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House of Representatives

LOBBYING TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2007—Continued

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House on the motion to recommit, I report the bill, H.R. 2317, back to the House with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Texas:

In section 5(d)(6)(C) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, as proposed to be added by section 2(a) of the bill, insert after ''leadership PAC,'' the following: ''a multicandidate political committee described in section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4)),''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 382, nays 37, not voting 13, as follows:

STATE AND PARTY REPORT—ROLL 420

DEMOCRATIC	INDPT.	REPUBLICAN
	ALABAMA	
Cramer, YEA		Aderholt, YEA
Davis (AL), YEA		Bachus, YEA
		Bonner, YEA
		Everett, YEA
		Rogers (AL), YEA
	ALASKA	
		Young (AK), NAY
	ARIZONA	
Giffords, YEA		Flake, NAY

STATE AND PARTY REPORT—ROLL 420—Continued

DEMOCRATIC	INDPT.	REPUBLICAN
Grijalva, NAY		Franks (AZ), YEA
Mitchell, YEA		Renzi, YEA
Pastor, NAY		Shadegg, NAY
	ARKANSAS	
Berry, YEA		Boozman, YEA
Ross, YEA		
Snyder, YEA		
	CALIFORNIA	
Baca, YEA		Bilbray, YEA
Becerra, YEA		Bono, YEA
Berman, NV		Calvert, YEA
Capps, YEA		Campbell (CA), NV
Cardoza, NV		Doolittle, YEA
Costa, NAY		Dreier, YEA
Davis (CA), YEA		Gallegly, YEA
Eshoo, YEA		Herger, YEA
Farr, YEA		Hunter, YEA
Filner, YEA		Issa, YEA
Harman, YEA		Lewis (CA), YEA
Honda, NAY		Lungren, Daniel E., YEA
Lantos, YEA		McCarthy (CA), YEA
Lee, YEA		McKeon, YEA
Lofgren, Zoe, YEA		Miller, Gary, YEA
Matsui, YEA		Nunes, NAY
McNerney, YEA		Radanovich, NV
Miller, George, YEA		Rohrabacher, YEA
Napolitano, YEA		
Pelosi,		Royce, YEA
Roybal-Allard, YEA		
Sánchez, Linda T., YEA		
Sanchez, Loretta, NAY		
Schiff, YEA		
Sherman, YEA		
Solis, YEA		
Stark, YEA		
Tauscher, YEA		
Thompson (CA), YEA		
Waters, YEA		
Watson, YEA		
Waxman, YEA		
Woolsey, YEA		
	COLORADO	
DeGette, NV		Lamborn, YEA
Perlmutter, YEA		Musgrave, YEA
Salazar, YEA		Tancredo, YEA
Udall (CO), YEA		
	CONNECTICUT	
Courtney, YEA		Shays, YEA
DeLauro, YEA		
Larson (CT), YEA		
Murphy (CT), NV		
	DELAWARE	
		Castle, YEA
	FLORIDA	
Boyd (FL), NAY		Bilirakis, YEA
Brown, Corrine, YEA		Brown-Waite, Ginny, YEA
Castor, YEA		Buchanan, YEA

STATE AND PARTY REPORT—ROLL 420—Continued

DEMOCRATIC	INDPT.	REPUBLICAN
Hastings (FL), NAY		Crenshaw, YEA
Klein (FL), YEA		Diaz-Balart, L., YEA
Mahoney (FL), YEA		Diaz-Balart, M., YEA
Meek (FL), YEA		Feeney, YEA
Wasserman Schultz, YEA		Keller, YEA
Wexler, YEA		Mack, NAY
		Mica, YEA
		Miller (FL), YEA
		Putnam, YEA
		Ros-Lehtinen, YEA
		Stearns, YEA
		Weldon (FL), YEA
		Young (FL), YEA
	GEORGIA	
Barrow, YEA		Deal (GA), YEA
Bishop (GA), YEA		Gingrey, YEA
Johnson (GA), YEA		Kingston, YEA
Lewis (GA), NV		Linder, YEA
Marshall, YEA		Price (GA), YEA
Scott (GA), YEA		Westmoreland, YEA
	HAWAII	
Abercrombie, NAY		
Hirono, YEA		
	IDAHO	
		Sali, YEA
		Simpson, YEA
	ILLINOIS	
Bean, YEA		Biggert, YEA
Costello, YEA		Hastert, YEA
Davis (IL), YEA		Johnson (IL), YEA
Emanuel, YEA		Kirk, YEA
Gutierrez, YEA		LaHood, YEA
Hare, YEA		Manzullo, YEA
Jackson (IL), YEA		Roskam, YEA
Lipinski, YEA		Shimkus, YEA
Rush, YEA		Weller, YEA
Schakowsky, NAY		
	INDIANA	
Carson, YEA		Burton (IN), YEA
Donnelly, YEA		Buyer, NAY
Ellsworth, YEA		Pence, YEA
Hill, YEA		Souder, YEA
Viscloskey, YEA		
	IOWA	
Boswell, YEA		King (IA), YEA
Braley (IA), YEA		Latham, YEA
Loebsack, YEA		
	KANSAS	
Boyda (KS), YEA		Moran (KS), YEA
Moore (KS), YEA		Tiahrt, YEA
	KENTUCKY	
Chandler, YEA		Davis (KY), YEA
Yarmuth, YEA		Lewis (KY), YEA

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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STATE AND PARTY REPORT—ROLL 420—Continued

DEMOCRATIC	INDPT.	REPUBLICAN
		Rogers (KY), YEA
		Whitfield, NAY
LOUISIANA		
Jefferson, YEA		Alexander, YEA
Melancon, YEA		Baker, NAY
		Boustany, YEA
		Jindal, YEA
		McCrery, YEA
MAINE		
Allen, YEA		
Michaud, YEA		
MARYLAND		
Cummings, YEA		Bartlett (MD), YEA
Hoyer, YEA		Gilchrest, YEA
Ruppersberger, YEA		
Sarbanes, YEA		
Van Hollen, YEA		
Wynn, YEA		
MASSACHUSETTS		
Capuano, YEA		
Delahunt, YEA		
Frank (MA), YEA		
Lynch, YEA		
Markey, YEA		
McGovern, YEA		
Meehan, YEA		
Neal (MA), YEA		
Olver, YEA		
Tierney, YEA		
MICHIGAN		
Conyers, YEA		Camp (MI), YEA
Dingell, NAY		Ehlers, YEA
Kildee, YEA		Hoekstra, YEA
Kilpatrick, NAY		Knollenberg, YEA
Levin, YEA		McCotter, YEA
Stupak, YEA		Miller (MI), YEA
		Rogers (MI), YEA
		Upton, YEA
		Walberg, YEA
MINNESOTA		
Ellison, YEA		Bachmann, YEA
McCollum (MN), YEA		Kline (MN), YEA
Oberstar, NV		Ramstad, YEA
Peterson (MN), YEA		
Walz (MN), YEA		
MISSISSIPPI		
Taylor, YEA		Pickering, NAY
Thompson (MS), NAY		Wicker, NAY
MISSOURI		
Carnahan, YEA		Akin, YEA
Clay, NAY		Blunt, YEA
Cleaver, NAY		Emerson, NV
Skelton, YEA		Graves, YEA
		Hulshof, YEA
MONTANA		
		Rehberg, YEA
NEBRASKA		
		Fortenberry, YEA
		Smith (NE), YEA
		Terry, YEA
NEVADA		
Berkley, YEA		Heller, YEA
		Porter, YEA
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Hodes, YEA		
Shea-Porter, YEA		
NEW JERSEY		
Andrews, YEA		Ferguson, YEA
Holt, YEA		Frelinghuysen, YEA
Pallone, YEA		Garrett (NJ), YEA
Pascrell, YEA		LoBiondo, YEA
Payne YEA,		Saxton, YEA
Rothman, YEA		Smith (NJ), YEA
Sires, YEA		
NEW MEXICO		
Udall (NM), YEA		Pearce, YEA
		Wilson (NM), YEA
NEW YORK		
Ackerman, YEA		Fossella, YEA
Arcuri, YEA		King (NY), YEA
Bishop (NY), YEA		Kuhl (NY), YEA
Clarke, YEA		McHugh, YEA
Crowley, YEA		Reynolds, YEA
Engel, NV		Walsh (NY), YEA
Gillibrand, YEA		
Hall (NY), YEA		
Higgins, YEA		
Hinchey, YEA		
Israel, YEA		
Lowey, YEA		
Maloney (NY), YEA		
McCarthy (NY), YEA		
McNulty, YEA		

