They can call it amnesty. You don't have to call it amnesty. The President seems to think he can talk to us and be taken seriously by defining amnesty as something that nobody in the world defines as amnesty: automatic citizenship. That is not amnesty. Amnesty is someone who is here illegally and we make their status legal. That is an amnesty.

And what will happen if we do that, as the Senate bill would have us do? Well, in 1986, we saw that it caused an influx of what we believe now to be at least 15 million illegals into our country. The amnesty as proposed by the Senate should bring another 20 or 40 million illegals into our country.

One other thing that really draws people from the Third World to the United States of America is that we give citizenship to the child of any woman who can make it across the border. There are illegal operations to bring women across the border who are about to have babies. Some of them are coming from Korea, some from China, and some from Mexico; and there are hundreds of thousands of babies being born in this country that will be granted automatic citizenship and have the rights of every one of our children. Then they go home and, do you know what, in about 15 to 18 years they are going to come back and they are going to demand to bring their families with them. So we will have another load of probably 10 to 20 million people demanding the right to come here.

We are destroying America's future by not coming to grips with this horrendous threat. At the very least, we have to cut off benefits, to make it hard for them to get a job. Do not, not, give automatic citizenship or an amnesty which will attract tens of millions to the United States.

Our government has failed us. The disastrous consequences of this massive illegal flow of foreigners into our country is becoming ever, ever more evident. And, of course, to add insult to injury, those elected officials who are supposed to be watching out for our interests have turned a blind eye to this fundamental threat to our way of life.

As I say, this invasion of foreigners into our country, this invasion of illegal immigrants into the United States has been no accident. A long time ago it was decided not to do what was necessary to stop it. Permitting a massive flow of illegal immigrants into our country, as I say, has been intentional on the part of America's elite. Yes, as I mentioned, the business community wants cheap labor and the movers and shakers on the left want political pawns. And they have got them.

But it is changing our way of life. It is not just giving these people power at the top of the scale and the political manipulators, it is changing the way of life for regular Americans. Middle-class Americans, as I say, are having their wages bid down. And many people right now can no longer afford to buy a home, people whose parents could afford to buy a home.

Young people, of course, don't mow the lawns any more. There was an L.A. Times reporter waiting on my front lawn saying, you know, who mows your lawn? Of course, I am gone 3 or 4 days a week, so I don't mow it all the time. But we rent, and the lady who rents her house to us, her brother actually does the lawn. So I explained that, and he was all frustrated because he wanted to try to catch me where I would have been using illegal immigrant help. And it is very hard not to. It is like trying to buy things not made in China.

But I said, well, I don't use illegal immigrant help. I try not to. And he said, well, what if I told you all your neighbors are using illegals to do their lawns? I said, you know, that would be really sad, because when I was a kid, I used to mow the lawns for pocket change. That is how I earned my spending money when I was a kid.

I think that we are changing our way of life now. We are changing our way of life. I used to work for a gardener that would go around and do landscaping for people. Those jobs now are all being taken up by illegals who have come into this country, and it is changing the way we live and the responsibilities that we give our children, and it is not good. This is not a good change.

Basically, people have been hiring nannies, foreigners to come in and take care of their children because it is cheap. Well, let me note, grandparents used to spend a lot of time taking care of people's children. I know in my household, my wife had triplets 2 years ago, and it has been a great hardship on us. But it has made my family so much more together as the grandparents, Grandpa Al and Grandma Gladys and Grandma Norma, have come in and helped our family.

But, of course, a lot of people just hire an illegal immigrant nanny. And by the way, they shouldn't be hiring illegal immigrant nannies. If they are going to hire nannies, they should hire American women.

I was on a program and there was a woman on that program who suggested that she couldn't find an American woman to do that job. Well, she was a very wealthy woman, and I will tell you what happened. There are lots of American women who would like to have helped her 5 hours a day to take care of her children for $20 an hour. But, no, she chose to hire an illegal for probably $50 a day. And who is worse off? That poor American woman who would love to supplement her family's income. And the illegal is a little bit better off. But who is really better off is this very wealthy American woman who saved $50 every day by hiring an illegal and then didn't have to even give them health insurance.

So this invasion of illegals is changing our way of life, and it is undermining the well-being of our people. And as I just mentioned, education, health care, and criminal justice all are under incredible pressure, incredible pressure, because of this flow.

Resources? Let's just put it this way: resources are being spent on foreigners rather than on our own people. And those who have been supposedly watching out for the interests of the American people have been turning a blind eye to this problem. Americans who are looking for help from their own elected officials have found no help from their elected officials, who are instead responding to these very powerful interest groups.

The United States Senate just answered the cry of the American people for help by passing a bill that will make the situation worse. That is right, make it worse. The core provision of the Senate bill, around which all the rest is organized and everything else is crammed in around it, but the core of the bill is a so-called guest workers program.

The guest workers program, as part of it, is a legalization of the status of those 15 to 20 million illegals who are now in the country. Yeah, they have to do this and they have to do that, but they end up immediately, if they are willing to do so, to sign up, they immediately have their status and their family's status legalized. The Senate bill changes the status of these intruders from illegal to legal.

Whatever you call it, if we legalize the status for those who skipped the line and came here in violation of our law, we are telling the hundreds of millions of foreigners waiting to come to America, they are waiting in line to come here legally, we are telling them they are a bunch of saps. And if we do

that, and we let these other people have their status changed to legal, we will start a stampede to America, as I say, just like what happened in 1986, only worse.

No matter what is done to strengthen the border, any benefit of doing that will be overwhelmed by dramatically increasing the pull that results from such legalization of illegal immigrants.

□ 2345

So the Senate bill makes things worse. As I say, the core of it is the guest workers program and legalization.

What about the rest of the bill? The rest of the Senate bill is just as bad. It guarantees in-state tuition for illegal immigrants. Our kids may have to pay full price, full freight, if they cross State lines to go to school in another State. Illegal immigrants coming from another country do not have to pay that. They get in-state tuition. Now that is a way that we can deter people from coming here, give them a free college education.

