

resolution very quickly through the committee, and I urge its passage by the full House.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2045

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

Madam Speaker, I want to commend my good friend from Texas, a distinguished member of the International Relations Committee, for presenting this resolution, and I want to echo his words.

The United States and the United Kingdom are the closest of allies for a reason: We share an unshakeable commitment to freedom and democracy. As the successful British action against the recent terrorist plot demonstrates, we also share a deep conviction that we must remain constantly vigilant against those who seek to destroy our way of life through violence and terrorism.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the support of my good friend from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Madam Speaker, Winston Churchill once said that the United Kingdom and the United States are two people separated by a common language. As that may be true, we are not separated but united in our determination and we speak in concert in our mission, to win this war on international terrorism.

To the people of the United Kingdom, we, as Americans, are very grateful for their support.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 989, commending the United Kingdom for its efforts in the War on Terror, and for other purposes.

United Kingdom and the United States have been close allies in not only two World Wars and Operation Desert Storm, but also the Global War on Terror. We are cousins and we are friends, with a common history and common cause.

On September 11, 2001, the United Kingdom reached out to us in sympathy and friendship, and joined us in facing the emerging threat of religious fundamental extremism.

Sadly, on July 7, 2005, we reached out in turn as Britain suffered a terrorist attack on its London Underground and a bus, killing 56 people including four suicide bombers. As they suffered, so did we suffer, remembering the pain and confusion, the shock and the remorse.

We have struggled to find sound policy to protect our homelands, and have stood shoulder to shoulder to develop effective strategies. Though we earn the criticism of many nations, including that of the United Kingdom, the conversation remains honest and open.

The averted threat this past summer in fact illustrates the necessity of a global strategy,

as well as the partnership of the United States and the United Kingdom.

On August 10, 2006, British police arrested 24 people for plotting to commit acts of terror on trans-Atlantic flights with the help of the Pakistan Government. As of August 31, 2006, 12 citizens have been charged for their roles in the terror plot, including eight citizens charged with conspiracy to murder. This is only the latest demonstration that terrorism is not restrained by borders. Our gratitude for this heroic and brave effort can only be expressed in our ongoing perseverance and commitment to eradicating threats such as these.

We are brothers in arms, united by history and by creed. I wish the same blessings for the United Kingdom as I do for our own nation—safety, security, prosperity, and wisdom to make decisions that are forward thinking, democratic, and just.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and honor the accomplishments of the United Kingdom in the War on Terror.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 989, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### AFFIRMING SUPPORT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY AND SECURITY OF LEBANON AND THE LEBANESE PEOPLE

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1017) affirming support for the sovereignty and security of Lebanon and the Lebanese people, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 1017

Whereas Lebanon's remarkable Cedar Revolution led to the withdrawal of Syrian occupation troops in April 2005, the most significant step toward true Lebanese independence and sovereignty since the outbreak of civil war in 1975;

Whereas the Cedar Revolution reached a dramatic crescendo on March 14, 2005, when one million Lebanese demonstrated in Beirut's Martyrs Square demanding freedom and independence and an end to the Syrian occupation;

Whereas true Lebanese independence and sovereignty was not fully achieved even after the Syrian troop withdrawal for many reasons, including especially the apparent ongoing presence of Syrian security personnel in Lebanon, an ongoing assassination campaign against Lebanese public figures who oppose appeasement of Syria, and Hizballah's control and militarization of southern Lebanon;

Whereas, on August 12, 2006, during the fighting between Israel and Hizballah, the Government of Lebanon for the first time in decades called for the deployment of the Lebanese armed forces throughout Lebanese territory "such that there will be no weapons or authority other than that of the Lebanese state";

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701, which ended the fighting, authorizes an enhanced United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to "accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the (Lebanese) South", a process which is currently underway;

Whereas UNSCR 1701 also calls for the enhanced UNIFIL force, at the "request" of the Government of Lebanon, to assist the Government of Lebanon "to secure its borders and other entry points to prevent the entry in Lebanon without its consent of arms or related materiel";