STATE AND PARTY REPORT—ROLL 420—Continued

DEMOCRATIC	INDPT.	REPUBLICAN
Meeks (NY), NAY		
Nadler, YEA		
Rangel, YEA		
Serrano, YEA		
Slaughter, YEA		
Towns, NAY		
Velázquez, YEA		
Weiner, YEA		
NORTH CAROLINA		
Butterfield, YEA		Coble, YEA
Etheridge, YEA		Foxx, YEA
McIntyre, YEA		Hayes, YEA
Miller (NC), YEA		Jones (NC), YEA
Price (NY), YEA		McHenry, YEA
Shuler, YEA		Myrick, YEA
Watt, NAY		
NORTH DAKOTA		
Pomeroy, YEA		
OHIO		
Jones (OH), NV		Boehner, NAY
Kaptur, NAY		Chabot, YEA
Kucinich, NAY		Gillmor, YEA
Ryan (OH), YEA		Hobson, YEA
Space, YEA		Jordan, YEA
Sutton, YEA		LaTourette, YEA
Wilson (OH), YEA		Pryce (OH), YEA
		Regula, YEA
		Schmidt, YEA
		Tiberi, YEA
		Turner, YEA
OKLAHOMA		
Boren, YEA		Cole (OK), YEA
		Fallin, YEA
		Lucas, YEA
		Sullivan, YEA
OREGON		
Blumenauer, YEA		Walden (OR), YEA
DeFazio, YEA		
Hooley, YEA		
Wu, YEA		
PENNSYLVANIA		
Altmire, YEA		Dent, YEA
Brady (PA), YEA		English (PA), YEA
Carney, YEA		Gerlach, YEA
Doyle, YEA		Murphy, Tim YEA
Fattah, YEA		Peterson (PA), YEA
Holden, YEA		Pitts, YEA
Kanjorski, YEA		Platts, YEA
Murphy, Patrick YEA		Shuster, YEA
Murtha, YEA		
Schwartz, YEA		
Sestak, YEA		
RHODE ISLAND		
Kennedy, YEA		
Langevin, YEA		
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Clyburn, YEA		Barrett (SC), NAY
Spratt, YEA		Brown (SC), YEA
		Inglis (SC), YEA
		Wilson (SC), YEA
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Herseth Sandlin, YEA		
TENNESSEE		
Cohen, YEA		Blacburn, YEA
Cooper, YEA		Davis, David YEA
Davis, Lincoln YEA		Duncan, YEA
Gordon, YEA		Wamp, YEA
Tanner, NAY		
TEXAS		
Cuellar, YEA		Barton (TX), YEA
Doggett, YEA		Brady (TX), YEA
Edwards, YEA		Burgess, YEA
Gonzalez, YEA		Carter, YEA
Green, Al YEA		Conaway, YEA
Green, Gene YEA		Culberson, YEA
Hinojosa, YEA		Gohmert, NAY
Jackson-Lee (TX), YEA		Granger, YEA
Johnson, E.B., NAY		Hall (TX), YEA
Lampson, YEA		Hensarling, YEA
Ortiz, YEA		Johnson, Sam YEA
Reyes, YEA		Marchant, YEA
Rodriguez, YEA		McCaul (TX), YEA
		Neugebauer, YEA
		Paul, NAY
		Poe, YEA
		Sessions, NAY
		Smith (TX), YEA
		Thornberry, YEA
UTAH		
Matheson, YEA		Bishop (UT), YEA
		Cannon, YEA
VERMONT		
Welch (VT), YEA		

STATE AND PARTY REPORT—ROLL 420—Continued

DEMOCRATIC	INDPT.	REPUBLICAN
VIRGINIA		
Boucher, YEA		Cantor, YEA
Moran, (VA) YEA		Davis, Jo Ann, NV
Scott, (VA) YEA		Davis, Tom, YEA
		Drake, YEA
		Forbes, YEA
		Goode, YEA
		Goodlatte, YEA
		Wolf, YEA
WASHINGTON		
Baird, YEA		Hastings (WA), YEA
Dicks, YEA		McMorris Rodgers, NV
Inslee, YEA		Reichert, YEA
Larsen (WA), YEA		
McDermott, YEA		
Smith, (WA) YEA		
WEST VIRGINIA		
Mollohan, YEA		Capito, YEA
Rahall, YEA		
WISCONSIN		
Baldwin, YEA		Petri, YEA
Kagen, YEA		Ryan (WI), YEA
Kind, YEA		Sensenbrenner, YEA
Moore (WI) YEA		
Obey, YEA		
WYOMING		
		Cubin, NAY

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining for this vote.

□ 1435

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 158) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 158

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, May 24, 2007, Friday, May 25, 2007, or Saturday, May 26, 2007, 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 5, 2007, 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 Friday, May 25, 2007, Saturday, May 26, 2007, or on any day from Monday, May 28, 2007, through Saturday, June 2, 2007, 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 4, 2007, 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2316, the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LYNCH). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

HONEST LEADERSHIP AND OPEN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 437 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2316.

□ 1440

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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 2316) to provide more rigorous requirements with respect to disclosure and enforcement of lobbying laws and regulations, and for other purposes, with Mrs. TAUSCHER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

□ 1440

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

Madam Chairman, the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary on a bipartisan basis builds on the work of the last Congress to make long-needed reforms to the Lobby Disclosure Act and related rules and law.

The legislation before us today, right now, reflects the give and take of the legislative process incorporating proposals of Members on both sides of the aisle, both on and off the Judiciary Committee. At the end of the day, I believe that we have a measure that represents a very significant improvement over current law.

By emphasizing increased disclosure and enforcement, the bill is defined to effect practical change in the way that lobbying efforts are reported and monitored. It accomplishes this without infringing upon our first amendment rights as citizens to petition our government for redress of grievances.

The measure before us effects important changes in three areas: Prohibition of unethical conduct, increased disclosure, and enhanced penalties.

First, it ends the practice of Members attempting to use their power to influence private lobbyist hiring decisions. It does it by prohibiting Members and senior staff from influencing hiring decisions or practices of private entities for partisan political gain. Violations can result in not only fines, but imprisonment for up to 15 years.

Second, this measure now under consideration provides for greater disclosure. It requires the disclosure of lobbying activities by many coalitions, as well as the past executive branch and congressional employment of registered lobbyists. It also requires lobbyists to file more detailed reports disclosing their contacts with Congress, as well as certifications that the lobbyist did not give a gift or pay for travel in violation of the rules. These reports are to be filed electronically and more frequently, quarterly rather than semiannually, and they will be made available to the public for free over the Internet in a timely fashion.

Finally, the legislation provides for stronger enforcement. This measure significantly increases the penalties for noncompliance with Lobbying Disclosure Act requirements. Civil penalties are increased from the current $50,000 per violation to $100,000, and there are new criminal penalties for knowing, willful and corrupt violations, with potential sentences of imprisonment up to 5 years.

The recent round of lobbying scandals demonstrates that fundamental change is needed. The legislation before us today helps to reform the lobbying process and provides us with an opportunity to begin to rebuild confidence in Congress.

I believe that this legislation represents a realistic approach that strengthens current law to restore accountability in the Congress. This bill is not about any one Member or any one political party. It is about restoring the American people's trust in all of us.

Madam Chairman, it is now time for us to act. We are a few months late in getting around to this measure, but I am sure with the cooperation of Members on both sides of the aisle, we will succeed in our endeavor to raise the integrity of the Congress and restore the American people's trust in all of us.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chairman, we all deplore unethical conduct by Members of Congress and their staff. Each party has their share of examples. The public wants and deserves clean government, and today we finally bring before the House a bill that seems very familiar. That is because the increased disclosures required in the bill we are addressing today are largely those that were contained in H.R. 4975, which was introduced by Congressman DAVID DREIER in the last Congress and passed the House then.

Last year's H.R. 4975 contained all of the following provisions: a requirement to disclose postemployment negotiations with private entities; a prohibition on partisan influences on an outside entity's employment decisions; and increased quarterly electronic filing in a public database of lobbyist campaign contributions linked to Federal Elections Commission filings.

The legislation also increased civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply, required disclosure by lobbyists of all past executive branch and congressional employment, and contained a prohibition on lobbyists' violation of House gift ban rules. Similar provisions, of course, are included in the legislation before us today.

At the Judiciary Committee's markup, I was glad to see that several Republican amendments that would strengthen this bill were adopted by voice vote. One was an amendment offered by Representative CHRIS CANNON that provides for a 1-year revolving-door ban that would prohibit private lawyers and law firms who enter into contracts with congressional committees from lobbying Congress while under contract to such committee and for 1 year thereafter.

Republicans passed nearly identical reform provisions over a year ago. I am pleased to finally see legislation come before the House this Congress that substantially mirrors Republican efforts from the last Congress.