All agricultural workers under this bill cannot be fired by their employers except for what the bill calls ''just cause.'' However, American agricultural workers can still be fired for any reason at all. We are giving more benefits to illegals than our own people. Who is the American Government watching out for? Ask the United States Senators that question, the Senators that voted for the Senate bill.

The Senate bill will make illegal immigrants eligible for Social Security. Let me repeat that. May I suggest that those people who are reading this in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD or watching on C–SPAN pay close attention. Mr. and Mrs. America, the Senate bill makes illegal immigrants eligible for Social Security. Wake up America. What is that going to do to the Social Security system? The Senate voted to make illegal immigrants eligible for Social Security. Hundreds of millions of people who are living in poverty throughout the world with no pension that is available to them will now know that the United States Senate has voted to make illegal immigrants part of America's pension system; and if they can just get here, they can be part of America's pension system.

Oh, that is a good way to deter people from wanting to come here. We are talking about hundreds of millions of people are going to get this message: if they can make it here, they can get their hands on Social Security pension money. And let me note, Social Security is not just a pension system.

Social Security is also a survivor's benefit program. So when illegals come here and work, and if an illegal dies or an immigrant dies and he is part of the Social Security system, we are going to have to take care of that immigrant's children until they are 18. This is so easy to game this system. Mark my words, within 10 years if this becomes law, if the Senators have their way, we will be sending payments to people all over Latin America and Mexico and all over China to take care of the children who are the survivors of the people who are now dead who had worked in the Social Security system. This is a catastrophe in the making. It is mind-boggling that United States Senators who are supposed to be representing the interests of the American people have voted to give Social Security benefits to illegal immigrants. This is at a time when we are trying to keep the Social Security system solvent. We are struggling to keep it in existence so it can be used by our own people who have been putting money into it for their entire life.

Just as bizarre, the Senate bill makes any foreigner who is here as part of this guest worker program that they are setting up eligible for what they call the earned income tax credit. That means we are going to give them cash payments if they do not make a certain amount of money while they are here.

The final insult, the Senate bill also provides taxpayer grants to those nonprofit groups which are fighting against America's efforts to kick out illegals. It is going to pay money to these NGOs to help them legalize their status, which means fight our attempts to get the illegals out.

There are a number of other provisions to the bill. It also says all of these illegals that are going to be part of this guest worker program are going to have to be paid the prevailing wage. And of course government bureaucracy is going to determine what the prevailing wage is. Here we are talking about changing our way of life, we are going to have to set up a government bureaucracy of unelected officials to determine what the wages are to be paid for different provisions, for these various jobs.

This is not an immigration bill that has passed the Senate. It is a pro-illegal immigrant. It is a let us boost the number of foreigners coming into America dramatically. In fact, the Senate bill would increase the legal immigration into our country so dramatically it has been estimated there might be as many as 200 million more legal immigrants coming into our country than if we do not pass the bill.

I am very, very proud that our country permits more than a million legal immigrants to come into our country. They should have every right of every American. I am 100 percent for that. We can absorb a million legal immigrants. But to quadruple that and bring in their families and have all of these new provisions so there are 200 million more after 20 years, it sounds like somebody is trying to replace the population of the United States.

Who is being represented? Our government is supposed to be watching out for our interests, the American people, the American people of every race, religion, and background. The only thing that we have that ties us together is we are citizens and are loyal to each other. The government is not being loyal to the people when it seeks to bring in so many foreigners to bring down wages and undercut our way of life.

The bill from the Senate would be a disaster if it becomes law. But we are told over and over again we have to have this law because it is a comprehensive bill. America needs a comprehensive bill, we are told. Why? We do not need a comprehensive bill. We need things to go through Congress for which those people who vote for it can be held accountable. We do not need huge bills that can sneak things in and make things law that are bad for the people but hard for the people to understand because they are part of a comprehensive bill. No, let us pass several small bills.

The House has a great bill that we have passed. The bill strengthens the border and strengthens border enforcement and also makes employers, it holds them accountable and it enforces the law that employers cannot hire illegals because it forces them to check to see if the people they are hiring are here illegally or not, and it provides a system to help them check. That is what the House bill does.

The Senate bill on the other hand guts all of the enforcement provisions, guts those parts of the House bill that would strengthen the border and, instead, focuses on giving illegal immigrants Social Security, providing a guest worker program, and legalizing the status of those people, those 15 to 20 million people who are here illegally.

Why are they insistent in the Senate on this program which will so dramatically increase the number of foreigners coming into our country? We hear they say that they have to do this because there are jobs that Americans won't do. I suggest that Americans will do any job as long as he or she is being paid a decent wage. Yes, if you have to pay janitors more money, let us pay them more money. Is there any reason in the world why janitors shouldn't make a decent wage? Or why the people changing sheets in hotel rooms shouldn't be making a decent wage?

I worked as a janitor when I was young. Janitors are making the same amount of money now as when I was a janitor 40 years ago. Why? Because illegal immigrants have come into our society in great numbers and have bid down the salary that janitors can get.

Why is it that American women who can work for 5 hours a day while their kids are in school, would be willing to change those sheets for a decent wage, why are they being denied those jobs? We are being told Americans won't do it. They are going to bring more and more foreigners in to do those kinds of jobs. It will mean that the 50 million Americans between the ages of 20 and 50 who are not working, they are just going to be left right out of the market. They cannot come back as we used

to do and work part-time. They will not be lured into working because wages are higher. They are saying we cannot live without foreign labor. That is wrong. We can, but we have to pay our people a decent wage, and the American people deserve a decent wage. They do not deserve to have the market disrupted every time you have to pay more money to a worker, we just bring somebody in from the outside.

If it is free enterprise for the manufacturer, it should be free enterprise for the workers as well.

What about the crops? They say the crops are going to end up rotting in the field. That is not true. First of all, we will pay more. We will pay more, and you will get more people out there. But only 25 percent of all farm workers are foreigners anyway. So we have to come up with 25 percent who are foreigners. How about using prisoners to pick the crops? How about that? I kept saying that and people started laughing at me.