Whereas the Lebanese armed forces are inadequate to the task of interdicting arms-smuggling along the Syrian border without the assistance of an international force;

Whereas the Government of Lebanon has not yet requested the assistance of the enhanced UNIFIL force on the Syrian border;

Whereas Syria is trying to intimidate Lebanon from requesting UNIFIL assistance on the border, with threatening statements such as the Syrian leader's warning that such deployment would be deemed "hostile"; and

Whereas it is manifestly in the interests of the international community, which seeks peace and stability in the Middle East, to support the full sovereignty and security of Lebanon: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the many Lebanese who continue to adhere steadfastly to the principles of the Cedar Revolution;

(2) commends the democratically-elected Government of Lebanon for its critical and courageous decision to deploy the Lebanese armed forces, for the first time in decades, to Lebanon's border with Israel;

(3) affirms that the clear intention of the international community, as expressed in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701, is that the flow of weapons to Hizballah should cease and that Hizballah should be disarmed;

(4) calls on all countries, and particularly countries through which Iranian-supplied materiel passes en route from Iran to Hizballah, to take every possible measure to prevent the transfer of arms to Hizballah, so as to contribute to the stability of Lebanon and of the region and to the enforcement of the sovereignty of the Government of Lebanon over its own territory, as required by UNSCR 1701;

(5) calls on the international community to monitor the compliance of Iran and Syria with the arms embargo on Hizballah, as these two countries are the principal suppliers of weaponry to Hizballah;

(6) calls on Iran and Syria to cease supporting Hizballah with funds and arms;

(7) condemns Syria's ongoing overt and covert campaign of intimidation against Lebanon;

(8) condemns the Syrian leader's outrageous claim that the deployment of international peace-keeping forces on the Lebanese-Syrian border would be "hostile" against Syria;

(9) urges the Government of Lebanon to request without delay international assistance including, but not limited to, military forces, as needed, on the Lebanese border with Syria so as to prevent the re-supply of weapons to Hizballah and to ensure the full

implementation of all aspects of UNSCR 1701 in spirit and intent, as well as in letter;

(10) urges that such international assistance not impede commercial, non-military trade between civilians on both sides of the border;

(11) believes that without such international assistance on the Lebanese border with Syria another Hizballah-provoked war will break out with horrendous consequences for the people of Lebanon, Israel and the entire region;

(12) pledges support for the democratically-elected Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese people against Syria's campaign of intimidation; and

(13) re-affirms its strong support for Lebanon's independence and for the full sovereignty of the Government of Lebanon over Lebanese territory, through the instrument of the Lebanese armed forces.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the amended version of House Resolution 1017, introduced by my colleague and friend, Mr. LANTOS, which affirms support for the sovereignty and security of Lebanon and the Lebanese people.

Madam Speaker, what this resolution now does is urge the government of Lebanon to request assistance from the international community for military and other forms of support in securing their border with Syria in order to end the flow of weapons to Hezbollah.

I want to thank Chairman HYDE for playing an instrumental role in negotiating language that addresses these concerns and enables the government of Lebanon to engage with and work closely with the international community so as to prevent another crisis in the region.

The resolution recognizes the courageous efforts made by many Lebanese in their independent uprising on March 14, 2005, and commends the democratically elected government of Lebanon for their ongoing efforts to restore sovereignty and security throughout its territory.

Despite the remarkable achievements of the Cedar Revolution, the government of Lebanon continues to experience challenges to its rule and sovereignty. Targeted killings of public figures and the recent conflict between Hezbollah and Israel illustrate the dangers of Lebanon's inability to control its borders and to provide sovereign

support for all of its people. The war between Israel and Hezbollah was not a war between Lebanon and Israel, but it was a war all the same that Lebanon felt.

Tonight, with this resolution, we are providing the encouragement and support to ensure that Lebanon is able to assert its sovereignty and, as such, assert its ability to live in peace with its neighbors.