The concepts of greater transparency and more accountability are not the property of any one political party, but it just so happens that Republicans led the way in the last Congress by writing a reform package very similar to the one we are considering today. A simple comparison of the provisions in this bill with those in H.R. 4975 from the last Congress will show that what we see on the House floor today is a clear reflection of what we saw on the House floor last year.

I had hoped a vote on these measures would have occurred much earlier in this Congress, but I am happy to cast my vote again today for these reforms.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SPACE).

Mr. SPACE. Madam Chairman, I rise today in support of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007. For me, reform isn't a political talking point. As the successor of Bob Ney and, to a certain degree, to the illegal actions of Jack Abramoff, it is an absolute necessity.

I campaigned on the promise that I would do everything in my power to clean up Washington. This Congress has begun to do that. Earlier this year

we enacted a sweeping set of reforms banning gifts, travel and meals from lobbyists. By passing this ban, we made serious inroads into breaking that link that exists between lobbyists and legislators.

Now, today, we broaden our campaign to let the sun shine in on a broad scope of lobbyist activities. It is what the American people have demanded, and it is what they deserve.

□ 1450

If nothing unethical is taking place, then these requirements will reassure the American public, which is itself a worthy endeavor. But if inappropriate actions are happening, then we have a responsibility, no, an obligation, to crack down on those activities.

This bill is not perfect. We have a long way to go in our efforts to restore credibility in this body, but it reflects our serious effort to create transparency, honesty and leadership on this issue.

My constituents have been betrayed before, and I will not let that happen again.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING), a valued and active member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Chairman, I thank Ranking Member LAMAR SMITH for yielding to me and also for his leadership on this bill and also for his overall leadership within the Judiciary Committee.

I want to also express my gratitude to Chairman CONYERS, a gracious gentleman, who has worked most of these issues out in a generally bipartisan fashion, sometimes I would go so far as to say a nonpartisan fashion.

Occasionally when I come up with an idea, it is considered a good one by my side of the aisle. And it is quite rare for me to come up with an idea that is considered a good one on both sides of the aisle. And yet, in this case, I am pleased that both sides have agreed that the portion that I introduced which provides for reporting to be on the Internet in a searchable, sortable, downloadable fashion. I mean, this is the 21st century. We are in the BlackBerry and iPod age, and Congress ought to get up to speed and be able to transfer that information out to the public.

One of the things advocated by the chairman and ranking member and other members of the Judiciary Committee was that we shine sunlight on this lobbying process and the funding process. That is the anecdote to whatever we are doing here. Whenever we have tightened-up regulations, and we are trying to correct for generally one individual human failure, sometimes it is an anecdote. Occasionally it is a small group. Seldom does it go across a broad universe of people. If you look through the legislation that has passed on the floor of Congress throughout generations, I think you will find that often that legislation is specific to an incident. So those incidents reflect human failures, and human nature itself, I believe that foundation is generally good.

Well, what sunlight does, it activates that human nature and it turns loose and activates the bloggers across the country where they are sitting with now real-time access within a reporting period of time to the lobbying activities, the funding activities that take place, and they will be able to track those activities on the Internet. There will be new blogs that will open up. There will be others that will be activated and animated, and when they can search and sort and download, that means that their scrutiny of the lobbying activities that surround this Congress will be real, and it will be effective, and it will be sortable.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. CONYERS. I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) that his work on this measure in the Judiciary Committee was very important to us, and on both sides of the aisle, I think we acknowledge and thank you for your contributions.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the chairman, as I reclaim my time. And I appreciate the tone and the tenor of this debate, as well as the work that has gone on on this policy.

I would advocate there are a few things that we can do yet to move us further into the technological age. I look up on the wall of the House and see, I can be watching on television, to walk over here, and in the 5 minutes it takes to get here from the Longworth building, the subject can change. Actually, the bill can change or the amendment can change, and a Member, a seasoned Member, can walk in here and not know what the debate is about. And yet, many of the State legislatures post, they project on the wall inside their chambers, the bill, the subject matter that is being debated. It is one of the other things that we can do in the context of shining some sunlight on. In fact, we can shine sunlight on the activities of Members in the fashion as we have lobbyists. That is not the subject of this debate here on the floor, so much as it is, I like to raise the expectations and the hopes that we can use this same philosophy and expand sunlight on reporting process of our travel activities, for example, and our financial recordings, both personal and the FEC documents, so they are in a searchable, sortable, downloadable database and give the bloggers that opportunity to scrutinize us the same way they will the lobbyist.

I think if we keep moving down the path and having this kind of debate and dialogue, we will get to where the public confidence in us raises.

The chairman also recognizes that I am concerned about some of the allegations about the electoral process. If we are able to add integrity in the electoral process, then the American people have more confidence in the whole process.

This is one component of what needs to be done. If we can add to it the same levels of reporting for ourselves as Members, if we can add more integrity in voter registration and the actual electoral process, all of those things strengthen us as a Nation.

I want to make it clear, and I don't think there is any doubt that I would rather lose an election than lose the confidence of the American people in this system. If they lose their confidence in our democratic process, then the whole system melts down. This is an important step along the way. There are other steps to take along the way. I think they are consistent with the philosophy of the bill before us. I thank all parties involved.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chair, I am honored to recognize now the distinguished majority leader, STENY HOYER of Maryland, for 1 minute.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Chair, I thank my friend, one of the Deans of this House, who has for so very long ensured that this country has a democracy of which our people can be proud and which is accessible to all of our people, as our Constitution promises. I am so pleased to join him, and I thank the ranking member as well for his leadership on so many issues.

Madam Chair, I intend to support this important bill before us, the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act, which addresses the relationship between Members of Congress and those who seek to influence legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation as well.

This bill, like the one we just considered, is not perfect. Few bills are. However, these measures call for a greater transparency, and provide specific guidance to Members and lobbyists on the propriety of certain actions.

Without question, the recent scandals involving former lobbyist Jack Abramoff and the guilty pleas of former Representatives Randy ''Duke'' Cunningham and Bob Ney have raised serious questions in the public's mind about the integrity of our process and the Members who serve here. That is unfortunate, but nevertheless true.

The legislation introduced by Chairman CONYERS is an important step in addressing such concerns and thereby will help ensure public confidence in our legislative process and in this institution, the people's House.

Among other things, this legislation will outlaw the so-called K Street Project in which Members influenced employment decisions of private entities for partisan gain. In fact, violators of this proposition will be fined or imprisoned for up to 15 years, an appropriate penalty.

This legislation expands and strengthens lobbying disclosure requirements, mandating quarterly disclosure of lobbying reports and increasing penalties for violation of the Lobbying Disclosure Act.

This legislation requires Members to disclose job negotiations for post-congressional employment. The public wants to know that their representatives are acting on their behalf, not on the behalf of the special interest.

And this legislation retains the 1-year ban on lobbying imposed on Members and senior staff. But in addition to that, it importantly requires Members and such staff to recuse themselves from working on legislation in which a prospective employer has a vested interest, a substantial step forward.

This bill alone, of course, cannot guarantee honest, ethical conduct any more than the law against burglary will necessarily deter every burglar.

□ 1500

However, when coupled with the most sweeping ethics changes since Watergate, which the Democratic majority enacted on the very first day of this Congress, the legislation will help reassure the public that we appreciate the legitimate concerns raised by the Abramoff case and others and are committed to taking action to address them.

I understand that some believe that this bill and the one we just considered do not go far enough. I know that some sincerely believe that our current system in which lobbyists or any other American legally contribute to a political campaign is inevitably questionable. The public financing obviously would be the alternative. The public does not support that. We know that.

Let me say, however, without equivocation, I strongly disagree with the view that because there are private contributions that our system is broken.

The implication of this position is not only inaccurate but also an unwarranted smear on the integrity of the overwhelming majority of the Members of both sides of the aisle who diligently abide by ethical rules and our campaign finance laws and who otherwise conduct themselves with high integrity.

Do not misunderstand me. Our system can and should and must be continually improved to ensure public confidence in the integrity of our legislative process. However, as long as there is private financing of political campaigns, and as long as men and women exercise their right to petition their government, the relationship between private giving and public action will be recurring issues that require close examination by us and by the public.

That is precisely what this bill before us today represents: important reform that ensures greater transparency and specifically addresses some of the most egregious recent transgressions.

Finally, as important as this legislation and the ethics changes made in January are, they alone will not ensure the integrity of our process and this institution. Rather, the Members of this House will ensure the integrity of this House when we conduct ourselves openly and honestly and hold accountable those who fail to abide by the rules and the highest ethical standards.

Thus, we have an obligation to ensure that the Ethics Committee does the job that it was constituted to perform. The implementation of rules, while critical, must be followed by effective, real enforcement and accountability.

