

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—SITE AND DESIGN,
U.S. BORDER STATION DERBY LINE, VT

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 Derby Line, VT, a 51,159 gross square foot facility on a 23.25 acre site with 8 inside and 100 outside parking spaces, at an additional site and design cost of \$2,880,000 (site and design cost of \$4,270,000 were previously authorized), management and inspection cost of \$3,740,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$26,519,000 (estimated construction cost of \$6,120,000 were previously authorized), for a combined estimated total project cost of \$43,529,000, 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, WARROAD, MN

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 Warroad, MN, a 50.120 gross square foot facility on a 10.44 acre site with 5 inside and 22 outside parking spaces, at an additional site and design cost of \$2,496,000 (site and design cost of \$1,837,000 were previously authorized), management and inspection cost of \$3,798,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$35,664,000, for a combined estimated total project cost of \$43,795,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated July 21, 2004.

DESIGN—DONNA-RIO BRAVO PORT OF ENTRY,
DONNA, TX

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 design of a border station in Donna, Texas, of 170,528 gross square feet with 112 outside parking spaces, at a design cost of \$3,726,000, for which a prospectus is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

There was no objection.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the hypocrisy of the Democrats and their so-called agenda for the war on terror. They have said much, yet done nothing; and actions speak louder than words.

One of the most critical programs in winning the global war on terror is military tribunals for known and suspected terrorists. Military tribunals for enemy combatants are commonsense justice and need to be instituted for just this reason.

Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, terrorists would be allowed the opportunity to mount a full defense, certain statements obtained through interrogation would not be admissible, and they would be provided a defense

counsel, one with clearance to review classified information on the terrorists' behalf.

But to afford terrorists the rights to review classified information for their defense is irresponsible and would only put our troops in jeopardy. I was shocked to learn that when the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its Hamdan ruling, providing foreign terrorists the same rights and privileges as Americans tried by a jury composed of the very people they want to kill, the Democratic leadership hailed this as a "triumph for the rule of law."

Mr. Speaker, giving the President the authority and legal framework for trying known and suspected terrorists must be granted if we are serious in bringing terrorists to justice and winning the global war on terror.

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.

DROUGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to show three drought monitors that have occurred in recent years. The first one actually is a drought monitor for August of 2002, and of course the brown and the red areas show extreme drought; yellow is fairly severe.

You see most of the western United States was engulfed in a drought in 2002. Now we look fast forward to September of 2006, this month, and we see much the same picture: many of the same States, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona on up into North Dakota. So, Mr. Speaker, what we are looking at now is the sixth year of severe drought in essentially the same parts of the United States.

So this cumulative drought, in many cases by most estimates surpasses the Dust Bowl years of the 1930s in terms of its severity. We don't have top soil blowing away like we had in 1930s because we put in some conservation practices, we don't have as much exposed ground. But by the same token, the impact on agriculture has been much the same as it was during that devastating period in the 1930s.

The precipitation levels over the last several years have been remarkable. These are some cities in the State of Nebraska, and the precipitation you see here, Grand Island, Nebraska minus 27 inches, Hastings minus 27, Carney minus 27, and on and on. And this is true not just of Nebraska, but all of the cities and communities in this area.

So we have seen the ground water levels in many cases declining. Reservoirs are now 15 to 25 percent full

where they normally would be this time of year 50, 60, 70, sometimes 80 times full. Our pastures are burned up, so right now in the feed lots we have 15 to 20 percent more cattle than we normally would have at this time of year because there are no pastures to graze so the ranchers have had to put their cattle in feed lots so they can be fed and not have to graze out on those pastures already burned up.

Many would say, well, you have crop insurance, so why don't you rely on that? Well, the problem is that for each year of drought, it reduces the amount of production that a farmer has, and each year that production goes down means that they can purchase less crop insurance. So after 5 or 6 straight years, you are now able to purchase much less crop insurance than you could 5 or 6 years ago. So as a result, the insurance is not adequate. And of course everyone understands, most people know that most livestock producers have no crop insurance, they have no safety net. So the livestock people are truly suffering at this point.

So we had some drought assistance in the years 2002, 2004, we had some offsets, we were able to get it from the Conservation Security Program. That offset is no longer available. So we are in really tough shape. We are scratching and looking for someplace to get some drought assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I think everyone realizes that for natural disasters, whether it be a wildfire, whether it be a Hurricane Katrina, hundreds of millions of dollars, billions of dollars actually, floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, we as a Nation respond very quickly. But a drought is something that is ongoing. It is slow, it is assumed that it is not quite a natural disaster, and yet these people are suffering every bit as much as those who have suffered an earthquake, a fire, a flood.

So we urge that the House take a look at this. We think that this is important, we think that time is running out, and we urge close scrutiny by Members of the House and the Senate as well to see if we can't do something before this year is out to help this situation that is in extremely severe drought.

DR. GIRIJA ROY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to honor a dear friend, the late Dr. Girija Roy. I want to honor Dr. Roy as a man who exemplified the realization of the American Dream. With his passing, the Indian American community is devoid of one of its finest citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the many accomplishments Dr. Roy achieved over the course of his lifetime serve as a testament to his unwavering commitment to the service of others.