Madam Speaker, there is no greater role this Congress can play than to send a message, as we are here tonight on a bipartisan basis, to the people of Lebanon that their democracy, founded in 1943 and reestablished less than a year and a half ago, is a priority of this Congress and that we will stand in support of the Lebanese people and a democracy.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, this legislation would not be before the House today without the strong support of the chairman of the International Relations Committee, my good friend HENRY HYDE. I also appreciate the support of our colleagues, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN and GARY ACKERMAN, the Chair and ranking member of the Middle East Subcommittee; and I want to express special appreciation to my friend Congressman DARRELL ISSA, whose work on this resolution has been so important and so valuable.

Madam Speaker, just a few short weeks ago, upon the announcement of the cease-fire, I stepped off an American military helicopter that took me directly from the island of Cyprus onto the grounds of the U.S. embassy in Beirut. Coincidentally, this was the 50th anniversary of my first visit to Lebanon, during which I had the pleasure of attending a Shakespeare festival at the ruins of Baalbak. Our ambassador took me to see the top leaders of Lebanon to discuss the path forward on reconstructing that war-torn land and freeing it from the stranglehold in which Hezbollah has held it for far too many years.

Madam Speaker, I was shaken by what I discovered. In my view, the Lebanese government fully understands that the flow of weapons from Syria and Iran to Hezbollah must end or they will once again find their nation at war not of their own making. But at the same time, without a word being said, I was left with the distinct impression that the Lebanese leaders are petrified of what may happen if they finally confront Syria's dictator in Damascus. A bold decision to ask for international troops to put a full stop to the deadly arms flow to Hezbollah could launch yet another round of Syrian-sponsored political assassinations and other bloody attempts to destabilize Lebanon.

Madam Speaker, with the passage of this singularly important resolution,

Congress is asking Lebanon's leaders to make a brave and courageous decision to ask the international community to deploy a robust international force to the Lebanon-Syria border to stop the flow of weapons to Hezbollah. We are being equally as clear that the United States is ready to pledge its wholehearted support for the Lebanese people against Syria's campaign of appalling intimidation.

It is not in Lebanon's interest nor that of civilization as a whole to accept a world in which terrorist bands can trigger cross-border conflicts in violation of international law, and there will never be real democracy or sovereignty in Lebanon as long as Hezbollah is armed.

Let's review for a minute how this whole conflict got started. Hezbollah terrorists, probably acting at Iranian behest, killed three Israeli soldiers and kidnapped two others. As we meet here tonight, the hostages remain in captivity. No representatives of the Red Cross have been allowed to visit them. And nobody even knows where they are, except the thugs who snatched them from their country's sovereign soil.

The U.N. Security Council resolution ending the conflict is intended to prevent such aggression in the future, and the full deployment of the Lebanese armed forces to their country's southern border for the first time in decades is a long overdue and welcome development. A 15,000 troop international force to assist in patrolling that border is a positive step forward.

But the new security regime is far from perfect. It leaves far too much to the discretion of a weak Lebanese government and the too easily intimidated Lebanese military. For example, the international force will take no action against Hezbollah unless it is requested to do so by the Lebanese military. It is self-evident, Madam Speaker, that these rules of engagement will have to be reexamined and strengthened.

But the most obvious flaw in the U.N. mandate is that it doesn't require an international force on Lebanon's border with Syria. It is left up to the Lebanese government to request such a force, something that causes Beirut to quake in its boots because of Syrian threats.

Madam Speaker, Hezbollah's missiles and other major weapons come from Syria and Iran; and virtually all of them are smuggled in via Syria. To keep those weapons out of its house and out of Hezbollah's hands, Lebanon must hermetically seal its border to military trade. Until that time, we will face the resupply of weapons to Hezbollah and the near certain renewal of hostilities. Let me be clear, Madam Speaker. Unless international troops are on the Syrian border, the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel will flare again.