I urge my colleagues, Madam Chairman, to vote for this legislation and let us provide greater transparency of our legislative process and ensure public confidence in this institution in which all of us are so proud to serve.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) who, among the other things, I believe wants to engage the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in a colloquy.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Madam Chairman, as we debate the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007, I want to commend the members of the Judiciary Committee for the tremendous job that they have done, but I did want to ask a couple of questions regarding this legislation because I've not had an opportunity to look at it in its entirety.

But title I is referred to as closing the revolving door, and we all understand that that relates to former Members of Congress who leave Congress and become registered lobbyists and represent private interests before the House of Representatives.

And then title II is talking about full public disclosure of those people engaged in lobbying.

And the question that I would like to ask Chairman CONYERS, and maybe Mr. SMITH knows as well, but we have a lot of Members of Congress, and last year the Congress passed legislation on the floor, an ethics package that prohibited former Members of Congress who became registered lobbyists from going to the House gym.

And so my question is, in this bill, does this bill prohibit a former Member of Congress who is a registered lobbyist from parking in House parking spaces, reserved for Members of Congress and staff? And then if it does not, in title II, do we require a former Member of Congress who is now a registered lobbyist to report that as a benefit that he receives from the taxpayers of the United States?

And those would be the two questions that I would appreciate the gentleman answering.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, as you know, the first part of our three-prong attempt in increasing disclosure and enforcement is, of course, trying to influence private lobbyists' hiring decisions.

And in terms of parking issues, that is not involved in this measure because the subject matter does not come to the Judiciary Committee, but it does come to the House Administration Committee, where I think there is important discussion going on about this issue that you raise about parking, even as we speak. But it was not considered in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WHITFIELD. So this bill would not prevent former Members of Congress who are now registered lobbyists from continuing to park for free in government parking spaces, nor would it require them to file disclosure of that benefit that the taxpayers provide them? But it is your understanding that the House Administration is looking at that issue?

Mr. CONYERS. Yes, that is absolutely correct, and it's an important point, though. We can't extend these benefits to even former Members who have become lobbyists. They have to be carefully considered by Members. As a matter of fact, prerogatives of Members, as the gentleman knows, is being limited and is getting harder and harder to become available even to active Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Well, I really appreciate the gentleman responding to the question. And what raised it, I was pulling into the garage this morning, and two former Members who are registered lobbyists were parking there, and it reminded me again that it is an issue that is still outstanding.

And I thank the chairman, and I thank the ranking member for yielding time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, we are happy to have Mr. RAHM EMANUEL, the gentleman from Illinois, who is recognized for as much time as he may consume, not to exceed 3 minutes.

Mr. EMANUEL. I'd like to thank the chairman, and I use that with my kids at the breakfast table. You can talk not to exceed 3 minutes. But thank you very much for that time.

When the new Congress came in session, this Congress, the 110th, we banned gifts by lobbyists. We banned meals paid for by lobbyists. We changed the rules of the reports on earmarks where Members were doing things that benefited themselves at taxpayers' expense.

Today we're considering the most comprehensive legislation on lobbying disclosure since the Watergate era, the most comprehensive legislation, because over the last 12 years, people saw a buildup in this people's House that gave them no confidence that their business was being done, but, in fact, the work of the special interests were done.

When that gavel on the Speaker's table comes down, it's intended to open the people's House, not the auction

house, and the American people lost confidence in this institution. The playing field was tilted to the special interests.

This legislation, time and again, alters fundamentally the law as it relates to the abuses that we saw over the last 12 years.

Now, I compliment my colleagues because in 1994 when they ran for Congress, they came to change Washington. They passed a lobbying bill, but after 12 years in power, rather than change Washington, Washington changed them. They became comfortable with power. They became comfortable and cozy with the special interests, and the American people said, enough.

It beared on us and the responsibility of Democrats to change the culture here, to break that link between lobbyists and legislation.

□ 1510

What happened at the end of the last 12 years was the special interest voices were heard at the expense of the American people.

So whether it's in banning the K Street Project that rewarded companies and institutions that hired the majority party's friends, whether it became gifts, trips and the reporting of those trips, whether it became when Members were negotiating their future employment and doing the work here on the floor of their future employer even before they left, every element of that reform needed to be changed. This bill, under this chairman, does it.

That will set the laws. Now it's the conduct of the Member to also understand there is a new day, there is change in the way you do things here in Washington.

About 6 years ago, the Congress altered, through passing campaign finance reform, the relationship between a contributor and a candidate. This alters the relationship between a lobbyist and the legislation.

Going forward, it would require a constant vigil, the attempt now is to ensure that at no point did those who represent the special interests have a capacity and an interest and an access that far outweighs the American people. That is the attempt of this legislation.

Whether it's the provision that relates to Jack Abramoff, the provisions that relate to the K Street Project, the provisions that relate to rangers or pioneers, that they don't have an ability to do things for Members or individuals that far exceed what the people who vote on election day for that Member and that their interests are heard.

We have to always come back and make sure that it is rules of the road to Washington don't tilt in favor of the special interests. This is a beginning, and it builds on what we did by banning on day one the gifts and meals by lobbyists, brings transparency to earmarks, and it brings transparency to the entire process as it relates to lobbyists' influence on legislators.

I commend our colleague and our chairman for his leadership on this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. I thank my very good friend from San Antonio for yielding.

Madam Chairman, I have to say, I was just downstairs listening to the remarks of my very good friend from Chicago (Mr. EMANUEL). It really saddens me to hear the politicization of this issue.

The gentleman from Detroit, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, has done a phenomenal job, from my perspective, in recognizing the challenges that we face, the fact that we're working to address this issue in a bipartisan way now, he has worked with Mr. SMITH on this issue. We went beyond our debate on the rule issue, and I said that I believe that the legislation that we had that is before us is not nearly as strong as the legislation that we were proud to have worked on in the 109th Congress, but we are what we are today.

As I listened to my friend from Chicago (Mr. EMANUEL) talk about this legislation as being the most sweeping reform since the Watergate era, I would encourage my friend to simply take a look at H.R. 4975, the legislation that we passed in the last Congress. It was dramatically stronger on the area of transparency, disclosure and accountability than the legislation that's before us.

I wasn't going to make these remarks, but it saddens me, as I listened to the speeches that have been given. Mr. SMITH has spoken very eloquently about the need to address a wide range of these issues, as has the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

If one were to listen to this debate, one could only conclude that the issue of ethics and the challenges of ethics in this institution are one-sided, that only the Republican Party has faced any ethical challenges.

Now, I am not going to get into enumerating and throwing out the names. We keep hearing the name Jack Abramoff talked about time and time again. And it's very easy, and the chairman of the committee knows very well, it's very easy for us to now stand here and begin pointing fingers and talking about blame on the other side of the aisle. But I think it's unfortunate. It's an unfortunate thing to see this gross politicization.

The 1994 class came here with a goal of changing the Congress, and, you know, they changed these individuals. All of that stuff is sad and tired political rhetoric and nothing more than that. We are in the midst of the legislative process at this moment. I think it's been widely recognized that the bill that is before us is not nearly as strong as the measure that we passed with bipartisan support, even though it was described as a sham in the last Congress.

I have been joking back and forth with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I see this bill as being sub-sham. I am going to vote for this bill at the end of the day. It basically doesn't have the teeth in it on transparency, disclosure and accountability that we passed in the last Congress. That bill was described by the Chair of the Committee on Rules, Ms. SLAUGHTER, seven times in the debate that we had last year as a sham, and there were others in the Democratic leadership who described it as a sham.

I am not going to characterize this legislation in a disparaging manner, other than to say that it has not come up to that level.

I am happy to yield to my friend, if he would like me to yield.

Mr. EMANUEL. I would. I do appreciate it.

As you heard what I said from my friend from California, I said you came to change Washington and to pass lobbying reform. Over 12 years you came to change Washington; Washington changed the Republican Congress.

Now, to that effect, since you decided not to politicize it, but did decide to describe it, as a sham.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Chairman, if I could reclaim my time. The time was yielded me by the gentleman from Texas. Let me reclaim my time by saying, I did not, in fact, describe the measure that is before us as a sham.

What I said was the legislation that I authored in the 109th Congress was characterized by the Democratic leadership, including the now Chair of the Committee on Rules, as a sham bill.

What I have said is that this measure that is before us does not meet the standard that we passed in the last Congress on transparency, disclosure and accountability. To argue that this is somehow the most sweeping reform legislation since Watergate is absolutely preposterous, because the legislation that was passed through the House in the last Congress went much, much further than this.

So all I am saying is, I want to work with Mr. CONYERS. I want to work with Mr. SMITH. I think that rather than pointing fingers and characterizing one political party as having ethical challenges or lacking ethics or having changed and transformed in that 12-year period, I believe that that's a mischaracterization.