Well, I got visited by some people from the agricultural industry, and I asked, how would that work? We could have people who are in prison costing us tens of thousands of dollars to keep them in prison, they could earn their own way because they could go out and learn to pick fruits and vegetables, and they would be paid a market rate. They would be volunteers. This is not a chain gang. By the end of their incarceration, they may have earned $30,000 or $40,000, some money to pay restitution to their victim, some money to take care of the expense of taking care of them because they have committed a crime and maybe $10,000 or $20,000 to put in their pocket. That would be better for everybody than just bringing in tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of foreign workers.

Yes, we have a lot of people who can do those jobs, whether people in prisons or people who are disabled who could be trained if we didn't have a massive influx of people who can do it cheaper, but we have to be creative.

I am asked what is your solution. We keep hearing we are going to have to have legalization or normalization, or we are going to have mass deportation. There is no mass deportation. This is disingenuous. That is one of the things that has made me the angriest about the people on the other side of this argument, making these kinds of arguments that are totally irrelevant to reality. No one has ever suggested mass deportations.

But I can say if we simply cut off the jobs, cut off those jobs, make sure the employer has to check to verify that it is a legal that he is hiring, cut off the benefits so we do not have people having their children get free health care and education and housing, these people will go home if you cut off their jobs and benefits. It is called attrition. It will work. It does not need to work overnight, but if you sense the trend going in the right direction, attrition will work.

The Senate bill of legalization will cause a new massive flood into our society. We need to cut off the benefits, cut off the jobs. We need an ID card that makes sure that every American who goes to get his benefits, that the people know he is eligible because he or she is an American citizen. We need to make sure that the Social Security card is tamperproof, and that there is a way to check so employers can know if they are hiring an illegal or not. We can do that.

Mr. and Mrs. America, we can solve this problem. We can save our country. We can save our country for our children; but wake up, America. We are losing our country right now. We need all Americans to stand up right now and determine whether or not their elected representative is representing their interest or the powerful interests that have created this problem of a massive influx of illegals into our country.

Judge your representative, and if your representative is not watching out for America, is not watching out for you, kick him out. That is what democracy is all about. We have had too many people who have left it up to the elected officials.

In the next 3 months, America needs to be fired up and say we are going to watch out for our families and our country. That is not selfish. We care about people all over the world, but it is not wrong to take care of your family and countrymen first before you spend all of your resources on foreigners, and then bring down the standard of living of your own people.

I believe America is at a crossroads. This is an important bill. This will determine whether or not the American way of life, where huge numbers of people can live decent standards of living, we will be determining that by whether or not we permit this massive influx of foreigners into our country.

So I ask the American people who are listening, get active. Judge your representative and make sure that your representative is watching out for you. The question to ask is: Whose side are you on? If your representative is not on your side, Mr. And Mrs. America, kick them out of their job.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not the television audience.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

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

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. FOXX, for 5 minutes, today.

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

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

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

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

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

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

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

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

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

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to.

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

Thereupon (at midnight), pursuant to the previous order of the House of today, the House adjourned until 4 p.m. on Monday, May 29, 2006, unless it sooner has received a message from the

Senate transmitting its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 418, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7671. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Operating Permits Program; State of Missouri [EPA-R07-OAR-2006-0380; FRL-8169-3] received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7672. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Final Exclusion [SW-FRL-8169-5] received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7673. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Ocean Dumping; Dedesignation of Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site and Designation of New Site near Coos Bay, Oregon [FRL-8167-7] received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7674. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Pima County Department of Environmental Quality, and Pinal County Air Quality Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2006-0272 ; FRL-8159-7] received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7675. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Tennessee: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2006-0429; FRL-8168-4] received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7676. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Standards for Business Practices and Communication Protocols for Public Utilities [Docket No. RM05-5-000] received May 11, 006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7677. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, a copy of Transmittal No. 11-06 which informs of an intent to sign the Materials and Technologies for Laser Protection Project Arrangment between the United States and Sweden, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

7678. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, a copy of Transmittal No. 12-06 which informs of an intent to sign the Memorandum of Agreement between the United States and Australia concerning Land Force Capability Modernization, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

7679. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, a copy of Transmittal No. 13-06 which informs of an intent to sign the Memorandum of Agreement between the United States and Canada concerning Defense Space Cooperation, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

7680. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

7681. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting pursuant to Section 62(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to the Government of Switzerland (Transmittal No. 03-06); to the Committee on International Relations.

7682. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's report on the policies and procedures of the U.S. Government with respect to the export of technologies and technical information to countries and entities of concern, pursuant to Public Law 106-65; to the Committee on International Relations.

7683. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-243), the Authorization for the Use of Force Against Iraq Resolution (Pub. L. 102-1), and in order to keep the Congress fully informed, a report prepared by the Department of State for the December 15, 2005 — February 15, 2006 reporting period including matters relating to

post-liberation Iraq under Section 7 of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-338); to the Committee on International Relations.

7684. A letter from the Acting U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State, transmitting a report on the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief — Bringing Hope: Supplying Antiretroviral Drugs for HIV/AIDS Treatment, as requested in the Senate Amendment, accompanying H.R. 3057, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44920(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

7685. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report entitiled, ''Report on Small Arms Programs,'' pursuant to Public Law 109-102; to the Committee on International Relations.

7686. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Italy (Transmittal No. DDTC 012-06); to the Committee on International Relations.

7687. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Germany (Transmittal No. DDTC 064-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

7688. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. DDTC 006-06); to the Committee on International Relations.

7689. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Mexico (Transmittal No. DDTC 015-06); to the Committee on International Relations.

7690. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the export of defense articles and services to the Governments of Algeria and Spain (Transmittal No. DDTC 039-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

7691. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Israel (Transmittal No. DDTC 005-06); to the Committee on International Relations.

7692. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed authorization for the export of significant military equipment (Transmittal No. DDTC 074-05); to the Committee on International Relations.