Iran, Syria and their Hezbollah surrogates don't miss a minute of sleep caring about peace in the region or

Lebanese sovereignty. They care only about increasing their own power, creating instability and destroying the State of Israel. Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, whose primary instrument of diplomacy toward Lebanon is assassination, has said that he would consider an international force deployment on the Lebanese-Syrian border a "hostile" act.

To buck up the Lebanese government against Syria's threats, our resolution pledges U.S. support for Lebanon against Syria's campaign of intimidation. Our resolution also commends the Lebanese government for its courageous decision to deploy Lebanese armed forces, along with UNIFIL, on its border with Israel, the first such Lebanese deployment in decades.

Madam Speaker, this can be a watershed moment for the Middle East. The Lebanese and their government can achieve true independence and sovereignty. If they bring in an international force that can help seal the Syrian border, they will not only achieve those goals, they will usher in a new era of stability with their neighbors, and all of us then will have taken a giant stride toward Middle East peace.

□ 2100

It is up to the leaders in Beirut to display the necessary courage, and it is up to us to support them when they do so. I urge all of my colleagues to endorse both of these critical forces of action by supporting this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. I will close by noting that this is a very special evening tonight in this resolution. There are only four Arab American Members of Congress, CHARLES BOUSTANY, RAY LAHOOD, NICK RAHALL, and myself. It is uncommon for the kind of bipartisan support between all of us to come together on something. But the importance of Lebanese sovereignty and of a stable Lebanese democracy bring us together, and they are all cosponsors of the bill along with the gentleman, Mr. LANTOS.

In listening to Mr. LANTOS, I have to say that never before have the two of us agreed so much on what must be done. The only thing that I noted when he was talking about the borders between Lebanon and Syria was that even today there are borders between Lebanon and Syria that have never been identified under an international law, and that is something, too, that a sovereign, stable, and able to enforce its own borders Lebanon would quickly be able to go to the United Nations and assert its fair international border; and I look forward to that.

Last, in closing, I share with the gentleman from California and all the Members of Congress the call that he made for the return of the hostages taken from Israeli sovereign territory that in fact began the conflict that we are today trying to end forever by establishing a sovereign Lebanon, and part of that sovereignty will be to en-

sure that those Israeli soldiers are returned from Lebanon back to Israel, to their parents, to their families.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I recently traveled over the Labor Day Weekend to Lebanon and Israel. I traveled with two other Members of Congress. Our purpose was to assess the political and economic situation in both countries.

We spent a full day on Saturday in Beirut. We were immediately struck by how few people were in the shops and cafes and very little traffic on the streets of Beirut. We visited the Jounie area which is north of Beirut to inspect a bridge that was destroyed. The neighborhood that we visited was a very peaceful residential area where there seemed to be no presence of Hezbollah. The bombing of the bridge completely cut off transportation for people from the north to travel to Beirut. It was estimated to take one year and \$20 million to repair. This seemed to be an example of the extreme and uncalled bombing by Israel in a peaceful residential area. The outbreak of military hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah has had a profound negative impact on tourism and the overall economy of Lebanon. The internal Lebanese situation was problematic even before the current military crisis began. Prime Minister Siniora's government, elected last year, has been struggling to establish a new stable political order following the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafic al Hariri. The majority of Lebanon's Shia population is still pro Syrian. By contrast the Druze and Sunni, as well as much of the Christian communities are likely to maintain a broadly anti-Syrian stance. The President of Lebanon, Emile Lahoud is tied closely to Syria and unable to offer any strong leadership. The Speaker of the Parliament Nabih Berri is also close to the Hezbollah Leader Hassan Nasrallah. This leaves Prime Minister Siniora on his own in efforts to develop relationships with the world community to assist with funding. President Bush's \$230 million commitment to Lebanon to assist with rebuilding plus Secretary Rice's visit to Lebanon has enabled Prime Minister Siniora to raise over \$900 million for humanitarian and rebuilding funds. It is absolutely imperative that 15,000 Lebanese troops be deployed to Southern Lebanon. Also, the deployment of United Nations troops along the Syrian border is critical to prevent Iran and Syria from rearming Hezbollah.