While he may not say it, I have a sneaking suspicion that the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary may be inclined to agree with what I have said.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, I cautiously yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. EMANUEL. I don't think I will use that time.

Madam Chairman, as Ronald Reagan once said, facts are a stubborn thing. Let's take the section on required

recusal for Members and staff in negotiation for jobs. This bill has a closure on that, and it brings disclosure on that. The bill brought up before the Republican Congress last time just sits by on that.

Bans the K Street Project: This legislation only, in the last time, it said nothing on that. It was silent, except it was against the House rules.

Disclosure of lobbyist contributions to charities, conferences, or similar events Members have interests in: This bill has it. Last year, it did not.

The Harry and Louise disclosures, so interest groups could hide behind phony names and advertise against Members: This bill has it. Last year's did not.

Public database of Members' travel and financial disclosures: This bill has it. Last year's didn't.

Increased penalties: This bill has it. Didn't last.

Spousal lobbying, restrictions on their spouses: This bill has it; did not before.

Disclosure of lobbyist bundling will be considered in separate legislation. The goal is on comparison of the legislation. This is an improvement.

Second, to my good friend from California, I am glad you passed legislation last time. The Senate has now passed this. We're going to go to conference on this bill and actually get it done.

Number two, and, most importantly, I don't want to go forward looking back. My goal is to get this done, because as I said before, this is an institutional problem that requires an institutional solution, and that's what we have provided here.

□ 1520

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. Madam Chair, I thank my friend, the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from San Antonio, for yielding.

I would simply say that when we look at what was passed in the 109th Congress and put that up against this measure, we can go through the litany. This notion of the K Street Project, the 1-year ban is present law. And, in fact, I offered amendments to enhance the transparency and disclosure. I hope very much, when we get to the amendment process, the amendment that I am going to be offering will be accepted by the majority. I suspect that it may be. I think it is a thoughtful amendment.

So we are working to enhance and strengthen this measure to the level that was passed by the House last year. And I just hope very much that, again, we can work in a bipartisan way, because I am proud to be an institutionalist. I believe in this institution. I am privileged to have spent now nearly a majority of my life as a Member of this institution. I revere it. And I hope very much that we can make it more accountable to the American people by putting into place very proper reforms that will enjoy bipartisan support.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chair, I close the general debate by merely observing that this has been healthy. We are working under time constraints. I appreciate both gentlemen from Illinois and California in their exchanges and reflecting back on how we got to where we are. But we are moving forward now, and we are all concerned that this 110th Congress do everything in its power to make up for the lack of transparency and enforcement that may have taken place in an earlier period of time.

In the last few months, we have worked to address these concerns and begin to restore the trust in the Congress, as we promised our voters that we would last November. So this is an important bipartisan start. It is not the end of reform in this area. As everyone knows, it really doesn't have an end.

Madam Chair, it is in that spirit of expediting this process that I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON. Madam Chairman, the language included in Section 103 of HR 2316 entitled Additional Restrictions on Contractors is language I offered at the Judiciary Committee that closed a loophole in the revolving door provisions of the law.

This language was accepted by voice vote in the Judiciary Committee with the support of Committee Chairman JOHN CONYERS. My amendment would impose the same post employment restrictions currently in law to those attorneys and firms that are employed through a contract with the Congress.

Currently, the House Judiciary Committee Majority has agreed to a contract with a partner in a law firm at the same time that law firm is registered to lobby the Congress and in particular is registered to lobby for clients with particular legislative interest before the committee. It is a glaring loophole that a law firm would be able to send an individual to work on the hill at the same time the firm is lobbying the contract employee's colleagues on the committee and the contract employee can potentially lobby the committee where they worked because they are technically not an employee of the committee.

The contract the Judiciary Committee signed was with Irv Nathan of Arnold and Porter for $25,000 per month for up to $250,000 for a 10 month contract. An astonishing amount of money to be paid to a staffer, an amount any full time staffer or member would appreciate to be making.

It is my opinion the only way to comply with clause 14(b) of House Rule XXI, which states contract employees shall not be able to use one's official position for private gain and to conduct oneself at all times in a manner that reflects creditably on the House, is to include contract employees in the revolving door provisions. In an article from the Washington Post on January 16, 2007, Jeff Birnbaum writes:

> The most jaw-dropping hire from K Street, though, is Matt Gelman. Gelman is senior adviser to House Democratic Whip JAMES E. CLYBURN (S.C.) and is, in effect, on loan from Microsoft, where he is director of federal government affairs. He's on unpaid leave for a few months from the software giant and will return after he helps build Clyburn's vote-counting operation.

Furthermore, in a January 27, 2007 story in McClatchy Newspapers Matt Stearns writes:

> Clyburn spokeswoman Kristie Greco defended the hire, saying that Gelman is a veteran Capitol Hill aide with specialized knowledge . . . and that Microsoft is banned from lobbying Clyburn's personal and leadership offices while Gelman works there.

In essence, the language would codify the Clyburn precedent and extend the post-employment restrictions to contract employees and their firms. This language closes a loophole which is ripe for abuse.

I appreciate that the language was accepted and remains in the legislation that is being considered today.

Mr. MEEHAN. Madam Chairman, I rise in strong support of this bill. The minority has said that this bill is just a watered down version of the lobbying bill that they brought last year. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Republican Lobbying and Ethics Reform bill was, in fact, a sham reform bill. The Democratic Majority made this clear on day one. The Republican bill said that members could still take trips from lobbyists with pre-certification. The Democrats banned lobbyist-sponsored travel. The Republican bill tried to "curb" gifts from lobbyists. The Democrats banned lobbyist gifts and meals.

During the last election, Democrats made a promise to the American people: we vowed to institute new ethical standards for members and to break the link between lobbying and legislating. We made good on that promise on day one, and today, we make good on the second part of that promise by passing a strong lobbying reform bill.

This bill will require lobbyists to file more frequently—quarterly instead of semiannually. For the first time ever, these reports will be easily available, through a free, searchable and sortable database. These filings will not just be more frequent, but also more detailed: lobbyists will now be required to disclose the various ways they make money available to assist members of Congress, including contributions to members, but also their contributions to Political Action Committees, 527 groups, and contributions to foundations named for members of Congress.

Lobbyists will also have to certify that they have complied with the House ban on gifts and travel. Unlike the Republican bill, this bill puts teeth into that requirement, with increased penalties for lying on their filings.

This bill will also require stealth coalitions to disclose their activities—something the Republicans ignored in their bill last Congress. In short, this is a strong lobbying reform bill, and one that the House should pass on a bipartisan vote.

With the acceptance of Congressman VAN HOLLEN's bundling bill, the House will pass a bill that gives unprecedented transparency into the practice of lobbying. That is something that I think everyone agrees is a good thing.

When combined with the reforms made in the first 100 Hours of this Congress, Democrats will have passed the most important lobbying and ethics reforms in a generation.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered read.

The text of the committee amendment is as follows:

H.R. 2316

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

TITLE I—CLOSING THE REVOLVING DOOR

Sec. 101. Disclosure by Members and staff of employment negotiations.
Sec. 102. Wrongfully influencing a private entity's employment decisions or practices.
Sec. 103. Additional restrictions on contractors.
Sec. 104. Effective date.

TITLE II—FULL PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING

Sec. 201. Quarterly filing of lobbying disclosure reports.
Sec. 202. Electronic filing of lobbying disclosure reports.
Sec. 203. Additional lobbying disclosure requirements.
Sec. 204. Quarterly reports on other contributions.
Sec. 205. Prohibition on provision of gifts or travel by registered lobbyists to Members of Congress and to congressional employees.
Sec. 206. Disclosure of lobbying activities by certain coalitions and association.
Sec. 207. Disclosure by registered lobbyists of past executive branch and congressional employment.
Sec. 208. Public database of lobbying disclosure information; maintenance of information.
Sec. 209. Inapplicability to certain political committees.
Sec. 210. Effective date.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT OF LOBBYING RESTRICTIONS

Sec. 301. Increased civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply with lobbying disclosure requirements.

TITLE IV—INCREASED DISCLOSURE

Sec. 401. Prohibition on official contact with spouse of Member who is a registered lobbyist.
Sec. 402. Posting of travel and financial disclosure reports on public website of Clerk of the House of Representatives.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Rule of construction.