7693. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Secretary's determination that five countries are not cooperating fully with U.S. antiterrorism efforts: Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria, and Venezuela, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2781; to the Committee on International Relations.

7694. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7695. A letter from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a copy of a report entitled ''Fiscal Year 2005 Annual Report on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7696. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the six-month period ending March 31, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7697. A letter from the White House Liaision, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7698. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

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7703. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7704. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7705. A letter from the Deputy CHCO/Director, OHCM, Department of Energy, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7706. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7707. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7708. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7709. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7710. A letter from the Regulatory Contact, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — National Industrial Security Program Directive No. 1 (RIN: 3095-AB34) received April 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7711. A letter from the Deputy Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Official Seals and Logos (RIN: 3095-AB48) received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7712. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's semi-annual report on the activities of the Inspector General for October 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7713. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Implementation of Title II of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 — Judgment Fund (RIN: 3206-AJ93) received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7714. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Implementation of Title II of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 — Judgment Fund (RIN: 3206-AJ93) received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7715. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a legislative proposal to allow the Government-wide Service Benefit Plan in the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program to offer more then two levels of benefits; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7716. A letter from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, ''Letter Report: Comparative Analysis of Collections to Revised Revenue Estimates for Fiscal Year 2005''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7717. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the Final Engineering Report (FER) and Water Conservation Plan (WCP) for the Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Regional Water System, pursuant to Public Law 107-331, Title IX; to the Committee on Resources.

7718. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Emergency Secretarial Action; Correction [Docket No. 060209031-6092-02; I.D. 020606C] (RIN: 0648-AU09) received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7719. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — NOAA Information Collection Requirements Under Paperwork Reduction Act: OMB Control Numbers; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Fisheries in the Western Pacific [Docket No. 060327086-6086-01; I.D. 032306A] (RIN: 0648-AU21) received April 26, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7720. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final

rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Rock Sole, Flathead Sole, and ''Other Flatfish'' by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 060216045-6045-01; I.D. 041206A] received April 26, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7721. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Deep-water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 060216044-6044-01; I.D. 042606F] received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7722. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 060216045-6045-01; I.D. 042606B] received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7723. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 060216045-6045-01; I.D. 042606A] received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7724. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments; Pacific Halibut Fisheries [Docket No. 051014263-6028-03; I.D. 041906A] received May 8, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7725. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting the General Reevaluation Report and Environmental Impact Statement for the Miami Harbor Navigation Project, Dade County, Florida; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7726. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of the ecosystem restoration project for a 4.8-mile reach of the Rillito River, on the northern edge of Tucson, Arizona; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7727. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of a New Port of Entry in the Tri-Cities Area of Tennessee and Virginia and Termination of the User-Fee Status of Tri-Cities Regional Airport [CBP Dec. 06-14] received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7728. A letter from the Program Analyst, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Grant Criteria for Alcohol-Impaired Driving Prevention Programs [Docket No. NHTSA-2005-23454] (RIN: 2127-AJ73) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7729. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel, FHWA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Design Standards for Highways; Interstate System [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-2005-22476] (RIN: 2125-AF06) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7730. A letter from the Program Analyst, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Procedures for Participating in and Receiving Data from the National Driver Register Problem Driver Pointer System Pursuant to a Personnel Security Investigation and Determination [Docket No. NHTSA-05-22265] (RIN: 2127-AJ66) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7731. A letter from the Acting Chief Counsel, SLSDC, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tariff of Tolls [Docket No. SLSDC 2006-23839] (RIN: 2135-AA23) received April 21, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7732. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-23476; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-204-AD; Amendment 39-14516; AD 2006-06-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7733. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model ERJ 170 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-23475; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-117-AD; Amendment 39-14518; AD 2006-06-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7734. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-101B SUD, 747-200B, 747-300, 747-400, and 747-400D Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22838; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-102-AD; Amendment 39-14520; AD 2006-06-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7735. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca Arriel 1B, 1D, and 1D1 Turboshaft Engines [Docket No. FAA-2005-22364; Directorate Identifier 2005-NE-26-AD; Amendment 39-14526; AD 2006-06-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7736. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lycoming Engines (Formerly Textron Lycoming) AEIO-360, IO-360, O-360, LIO-360, and LO-360 Series Reciprocating Engines [Docket No. FAA-2005-23269; Directorate Identifier 2005-NE-50-AD; Amendment 39-14525; AD 2006-06-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7737. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-300, 747-400, 747-400D, and 747SR Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22426; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-105-AD; Amendment 39-14519; AD 2006-06-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7738. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Model CF6-80C2D1F Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2005-22055; Directorate Identifier 2005-NE-31-AD; Amendment 39-14517; AD 2006-06-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 20066, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7739. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Thrush Aircraft, Inc. Model 600 S2D and S2R (S-2R) Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-23649; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-08-AD; Amendment 39-14542; AD 2006-07-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7740. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200F, 747-300, 747-400, 747-400D, 747SP, 747SR, 767-200, 767-300, 777-200, 777-300, and 777-300ER Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-24409; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-057-AD; Amendment 39-14555; AD 2005-05-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7741. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace LP Model Gulfstream 100 Airplanes; and Model Astra SPX, and 1125 Westwind Astra Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22511; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-120-AD; Amendment 39-14440; AD 2006-01-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7742. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-14, DC-9-15; and DC-9-15F Airplanes; Model DC-9-20, DC-9-30, DC-9-40, and DC-9-50 Series Airplanes; Model DC-9-81 (MD-81), DC-9-82 (MD-82), DC-9-83 (MD-83), and DC-9-87 (MD-87) Airplanes; Model MD-88 Airplanes; and Model MD-90-30 Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-105-AD; Amendment 39-14441; AD 2006-01-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7743. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited Model BAe 146-100A and -200A Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22791; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-083-AD; Amendment 39-14448; AD 2006-01-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 21, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7744. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22035; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-016-AD; Amendment 39-14442; AD 2006-01-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7745. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. (formerly AlliedSignal, Inc., formerly Textron Lycoming, formerly Avco Lycoming) T5309, T5311, T5313B, T5317A, T5317A-1, and T5317B Series, and T53-L-9, T53-L-11, T53-L-13B, T53-L-13BA, T53-L-13B S/SA, T53-L-13B S/SB, T53-L-13B/D, and T53-L-703 Series Turboshaft Engines [Docket No. FAA-2004-18038; Directorate Identifier 2004-NE-01-AD; Amendment 39-14444; AD 2006-01-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7746. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B4-600, B4-600R, and F4-600R Series Airplanes, and Model C4-605R Variant F Airplanes (Collectively Called A300-600 Series Airplanes); and Airbus Model A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22053; Directorate Identifier 2004-NM-74-AD; Amendment 39-14449; AD 2006-01-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7747. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited Model Avro 146-RJ Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22792; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-084-AD; Amendment 39-14447; AD 2006-01-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7748. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-200F, 747-400F, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22289; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-101-AD; Amendment 39-14446; AD 2006-01-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7749. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A320-111 Airplanes, and Model A320-200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-298-AD; Amendment 39-14354; AD 2005-22-10 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 7, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7750. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aerospatiale Model ATR42-200, ATR42-300, and ATR42-320 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22454; Directorate Identifier 2001-NM-108-AD; Amendment 39-14395; AD 2005-25-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 7, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7751. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-120, -120ER, -120FC, -120QC, and -120RT Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22631; Directorate Identifier 2005-NM-183-AD; Amendment 39-14394; AD 2005-25-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 7, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7752. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Shadin ADC-2000 Air Data Computers [Docket No. FAA-2005-21787; Directorate Identifier 2005-CE-34-AD; Amendment 39-14401; AD 2005-25-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 7, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7753. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Przedsiebiorstwo Doswiadczalno-Produkcyjne Szybownictwa ''PZL-Bielsko'' Model SZD-50-3 ''Puchacz'' Gliders [Docket No. FAA-2005-21836; Directorate Identifier 2005-CE-36-AD; Amendment 39-14415; AD 2005-25-22] received February 7, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7754. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company, Model 390, Premier 1 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-20712; Directorate Identifier 2005-CE-15-AD; Amendment 39-14400; AD 2005-25-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 7, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7755. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, & 702) Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-46-AD; Amendment 39-14392; AD 2005-24-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 7, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7756. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135 Airplanes and Model EMB-145, -145ER, -145MR, -145LR, -145XR, -145MP, and -145EP Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-22033; Directorate Identifier 2004-NM-218-AD; Amendment 39-14391; AD 2005-24-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 7, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7757. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting an informational copy of a Report of Building Project Survey for Riverside-San Bernardino Counties, CA, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7758. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Workforce Security, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes to UI Performs — received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7759. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Nonconventional Source Fuel Credit, Section 29 Inflation Adjustment Factor, and Section 29 Reference Price [Notice 2006-37] received April 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7760. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2006-49] received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7761. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Administrative, Procedural and Miscellaneous (Rev. Proc. 2006-27) received May 11, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7762. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Exemption from Tax on Corporations, Certain Trusts, Etc. (Rev. Rul. 2006-27) received May 10, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7763. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Interim Guidance with Repsect to the Application of Tres. Reg. section 1.883-3 [Notice 2006-43] received May 4, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7764. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection provided at Tupelo Regional Airport will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the aiport by TSA Transportation Security Officers; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