Our visit to Israel was highlighted with meetings with the American Ambassador, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tzipi Livni, plus meetings with the Israeli government equivalent of our CIA and FBI. A new government under the Kadima party (forward) and headed by Prime Minister Ehud Olmert was elected following the grave illness of Ariel Sharon. Prime Minister Olmert has been weakened and is falling in the polls for his handling of the attack on Hezbollah. Prime Minister Olmert is dealing with several internal issues including problems along the Gaza Strip and West Bank; a very weak Palestinian Authority; and fiscal and budget issues that affect the economy. In our meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Livni she made it very clear that Israel will continue to do all it can to assist with the implementation of U.N. Resolution 1701. Minister Livni said that she believes that Lebanon is the one Arab country in the region that Israel had confidence could become partners in the war against terror and had the po-

tential along with Israel to stabilize the region. She also stressed that much work had to be accomplished by Lebanon to reach this goal.

My own view of the situation having been in the region for four days is that Prime Minister Siniora is doing all he can to stabilize Lebanon. He is a man of great confidence and integrity. I believe he will be successful in meeting many of his goals. I also believe Israel is committed to implementing U.N. Resolution 1701 and developing opportunities to work with Lebanon to secure the Lebanese and southern border. The lifting of the blockade against ships entering the Lebanese ports which was announced upon our return to Washington is an example of this commitment and will go a long way to solving some of the serious economic problems in Lebanon. These ships off the Lebanese shore will now be inspected by officials of the German, Italian, and French governments. These inspectors will prevent Iran from shipping arms through the Lebanese ports. Obviously Iran is creating much of the backdrop, encouragement and arms for what has taken place between Lebanon and Israel. However, between the shared goals of Lebanon and Israel to stop Iran's progress I feel this can be accomplished. It is a long road ahead but I sense an air of optimism from both sides.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1017, affirming the sovereignty and security of Lebanon and urging the government of Lebanon to request a robust international force deployment on its border with Syria to prevent the re-supply of weapons to Hezbollah.

I have long been an advocate for a secure and sovereign Lebanon. I believe that the democratic government of Lebanon is one of the most important democracies in the region, which warrants our recognition and protection.

The remarkable Cedar Revolution led to the withdrawal and end of the Syrian military's occupation of Lebanon, which had lasted three decades. This was a significant step toward Lebanese independence and sovereignty since the outbreak of civil war in 1975. However, the presence of Syrian security personnel in Lebanon continues as does Syrian economic and military support to Hezbollah.

During the conflict between Israel and Lebanon, the government of Lebanon called for the deployment of Lebanese armed forces throughout Lebanese territory. U.N. Security Council Resolution 1701, which ended this conflict, authorized an enhanced U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the south of Lebanon.

U.N. Security Council Resolution 1701 also calls for the enhanced UNIFIL force to, at the request of the Lebanese government, assist Lebanon in securing its borders and other entry points to prevent the entry of arms or related materials without Lebanon's consent. I agree with this Resolution's urging the Lebanese government to request from UNIFIL a robust international force deployment on Lebanon's border with Syria so as to prevent the re-supply of weapons to Hezbollah and to ensure the full implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1701.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the Lebanese armed forces need the assistance of an international force in order to adequately interdict arms-smuggling along the Syrian border. Although the government of Lebanon has not

yet requested this assistance on the Syrian border from UNIFIL, they may have been discouraged by statements from Syria's President claim that he would consider the deployment of international force deployment on the Lebanese-Syrian border a "hostile" act. I believe that such a UNIFIL force on the Lebanese-Syrian border is manifestly in the interests of Lebanon and the international community, which seek the full sovereignty and security of Lebanon, and peace and stability in the Middle East.