TITLE I—CLOSING THE REVOLVING DOOR

SEC. 101. DISCLOSURE BY MEMBERS AND STAFF OF EMPLOYMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

The Rules of the House of Representatives are amended by redesignating rules XXVII and XXVIII as rules XXVIII and XXIX, respectively, and by inserting after rule XXVI the following new rule:

''RULE XXVII

''DISCLOSURE BY MEMBERS AND STAFF OF EMPLOYMENT NEGOTIATIONS

''1. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall not directly negotiate or have any agreement of future employment or compensation until after his or her successor has been elected, unless such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, within 3 business days after the commencement of such negotiation or agreement of future employment or compensation, files with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct a statement, which must be signed by the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, regarding such negotiations or agreement, including the name of the private entity or entities involved in such negotiations or agreement, and the date such negotiations or agreement commenced.

''2. An officer or an employee of the House earning in excess of 75 percent of the salary paid to a Member shall notify the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that he or she is negotiating or has any agreement of future employment or compensation.

''3. The disclosure and notification under this rule shall be made within 3 business days after the commencement of such negotiation or agreement of future employment or compensation.

''4. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, and an officer or employee to whom this clause applies, shall recuse himself or herself from any matter in which there is a conflict of interest or an appearance of a conflict for that Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee under this rule and shall notify the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of such recusal. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner making such recusal shall, upon such recusal, submit to the Clerk for public disclosure the statement of disclosure under clause 1 with respect to which the recusal was made.''.

SEC. 102. WRONGFULLY INFLUENCING A PRIVATE ENTITY'S EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS OR PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§227. Wrongfully influencing a private entity's employment decisions by a Member of Congress

''Whoever, being a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress or an employee of either House of Congress, with the intent to influence on the basis of partisan political affiliation an employment decision or employment practice of any private entity—

''(1) takes or withholds, or offers or threatens to take or withhold, an official act, or

''(2) influences, or offers or threatens to influence, the official act of another,

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both, and may be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.''.

(b) NO INFERENCE.—Nothing in section 227 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this section, shall be construed to create any inference with respect to whether the activity described in section 227 of title 18, United States Code, was a criminal or civil offense before the enactment of this Act, including under section 201(b), 201(c), or any of sections 203 through 209, of title 18, United States Code.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''227. Wrongfully influencing a private entity's employment decisions by a Member of Congress.''.

SEC. 103. ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRACTORS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 219 the following new section:

''§220. Restrictions on contractors with Congress

''(a) RESTRICTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If a person who is an attorney or a law firm, including a professional legal corporation or partnership, or an attorney employed by such a law firm, enters into a contract to provide services to—

''(A) a committee of Congress, or a subcommittee of any such committee,

''(B) a Member of the leadership of the House of Representatives or a Member of the leadership of the Senate,

''(C) a covered legislative branch official, or

''(D) a working group or caucus organized to provide legislative services or other assistance to Members of Congress,

the attorney or law firm entering into the contract, and the law firm by which the attorney entering into the contract is employed, may not, during the period prescribed in paragraph (2), knowingly make, with the intent to influence, any communication or appearance before any person described in paragraph (3), on behalf of any other person (except the United States), in connection with any matter on which such attorney or law firm seeks official action by a Member, officer, or employee of either House of Congress, in his or her official capacity.

''(2) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period referred to in paragraph (1) is the period during which the contract described in paragraph (1) is in effect, and a period of 1 year after the attorney or law firm, as the case may be, is no longer subject to the contract.

''(3) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The persons referred to in paragraph (1) with respect to appearances or communications by an attorney or law firm are any Member, officer, or employee of either House of Congress.

''(b) PENALTY.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) shall be punished as provided in section 216.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'committee of Congress' includes any standing committee, joint committee, and select committee;

''(2) the term 'covered legislative branch official' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995;

''(3)(A) a person is an employee of a House of Congress if that person is an employee of the House of Representatives or an employee of the Senate;

''(B) the terms 'employee of the House of Representatives' and 'employee of the Senate' have the meanings given those terms in section 207(e)(7);

''(4) an attorney is 'employed' by a law firm if the attorney is an employee of, or a partner or other member of, the law firm;

''(5) the terms 'Member of the leadership of the House of Representatives' and 'Member of the leadership of the Senate' have the meanings given those terms in section 207(e)(7); and

''(6) the term 'Member of Congress' means a Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections for chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 219 the following new item:

''220. Restrictions on contractors with Congress.''.

(2) Section 216 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or 209'' each place it appears and inserting '', 209, or 220''.

SEC. 104. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) SECTION 101.—The amendment made by section 101 shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to negotiations commenced, and agreements entered into, on or after that date.

(b) SECTION 102.—The amendments made by section 102 shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) SECTION 103.—The amendments made by section 103 shall take effect on May 23, 2007, and shall apply with respect to any contract entered into before, on, or after that date.

TITLE II—FULL PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING

SEC. 201. QUARTERLY FILING OF LOBBYING DISCLOSURE REPORTS.

(a) QUARTERLY FILING REQUIRED.—Section 5 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''SEMIANNUAL'' and inserting ''QUARTERLY'';

(B) by striking ''the semiannual period'' and all that follows through ''July of each year'' and insert ''the quarterly period beginning on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year''; and

(C) by striking ''such semiannual period'' and inserting ''such quarterly period''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''semiannual report'' and inserting ''quarterly report'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''semiannual filing period'' and inserting ''quarterly period'';

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''semiannual period'' and inserting ''quarterly period''; and

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking ''semiannual filing period'' and inserting ''quarterly period''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITION.—Section 3(10) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602) is amended by striking ''six month period'' and inserting ''3-month period''.

(2) REGISTRATION.—Section 4 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)(A), by striking ''semiannual period'' and inserting ''quarterly period''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(3)(A), by striking ''semiannual period'' and inserting ''quarterly period''.

(3) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 6 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1605) is amended in paragraph (6) by striking ''semiannual period'' and inserting ''quarterly period''.

(4) ESTIMATES.—Section 15 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1610) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''semiannual period'' and inserting ''quarterly period''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''semiannual period'' and inserting ''quarterly period''.

(5) DOLLAR AMOUNTS.—Section 4 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603) is further amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)(A)(i), by striking ''$5,000'' and inserting ''$2,500'';

(B) in subsection (a)(3)(A)(ii), by striking ''$20,000'' and inserting ''$10,000'';

(C) in subsection (b)(3)(A), by striking ''$10,000'' and inserting ''$5,000''; and

(D) in subsection (b)(4), by striking ''$10,000'' and inserting ''$5,000''.

SEC. 202. ELECTRONIC FILING OF LOBBYING DISCLOSURE REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) ELECTRONIC FILING REQUIRED.—A report required to be filed under this section shall be filed in electronic form, in addition to any other form that may be required by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirement in section 5(d) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, as added by subsection (a) of this section, that reports be filed electronically shall take effect on the day after the end of the first calendar quarter that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 203. ADDITIONAL LOBBYING DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Section 5(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (4) by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) a certification that the lobbying firm, or registrant, and each employee listed as a lobbyist under section 4(b)(6) or paragraph (2)(C) of this subsection for that lobbying firm or registrant, has not provided, requested, or directed a gift, including travel, to a Member of Congress or an officer or employee of either House of Congress in violation rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate or rule XXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 204. QUARTERLY REPORTS ON OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 5 of the Act (2 U.S.C. 1604) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the end of the quarterly period beginning on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year, or on the first business day after the first day of such month if that day is not a business day, each person who is registered or is required to register under paragraph (1) or (2) of section 4(a), and each employee who is or is required to be listed as a lobbyist under section 4(b)(6) or subsection (b) of this section, shall file a report with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives containing—

''(A) the name of the person;

''(B) in the case of an employee, his or her the employer;

''(C) the names of all political committees established or administered by the person;

''(D) the name of each Federal candidate or officeholder, leadership PAC, or political party committee, to whom aggregate contributions equal to or exceeding $200 were made by the person or a political committee established or administered by the person within the calendar year, and the date and amount of each contribution made within the quarterly period;

''(E) the date, recipient, and amount of funds contributed, disbursed, or arranged (or a good faith estimate thereof) by the person or a political committee established or administered by the person during the quarterly period—

''(i) to pay the cost of an event to honor or recognize a covered legislative branch official or covered executive branch official;

''(ii) to, or on behalf of, an entity that is named for a covered legislative branch official, or to a person or entity in recognition of such official;

''(iii) to an entity established, financed, maintained, or controlled by a covered legislative branch official or covered executive branch official, or an entity designated by such official; or

''(iv) to pay the costs of a meeting, retreat, conference, or other similar event held by, or for the benefit of, 1 or more covered legislative branch officials or covered executive branch officials;

''(F) any information reported to the Federal Election Commission under the second sentence of section 315(a)(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (relating to reports by intermediaries and conduits of the original source and the intended recipient of contributions under such Act) during the quarterly period by the person or a political committee established or administered by the person; and

''(G) the amount and recipient of any funds provided to an organization described in section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is not treated as a political committee under section 301(4) under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971.