7765. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''Development of a Strategy Plan Regarding Physician Investment in Specialty Hospitals,'' pursuant to Section 5006 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109-171; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

7766. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a copy of draft legislation entitled, ''Good Samaritan Clean Watershed Act''; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Resources, and the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 842. Resolution providing our consideration of the bill (H.R. 5254) to set schedules for the consideration of permits for refineries (Rept. 109–482). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LEWIS of California: Committee on Appropriations. Report on the Revised Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2007 (Rept. 109–483). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KING of New York: Committee on Homeland Security. House Resolution 809. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the Secretary's possession relating to any existing or previous agreement between the Department of Homeland Security and Shirlington Limousine and Transportation, Incorporated, of Arlington, Virginia; adversely (Rept. 109–484). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5477. A bill to provide for the establishment at the National Science Foundation

of a program to promote and assist the teaching of inventiveness and innovation; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 5478. A bill to clarify the Congressional intent on Federal preemption under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act with respect to energy conservation for consumer products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WELLER (for himself, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. RENZI):

H.R. 5479. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for exercise equipment and physical fitness programs as amounts paid for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. WATSON, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H.R. 5480. A bill to promote economic diversification, entrepreneurship, and private sector development in Africa, and to promote partnerships among small and medium enterprises in the United States and the African private sector in qualified sub-Saharan African countries; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Small Business, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NORWOOD:

H.R. 5481. A bill to amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 to improve the safety of mines and mining; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5482. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to provide individuals the ability to control access to their credit reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida):

H.R. 5483. A bill to increase the disability earning limitation under the Railroad Retirement Act and to index the amount of allowable earnings consistent with increases in the substantial gainful activity dollar amount under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 5484. A bill to allow border States to use a portion of certain Department of Homeland Security grants to build physical barriers to deter illegal crossings; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BAIRD (for himself and Mr. WU):

H.R. 5485. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of establishing the Columbia-Pacific National Heritage Area in the States of Washington and Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. WATT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 5486. A bill to prevent the Executive from encroaching upon the Congressional prerogative to make laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. HOOLEY (for herself, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. BEAN, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. KELLY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BACA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. DICKS, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BAIRD, and Ms. HERSETH):

H.R. 5487. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to take certain actions to mitigate the effects of the breach of data security that occurred, or is likely to have occurred, in May, 2006, at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 5488. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the period of limitation for filing a claim for credit or refund of an estate tax overpayment attributable to litigation continuing after the return for the estate is filed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 5489. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make grants to States to provide for the publication of security and emergency information in telephone directories; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 5490. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a personal identification number for each veteran in order to help preserve the confidentiality of Department of Veterans Affairs information on veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BAKER (for himself, Mr. MCHENRY, and Mr. HENSARLING):