This is a defining moment in Lebanon's history. We must have and exercise the moral courage necessary to bring peace, stability, and justice to this troubled region of the world. The best way to honor the innocent victims of past conflicts in the Middle East is to ensure similar conflicts do not occur in the future. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, and I encourage continued humanitarian aid for the people still suffering in the region.

Mr. ISSA. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1017, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, September 20, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,  
H-232 The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find the resolutions approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on September 20, 2006, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 3307.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,  
Chairman.

LEASE—PEACE CORPS, WASHINGTON, DC

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 238,708 rentable square feet for the Peace Corps, currently located at 1111 20th St., NW., Washington, DC, 2001 L*

St., NW., Washington, DC, and 1525 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, at a proposed total annual cost of \$11,219,276 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

*Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.*

LEASE—DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, LOS ANGELES, CA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 167,754 rentable square feet and 442 inside parking spaces for the Drug Enforcement Administration, currently located at the Roybal Federal Building-Courthouse, 255 East Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA, at a proposed total annual cost of \$6,710,160 for a lease term of 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.*

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

*Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.*

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—LEASE, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 862,692 rentable square feet and up to 1,200 parking spaces (and up to an additional 400 spaces for up to 5 years) for the Internal Revenue Service, currently located at multiple locations in the Philadelphia region, at a proposed total annual cost of \$32,256,912 for a lease term of 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the Committee resolution dated October 26, 2005, authorizing a lease up to 862,692 rentable square feet and 1,800 parking spaces for the Internal Revenue Service in Philadelphia, PA, at a proposed total annual cost of \$29,202,124 for a lease term of 20 years.*

Approval of this resolution constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Approval of this resolution constitutes authority, in the event the General Services Administration is unable to secure a lease agreement with the United States Postal Service, to conduct a competitive procurement for an alternate facility in the City of Philadelphia for the same maximum rentable square footage, rental rate, lease term, and number of parking spaces included in the prospectus.

*Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.*

ALTERATION IN LEASED SPACE—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, CITRUS HEIGHTS, CA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of leased space, located at 6501 Sylvan Road, Citrus Heights, California, for backfill by the Internal Revenue Service, at a design*

and review cost of \$406,000, a management and inspection cost of \$339,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$4,455,000, for an estimated total project cost of \$5,200,000, for which a prospectus is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—ALTERATION, U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Building in Pittsburgh, PA, at a design and review cost of \$4,543,000, a management and inspection cost of \$4,482,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$80,466,000, for an estimated total project cost of \$89,491,000, for which a prospectus is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends Committee resolutions dated November 7, 2001, June 21, 2000, and June 25, 1998.*

ALTERATION—EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Eisenhower Executive Office Building in Washington, DC, at a design and review cost of \$3,500,000, a management and inspection cost of \$2,300,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$25,291,000, for an estimated total project cost of \$31,091,000, for which a prospectus is attached to, and included in, this resolution.*

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—SITE AND DESIGN, U.S. BORDER STATION, MADAWASKA, ME

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to meet expanded scope requirements including additional site area, site development and design of the U.S. Border Station project in Madawaska, ME, a 39,211 gross square foot facility on a 13.32 acre site with 48 outside and 5 inside parking spaces, at an additional site and design cost of \$17,160,000 (site and design cost of \$1,760,000 were previously authorized), management and inspection cost of \$4,186,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$36,411,000, for a combined estimated total project cost of \$59,517,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated July 21, 2004.*

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—SITE AND DESIGN U.S. BORDER STATION ALEXANDRIA BAY, NY

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to meet expanded scope requirements including additional site area, site development and design of the U.S. Border Station project in Alexandria Bay, NY, 138,517 gross square foot facility on a 59.9 acre site with 120 outside parking spaces, at an additional site and design cost of \$11,676,000 (site and design cost of \$8,884,000 were previously authorized), management and inspection cost of \$17,050,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$136,396,000, for a combined estimated total project cost of \$174,006,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated July 21, 2004.*