''(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'leadership PAC' means, with respect to an individual holding Federal office, an unauthorized political committee that is associated with an individual holding Federal office, except that such term shall not apply in the case of a political committee of a political party.''.

SEC. 205. PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF GIFTS OR TRAVEL BY REGISTERED LOBBYISTS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND TO CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 25. PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF GIFTS OR TRAVEL BY REGISTERED LOBBYISTS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND TO CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.

''(a) PROHIBITION.—Any person described in subsection (b) may not make a gift or provide travel to a Member, officer, or employee of Congress, if the person has knowledge that the gift or travel may not be accepted under the rules of the House of Representatives or the Senate.

''(b) PERSONS SUBJECT TO PROHIBITION.—The persons subject to the prohibition under subsection (a) are any lobbyist that is registered or is required to register under section 4(a)(1), any organization that employs 1 or more lobbyists and is registered or is required to register under section 4(a)(2), and any employee listed or required to be listed as a lobbyist by a registrant under section 4(b)(6).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 206. DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES BY CERTAIN COALITIONS AND ASSOCIATION.

Paragraph (2) of section 3 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) CLIENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'client' means any person or entity that employs or retains another person for financial or other compensation to conduct lobbying activities on behalf of that person or entity. A person or entity whose employees act as lobbyists on its own behalf is both a client and an employer of such employees.

''(B) TREATMENT OF COALITIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv), in the case of a coalition or association that employs or retains other persons to conduct lobbying activities, each of the individual members of the coalition or association (and not the coalition or association) is the client. For purposes of section 4(a)(3), the preceding sentence shall not apply, and the coalition or association shall be treated as the client.

''(ii) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN TAX-EXEMPT ASSOCIATIONS.—In the case of an association—

''(I) which is described in paragraph (3) of section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, or

''(II) which is described in any other paragraph of section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code and which has substantial exempt activities other than lobbying with respect to the specific issue for which it engaged the person filing the registration statement under section 4,

the association (and not its members) shall be treated as the client.

''(iii) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS.—Information on a member of a coalition or association need not be included in any registration under section 4 if the amount reasonably expected to be contributed by such member toward the activities of the coalition or association of influencing legislation is less than $500 during the quarterly period during which the registration would be made.

''(iv) NO DONOR OR MEMBERSHIP LIST DISCLOSURE.—No disclosure is required under this Act, by reason of this subparagraph, with respect to lobbying activities if it is publicly available

knowledge that the organization that would be identified under this subparagraph is affiliated with the client concerned or has been publicly disclosed to have provided funding to the client, unless the organization in whole or in major part plans, supervises, or controls such lobbying activities. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to require the disclosure of any information about individuals who are members of, or donors to, an entity treated as a client by this Act or an organization identified under this subparagraph.''.

SEC. 207. DISCLOSURE BY REGISTERED LOBBYISTS OF PAST EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT.

Section 4(b)(6) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603(b)(6)) is amended by striking ''or a covered legislative branch official'' and all that follows through ''as a lobbyist on behalf of the client,'' and inserting ''or a covered legislative branch official,''.

SEC. 208. PUBLIC DATABASE OF LOBBYING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION; MAINTENANCE OF INFORMATION.

(a) DATABASE REQUIRED.—Section 6 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1605) is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(9) maintain, and make available to the public over the Internet, without a fee or other access charge, in a searchable, sortable, and downloadable manner, an electronic database that—

''(A) includes the information contained in registrations and reports filed under this Act;

''(B) directly links the information it contains to the information disclosed in reports filed with the Federal Election Commission under section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434); and

''(C) is searchable and sortable to the maximum extent practicable, including searchable and sortable by each of the categories of information described in section 4(b) or 5(b); and

''(10) retain the information contained in a registration or report filed under this Act for a period of at least 6 years after the registration or report (as the case may be) is filed.''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(4) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1605) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ''and, in the case of a report filed in electronic form pursuant to section 5(d), make such report available for public inspection over the Internet not more than 48 hours after the report is so filed''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the day after the end of the first calendar quarter that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out paragraph (9) of section 6 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1605), as added by subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 209. INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

The amendments made by this title shall not apply to the activities of any political committee described in section 301(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(4)).

SEC. 210. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, the amendments made by this title shall apply with respect to any quarterly filing period under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 that begins on or after January 1, 2008.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT OF LOBBYING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 301. INCREASED CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH LOBBYING DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Section 7 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1606) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Whoever'' and inserting ''(a) CIVIL PENALTY.—Whoever'';

(2) by striking ''$50,000'' and inserting ''$100,000''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Whoever knowingly and corruptly fails to comply with any provision of this Act shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years or fined under title 18, United States Code, or both.''.

TITLE IV—INCREASED DISCLOSURE

SEC. 401. PROHIBITION ON OFFICIAL CONTACT WITH SPOUSE OF MEMBER WHO IS A REGISTERED LOBBYIST.

Rule XXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

''7. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall prohibit all staff employed by that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner (including staff in personal, committee, and leadership offices) from having any official contact with that individual's spouse if that spouse is a lobbyist under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 or is employed or retained by such a lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation.''.

SEC. 402. POSTING OF TRAVEL AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS ON PUBLIC WEBSITE OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) REQUIRING POSTING ON INTERNET.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall post on the public Internet site of the Office of the Clerk, in a format that is searchable, sortable, and downloadable, each of the following:

(1) The advance authorizations, certifications, and disclosures filed with respect to transportation, lodging, and related expenses for travel under clause 5(b) of rule XXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives by Members (including Delegates and Resident Commissioners to the Congress), officers, and employees of the House.

(2) The reports filed under section 103(h)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 by Members of the House of Representatives (including Delegates and Resident Commissioners to the Congress).

(b) APPLICABILITY AND TIMING.—

(1) APPLICABILITY.—Subject to paragraph (2), subsection (a) shall apply with respect to information received by the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) TIMING.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall—

(A) not later than August 1, 2008, post the information required by subsection (a) that the Clerk receives by June 1, 2008; and

(B) not later than the end of each 45-day period occurring after information is required to be posted under subparagraph (A), post the information required by subsection (a) that the Clerk has received since the last posting under this subsection.

(c) RETENTION.—The Clerk shall maintain the information posted on the public Internet site of the Office of the Clerk under this section for a period of at least 6 years after receiving the information.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to prohibit any expressive conduct protected from legal prohibition by, or any activities protected by the free speech, free exercise, or free association clauses of, the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN. No amendment to the committee amendment is in order except the amendments printed in part B of House Report 110–167. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report; by a Member designated in the report; shall be considered read; shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent of the amendment; shall not be subject to amendment; and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 110–167.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. CONYERS:

Page 2, in the item relating to section 206 in the table of contents, strike ''**ASSOCIATION**'' and insert ''**ASSOCIATIONS**''.

Page 17, line 21, strike ''association'' and insert ''associations''.

Page 4, line 11, strike ''this clause'' and insert ''this rule''.

Page 5, line 24, strike ''or any'' and insert ''any''.

Page 5, line 24, insert ''or section 872,'' after ''209,''.

Page 13, line 21, strike ''the Act'' and insert ''the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995''.

Page 26, insert after line 2 the following:

(3) OMISSION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—Members of the House of Representatives (including Delegates and Resident Commissioners to the Congress) shall be permitted to omit personally identifiable information not required to be disclosed on the reports posted on the public Internet site under this section (such as home address, Social Security numbers, personal bank account numbers, home telephone, and names of children) prior to the posting of such reports on such public Internet site.

(4) ASSISTANCE IN PROTECTING PERSONAL INFORMATION.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, shall include in any informational materials concerning any disclosure that will be posted on the public Internet site under this section an explanation of the procedures for protecting personally identifiable information as described in this section.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 437, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank the Chair.

Members of the House, this is merely a truly technical revision to H.R. 2316. Sometimes technical amendments aren't really only technical. This one is, because all it does is clarify the application of the bill's provisions regarding the posting of financial disclosure forms on the Internet.

The amendment makes clear that Members may omit personally identifiable information not required to be disclosed from travel and personal financial disclosure forms before these

forms are submitted to the House Clerk for posting on the Internet. It ensures that the bill's heightened disclosure requirements do not become potential fodder for identity theft or any other inappropriate processes or purposes. It also directs the Clerk to detail the procedures for protecting personally identifiable information to Members.