H.R. 5491. A bill to protect investors by fostering transparency and accountability of attorneys in private securities litigation; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5492. A bill to amend the Constitution Heritage Act of 1988 to provide for the operation of the National Constitution Center; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. CUBIN (for herself, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 5493. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act regarding residential treatment programs for pregnant and parenting women, a program to reduce substance abuse among nonviolent offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 5494. A bill to require the distribution by the National Technical Information Service of monthly updates of the Death Master List prepared by the Social Security Administration to all nationwide consumer reporting agencies, to require such consumer reporting agencies to maintain a permanent fraud alert in each file of a consumer whose name appears on the Death Master List, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5495. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to add human papillomavirus vaccines to the list of taxable vaccines for purposes of the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H.R. 5496. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide special treatment of certain cancer hospitals under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HARMAN (for herself and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 5497. A bill to limit the reduction in the number of personnel of the Air Force Space Command, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CASE, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. WU, Mr. WATT, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 5498. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to improve the provision of disaster relief and preparedness services with respect to persons with limited English proficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 5499. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand and make permanent the Department of Veterans Affairs benefit for Government markers for marked graves of veterans buried in private cemeteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KELLER (for himself, Mr. BOREN, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HERGER, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. NEY, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee):

H.R. 5500. A bill to prevent undue disruption of interstate commerce by limiting civil actions brought against persons whose only role with regard to a product in the stream of commerce is as a lawful seller of the product; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCHUGH (for himself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mrs. MCCARTHY):

H.R. 5501. A bill to establish the Champlain Quadricentennial Commemoration Commission, the Hudson-Fulton 400th Commemoration Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Miss MCMORRIS:

H.R. 5502. A bill to improve the academic competitiveness of students in the United States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (for himself and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 5503. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to increase the mortgage amount limits applicable to FHA mortgage insurance for multifamily housing located in high-cost areas; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MOORE of Kansas (for himself, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas):

H.R. 5504. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6029 Broadmoor Street in Mission, Kansas, as the ''Larry Winn, Jr. Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 5505. A bill to require the debarment from Federal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements of employers who hire unauthorized aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 5506. A bill to preclude the acceptance of a driver's license as a document establishing identity, for purposes of employment eligibility verification, if the State issuing the license permits use of a taxpayer identification number that is not a social security account number in the application process; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 5507. A bill to establish procedures for the issuance by the Commissioner of Social Security of ''no match'' letters to employers, and for the notification of the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding such letters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5508. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to increase the Federal medical assistance percentage for the District of Columbia under the Medicaid Program to 75 percent; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 5509. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the tax credit for electricity produced from open-loop biomass; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 5510. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to install a photovoltaic system for the headquarters building of the Department of Energy; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER:

H.R. 5511. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to ensure that the validity of foreign judgments against United States citizens is adjudicated in Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio (for himself and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 5512. A bill to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish an urban blight demolition program to provide grants for the demolition of condemned and tax-foreclosed residential housing; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan (for himself, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. REGULA, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H.R. 5513. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to restore the Medicare treatment of ownership of oxygen equipment to that in effect before enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 5514. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage for lung cancer screening tests for certain high-risk individuals under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STRICKLAND (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 5515. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to authorize trade readjustment allowances under chapter 2 of title II of such Act to adversely affected workers who are subject to a lockout; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 5516. A bill to allow for the renegotiation of the payment schedule of contracts between the Secretary of the Interior and the Redwood Valley County Water District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. MICHAUD):

H.R. 5517. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to establish a temporary loan program and a temporary vocational development program for small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. WEXLER:

H.R. 5518. A bill to repeal the Medicare cost containment provisions contained in subtitle A of title VIII of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CASE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas):

H.R. 5519. A bill to improve and expand geographic literacy among kindergarten through grade 12 students in the United States by improving professional development programs for kindergarten through grade 12 teachers offered through institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico (for herself, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. RENZI, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. LEACH, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SIMMONS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. KLINE, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARTER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SWEENEY, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. HALL, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. GERLACH, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. GOODE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mrs. DRAKE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. KIRK, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. HULSHOF, Ms. HART, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. WAMP, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. PORTER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington):

H.R. 5520. A bill to establish the Office of Veterans Identity Protection Claims to reimburse injured persons for injuries suffered as a result of the unauthorized use, disclosure, or dissemination of identifying information stolen from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. WATSON, and Ms. MCKINNEY):

H.J. Res. 87. A joint resolution requiring the President to notify Congress if the President makes a determination at the time of signing a bill into law to ignore a duly enacted provision of such newly enacted law, establishing expedited procedures for the consideration of legislation in the House of Representatives in response to such a determination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan):

H. Con. Res. 417. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in support of a broad-based political settlement in Iraq; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H. Con. Res. 418. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment or recess of the two Houses; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. FOSSELLA, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H. Con. Res. 419. Concurrent resolution recognizing and supporting the efforts of the State of New York develop the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor in New Windsor, New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H. Con. Res. 420. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued to promote public awareness of, and additional research relating to, Crohn's Disease; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. WU, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H. Con. Res. 421. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress and support for Greater Opportunities for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (GO-STEM) programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. DRAKE:

H. Res. 843. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should seek to achieve complete energy independence by 2015; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. LEE, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. DOYLE, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H. Res. 844. A resolution congratulating the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative on ten years of significant achievement in the search for an HIV/AIDS vaccine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H. Res. 845. A resolution requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, documents relating to the termination of the Department of Justice's Office of Professional Responsibility's investigation of the involvement of Department of Justice personnel in the creation and administration of the National Security Agency's warrantless surveillance program, including documents relating to Office of Professional Responsibility's request for and denial of security clearances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE:

H. Res. 846. A resolution requesting the President and directing the Secretary of State to provide to the House of Representatives certain documents in their possession relating to strategies and plans either designed to cause regime change in or for the use of military force against Iran; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Res. 847. A resolution honoring the life and accomplishments of Katherine Dunham and extending condolences to her family on her death; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. NADLER):

H. Res. 848. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the creation of refugee populations in the Middle East, North Africa, and the Persian Gulf region as a result of human rights violations; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 65: Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 144: Mr. EDWARDS.
H.R. 274: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 503: Mrs. JONES of Ohio and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 583: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. NUSSLE, and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 611: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 615: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 697: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. CARDIN.
H.R. 791: Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 910: Mr. MOLLOHAN and Mr. PICKERING.
H.R. 916: Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mrs. KELLY.
H.R. 920: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 997: Mr. CRAMER and Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan.
H.R. 1000: Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 1020: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 1229: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 1237: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. TURNER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SWEENEY, and Mr. NEY.
H.R. 1298: Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 1306: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.
H.R. 1333: Mr. CASE and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 1351: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 1384: Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 1425: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 1517: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 1518: Mr. EHLERS.
H.R. 1554: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 1578: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
H.R. 1582: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 1589: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1671: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 1772: Mr. BEAUPREZ.
H.R. 2014: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2048: Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 2052: Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 2053: Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 2061: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 2088: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan.
H.R. 2231: Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2350: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 2386: Mr. ADERHOLT and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H.R. 2533: Mr. TERRY and Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 2671: Ms. WATSON and Mr. WEINER.
H.R. 2730: Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GERLACH, and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 2808: Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. DREIER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 2841: Mr. SPRATT.
H.R. 2861: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.
H.R. 2962: Ms. MCKINNEY and Mr. KUHL of New York.
H.R. 3022: Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 3160: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 3192: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3228: Mr. EHLERS.
H.R. 3248: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3360: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3361: Mrs. KELLY.
H.R. 3385: Mr. WYNN and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 3451: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 3559: Mrs. KELLY and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 3616: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3795: Mr. NEUGEBAUER and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 3861: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 3883: Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 3908: Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 3997: Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. HOLDEN.
H.R. 4006: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4033: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. DENT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 4098: Mr. WICKER.
H.R. 4157: Mr. FORTUÑO.
H.R. 4197: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4264: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 4275: Mr. FORTUÑO.
H.R. 4291: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 4298: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 4318: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 4341: Miss MCMORRIS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 4357: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 4446: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. MURTHA, and Mr. VISCLOSKY.
H.R. 4469: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 4479: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 4547: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma and Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 4608: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 4695: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 4704: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 4705: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 4739: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 4741: Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 4751: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 4761: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 4809: Mr. CANNON.
H.R. 4838: Mr. MICA.
H.R. 4893: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BACHUS, and Mrs. BONO.
H.R. 4894: Mr. REYNOLDS.
H.R. 4925: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 4960: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 4961: Mr. HERGER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEACH, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 4974: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 4985: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. KIND, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 4997: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 5005: Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. BASS.
H.R. 5007: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 5013: Mr. MATHESON and Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 5014: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 5017: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 5114: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, and Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 5121: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BACA, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. POMBO.
H.R. 5129: Mr. WAMP, Mr. GINGREY, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 5134: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 5159: Mr. BARROW and Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 5162: Mr. DAVIS of Florida.
H.R. 5177: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. MOLLOHAN.
H.R. 5182: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 5201: Mr. CANNON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WELLER, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. NUSSLE, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 5206: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5208: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 5209: Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 5229: Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 5230: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 5238: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 5246: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SAXTON, and Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5247: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. WASSERMAN Schultz.
H.R. 5249: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 5255: Mr. CALVERT, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. BAKER, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 5262: Mr. WELDON of Florida, Miss MCMORRIS, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. GINGREY.
H.R. 5278: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 5280: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CAMP of Michigan, and Mr. CARDOZA.
H.R. 5289: Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 5291: Mr. FORTUÑO.
H.R. 5292: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 5315: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 5316: Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 5328: Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. WATSON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LEE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. WATERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. CARSON, Ms. CARSON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 5336: Mr. BOUSTANY.
H.R. 5337: Mr. DAVIS of Alabama and Ms. HOOLEY.
H.R. 5339: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 5344: Ms. CARSON.
H.R. 5348: Mr. HONDA and Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5351: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. SODREL.
H.R. 5362: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 5363: Mr. CASE and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 5371: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HONDA, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 5372: Mr. FILNER, Mr. BARROW, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 5390: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 5392: Mr. MELANCON.
H.R. 5405: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 5412: Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 5413: Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
H.R. 5432: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5444: Mr. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 5453: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 5455: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KIND, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. COSTA, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. WATSON, Mr. HOYER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BACA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, and Mr. BECERRA.
H.R. 5458: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 5463: Mr. MCHUGH.
H.R. 5464: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. POMBO, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HERGER, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. DENT, Mr. WELLER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania.
H.J. Res. 39: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.J. Res. 58: Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. HENSARLING, and Mr. SALAZAR.
H. Con. Res. 137: Mr. BAIRD.
H. Con. Res. 177: Mr. NADLER.
H. Con. Res. 210: Mr. BLUNT.
H. Con. Res. 338: Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Con. Res. 368: Mrs. DRAKE.
H. Con. Res. 384: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H. Con. Res. 402: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H. Con. Res. 404: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mrs. MALONEY.
H. Con. Res. 407: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H. Con. Res. 409: Mr. WELLER and Ms. BORDALLO.
H. Con. Res. 410: Mr. DOYLE.
H. Res. 67: Mr. FATTAH.
H. Res. 295: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H. Res. 318: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H. Res. 498: Mr. BAIRD.
H. Res. 603: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H. Res. 608: Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Res. 721: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H. Res. 760: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H. Res. 776: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HALL, and Mr. SALAZAR.
H. Res. 779: Ms. MCKINNEY.
H. Res. 799: Mr. CHABOT, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Res. 800: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. POE, and Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 4963: Mr. HYDE.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 13, May 23, 2006, by Mr. JERRY F. COSTELLO on House Resolution 814, was signed by the following Members: Jerry F. Costello, Michael R. McNulty, James P. McGovern, Jim Costa, Danny K. Davis, Bernard Sanders, Raul M. Grijalva, Ben Chandler, Rush D. Holt, Adam B. Schiff, Leonard L. Boswell, John T. Salazar, Lois Capps, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Ellen O. Tauscher, Peter A. DeFazio, Daniel Lipinski, Wm. Lacy Clay, Russ Carnahan, Shelley Berkley, Michael E. Capuano, Timothy H. Bishop, Stephen F. Lynch, Tim Ryan, Bill Pascrell, Jr., Benjamin L. Cardin, Robert A. Brady, Bob Etheridge, Michael M. Honda, Jim Matheson, Tim Holden, Rahm Emanuel, Joseph Crowley, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Martin T. Meehan, Dan Boren, Charlie Melancon, Henry Cuellar, Ed Pastor, Bart Stupak, Neil Abercrombie, Nick J. Rahall II, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Hilda L. Solis, Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Richard E. Neal, William D. Delahunt, Janice D. Schakowsky, Michael H. Michaud, Paul E. Kanjorski, Sherrod Brown, Luis V. Gutierrez, Zoe Lofgren, Julia Carson, Barney Frank, Grace F. Napolitano, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., James P. Moran, Rick Larsen, Gary L. Ackerman, Joe Baca, Solomon P. Ortiz, Ruben Hinojosa, Xavier Becerra, Diane E. Watson, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bob Filner, Brad Miller, Gene Green, Silvestre Reyes, James R. Langevin, Mike Thompson, Gene Taylor, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Michael F. Doyle, Steven R. Rothman, David Wu, Chris Van Hollen, Dennis J. Kucinich, James L. Oberstar, Henry A. Waxman, Nydia M. Velazquez, John F. Tierney, Robert Wexler, Edolphus Towns, Sheila Jackson-Lee, Harold E. Ford, Jr., Al Green, Anthony D. Weiner, Betty McCollum, Dale E. Kildee, Kendrick B. Meek, Allyson Y. Schwartz, David E. Price, Thomas H. Allen, Melissa L. Bean, Lynn C. Woolsey, Jim McDermott, Bobby L. Rush, David Scott, Earl Pomeroy, Dennis A. Cardoza, Fortney Pete Stark, Anna G. Eshoo, Carolyn McCarthy, Gregory W. Meeks, Sam Farr, Major R. Owens, Tammy Baldwin, Jane Harman, Stephanie Herseth, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Loretta Sanchez, Marcy Kaptur, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Gwen Moore, John B. Larson, Marion Berry, Linda T. Sanchez, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Corrine Brown, Donald M. Payne, Earl Blumenauer, Darlene Hooley, Diana DeGette, John Barrow, Charles A. Gonzalez, Doris O. Matsui, Alcee L. Hastings, Robert C. Scott, Ron Kind, Jim Cooper, Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr., Brad Sherman, Chet Edwards, Howard L. Berman, Carolyn B. Maloney, John S. Tanner, Emanuel Cleaver, Bennie G. Thompson, G. K. Butterfield, Albert Russell Wynn; Barbara Lee, Rosa L. DeLauro, Susan A. Davis, Tom Lantos, Mike Ross, Robert E. Andrews, Steny H. Hoyer, James E. Clyburn, Elijah E. Cummings, Charles B. Rangel, Allan B. Mollohan, Dennis Moore, Lloyd Doggett, Steve Israel, Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Lincoln Davis, Maxine Waters, John W. Olver, Allen Boyd, Norman D. Dicks, John Lewis, Brian Baird, Jim Davis, John M. Spratt, Jr., Mark Udall, Bart Gordon, Collin C. Peterson, Cynthia McKinney, Nancy Pelosi, Ted Strickland, Brian Higgins, Jay Inslee, John Conyers, Jr., John D. Dingell, Chaka Fattah, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, David R. Obey, Jerrold Nadler, Ike Skelton, Artur Davis, Nita M. Lowey, Melvin L. Watt, Jose E. Serrano, Sander M. Levin, Mike McIntyre, George Miller, Jim Marshall, Tom Udall, Edward J. Markey, Maurice D. Hinchey, Ed Case, Adam Smith, Martin Olav Sabo, and Eliot L. Engel.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 3 by Mr. EDWARDS on House Resolution 271: Luis V. Gutierrez.

Petition 6 by Mr. ABERCROMBIE on House Resolution 543; Rush D. Holt, Bart Stupak, David Wu, Ruben Hinojosa, Luis V. Gutierrez, and Eliot L. Engel.

Petition 7 by Ms. HERSETH on House Resolution 568: Nancy Pelosi and Mike McIntyre.

Petition 8 by Mr. WAXMAN on House Resolution 570: Nancy Pelosi.

Petition 11 by Mr. BARROW on House Resolution 614: Martin Olav Sabo.

The following Member's name was withdrawn from the following discharge petition:

Petition 13 by Mr. COSTELLO on House Resolution 814: Eni F.H. Faleomavaega.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MS. FOXX

AMENDMENT NO. 10: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available to the Federal Emergency Management Agency in this Act may be used to purchase a Louis Vuitton handbag.

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MR. JINDAL

AMENDMENT NO. 11: Page 28, line 9, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $9,000,000) (reduced by $9,000,000)''.

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MR. JINDAL

AMENDMENT NO. 12: Page 34, line 20, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 13: Page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $40,000,000)''.

Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced $61,317,000)''.

Page 13, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $101,017,000)''.

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 14: Page 7, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

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

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MR. TANCREDO

AMENDMENT NO. 15: Page 62, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 537. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the diversity visa program established in section 203(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(c)).

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MR. CROWLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 16: Page 4, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $88,000,000)''.

Page 28, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $88,000,000)''.

Page 29, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $88,000,000)''.

Page 29, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $88,000,000)''.

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MR. KINGSTON

AMENDMENT NO. 17: Page 62, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 537. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide a foreign government information relating to the activities of Non-Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System, as defined by DHS OIG–06–15, operating along the international border between Mexico and the states of California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, unless required by international treaty.

H.R. 5441

OFFERED BY: MR. ENGEL

AMENDMENT NO. 18: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13212).