I am indebted to one of our committee members in particular, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. LOUIE GOHMERT, for working with us to ensure that Members receive proper guidance regarding the information that they are required to provide, as well as the information they are not required to provide.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I rise to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I support this manager's amendment. It contains provisions authored by Representative GOHMERT of Texas that would allow Members to omit personally identifiable information from the electronic reports of their travel and financial disclosure statements if such information is not required to be disclosed under House rules. This is a reasonable bipartisan provision, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. DREIER

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 110–167.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. DREIER:

Immediately prior to section 104, add the following new section, redesignate section 104 as section 105, and conform the table of contents accordingly:

SEC. 104. NOTIFICATION OF POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS.

Section 207(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) NOTIFICATION OF POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS.—After a Member of the House of Representatives or an elected officer of the House of Representatives leaves office, or after the termination of employment with the House of Representatives of an employee of the House of Representatives covered under paragraph (2), (3), or (4), the Clerk of the House of Representatives, after consultation with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, shall notify the Member, officer, or employee of the beginning and ending date of the prohibitions that apply to the Member, officer, or employee under this subsection, and also notify each office of the House of Representatives with respect to which such prohibitions apply of those dates. The Clerk shall also post the information contained in such notification on the public Internet site of the Office of the Clerk in a format that is searchable, sortable, and downloadable.''.

Section 105 (as so redesignated) as amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(d) SECTION 104.—The amendments made by section 104 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 437, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Chairman, I express my appreciation to the Committee on Rules for making my amendment in order. And I would like to say that this is an amendment which is designed, again, to simply strive in our quest to bring the level of this lobbying reform measure up to the standard that we had in last year's past bill, H.R. 4975.

The provision that was included in last year's bill allows for greater transparency and disclosure. It adds language, Madam Chairman, which simply creates a requirement that full disclosure of the starting and ending times for a person who is leaving the employment of the Capitol, what their lobbying constraints are.

Now, this bill originally had a 2-year ban on lobbying once someone leaves the Capitol. Chairman CONYERS decided that, as the challenge we faced last year, making sure we have first-rate staff here is a challenge, so they pared back from the 2 years that was in the Senate bill and was initially in this bill back to the 1-year level.

I understand that, again, this is something that we did last year, but the thing that we did is we felt strongly about the need for disclosure as to exactly what those dates are; and so we called for a letter to be written which has the start times and the end times for the lobbying ban. That letter goes to the individual, and it goes to the office from which that person has left. And it goes actually a step further than we did in the past, and it calls for disclosure of that information on the Internet so that everyone knows, in fact, that there is a ban on that person from engaging in lobbying their former colleagues. I hope very much that my colleagues can support that.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Judiciary, the gentleman from San Antonio (Mr. SMITH).

□ 1530

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I support this amendment. The base bill under consideration today is largely a reflection of the Republican reform bill the House passed in the last Congress, and that was largely authored by the Representative from California (Mr. DREIER). But it does not include all of the Republican authored reform provisions. One of those authored by Representative DREIER is contained in this amendment. It would require that when Members and House employees end their service in the House, they be given notice of the exact dates in which their post-employment restrictions apply. The amendment also would require that that information be made available on the Internet, which would provide more accountability and transparency. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

And Madam Chair, I once again want to thank Mr. DREIER for his continuous efforts to try to achieve open and honest government. Those efforts have begun years ago, and they continue today and will effectuate the passage of this amendment and this bill.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Chairman, I'm inclined to reserve the balance of my time, but if the gentleman from San Antonio wants to continue with the line of argument he was making, I'd yield him the whole rest of my time if he wanted to continue to be as gracious as he was.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak on the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, the former chairman of the Rules Committee has put forward a good, commonsense amendment. It was one that I recognized to have been in his previous legislation. As a matter of fact, it's improved. And there is absolutely no reason for us to have any reservations about it. I commend the gentleman. It's a good addition to H.R. 2316. And as Justice Brandeis said famously, ''Sunlight is said to be the best disinfectant.'' And this is a sunlight amendment if I've ever seen one.

What we want to do is make this more understandable to the American people and to the Members of Congress as well, and so I'm very pleased to accept the amendment.

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

Mr. DREIER. Madam Chair, I thank the distinguished chair of the Committee on the Judiciary and the gentleman from Texas for their very kind remarks and support of this effort that we're making to improve the level of this legislation. And I'm not going to buy it back from the chairman since he's been so gracious.

So, with that, I'll yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 110–167.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairwoman, as the designee of the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), I offer the amendment that is now at the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. CONYERS:

Insert the following after section 103 and redesignate the succeeding section accordingly:

SEC. 104. RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN UNIFORMED OFFICERS.

Section 207 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(m) ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Any person who is a general or flag officer of the Armed Forces and who, within 1 year after the person's retirement or separation from the Armed Forces, receives compensation from any entity under contract with the Department of Defense if the contract or contracts in effect at the time of the receipt of the compensation are in amounts, in the aggregate, greater than $50,000,000 shall be punished as provided in section 216 of this title.''.

In section 105, as redesignated, add the following at the end:

(d) SECTION 104.—The amendment made by section 104 shall apply to any individual who retires or is separated from the Armed Forces more than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 437, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, Members of the House, this is an amendment originally proposed by the gentleman from Hawaii, and it is designed to ensure that the decisions made by government officials aren't tainted by the prospect of private gain after they leave public office. That was one of the very first of our goals in this entire bill, to end the practice of Members attempting to use their power to influence private lobbyists' hiring decisions.

This amendment furthers that objective by extending the conflict of interest standards to generals and flag officers of the Armed Forces who serve as top decision-makers in their respective services. It only applies to contracts greater than $50 million in size, and it mandates a cooling-off period for 1 year.

Now, we have a huge military budget, a growing one, and unfortunately, many questions have arisen in recent years about the manner in which some of these contracts have been negotiated. Some have even received prison sentences as a result of serious conflicts of interest that occurred during the conduct of these negotiations.

Each of these contracts involving military people affect the security of our Nation, the welfare of our men and women in uniform, and the public trust of the taxpayers. The provision of the gentleman from Hawaii will ensure that there is not even the appearance of a conflict. It will provide an assurance that the public's defense dollars are spent on the security of our Nation and the welfare of our troops rather than from private gain from our top military officials. It's a measure that the gentleman from Hawaii has discussed with me in great detail. And I urge its favorable consideration.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SESTAK) who, prior to his current public service to our country, also served as a Vice Admiral in the Navy.

Mr. SESTAK. Madam Chair, several days ago, I withdrew an amendment on an independent ethics commission, as the leadership discussed that imminently there would be something forthcoming.

I grew up in the military, and I bring this point up, from the Vietnam days until last year, and we were used to having investigations, outside investigations, whether with Milai or whether it was recently the USS *Cole*.

But during that entire period of time, 30-plus years, I learned that the best leadership is leadership by example; that type of leadership where others want to emulate your standards.

My question, therefore, is, how can this Congress look across the Potomac River at the Pentagon, to those men and women who have served 30 to 40 years in the cloth of this Nation and say, you cannot work for any company, including General Motors, if they have more than $50 million of contracts, and then not do the same to ourselves where Congressmen can walk out this door today and work for a lobbying firm, proscribed from certain activities, but work and get compensation.

If not us, why them? Why them, if not us?

I will be disappointed if this Congress passes this. I can support this amendment if it is for us, and I would like to see it for us. I know leadership, however, and this is not leadership.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chair, I would yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Chairman, let's go over what this does do and why it's here.

This amendment places a 1-year ban on flag and general officers in the Armed Services from receiving compensation from any company that does greater than $50 million in business with the Department of Defense. The rationale is very, very straightforward. It assures that large corporations, relying on DOD business, do not take advantage of loopholes in the post-employment ethics laws right now. That's what this is addressing, what exists right now.

Current laws govern conduct-based actions. Conduct-based actions and restrictions that are in there now are meaningless because there's what's called behind-the-scenes and in-house provisions. I didn't make this up. This is what's going on right now. If I'm going to get lectured on ethics, let's talk about ethics. Former flag and general officers cannot overtly attempt to influence government officials. We know that. The $50 million ensures that small businesses seeking access to the DOD market are protected and people can go to work for them.

□ 1540

It does not impact officers pay grade O–6 and below. We are talking about the top people up here making the top money making the top decisions with Department of Defense organizations.

The amendment protects senior officers from large DOD prime contractors seeking to gain undue influence during their time in service. You think you walk out the door of the Pentagon and down the stairs and by immaculate conception can go to work for one of these DOD corporations and not have tried to influence that job beforehand or negotiate that job before you walk out the door?

Take public universities. From the publication that just came out in March of 2007, of all the universities in the country, only two universities in the country are doing more than $50 million worth of business. So that is open that you can go to.

Dwight Eisenhower, more than 40 years ago, way back in 1961, warned us about the military industrial complex that was emerging in our country. And I am quoting: ''Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions.''

I think President Eisenhower's words speak for themselves. The amendment speaks for itself. This is an implementation of an ethics rule that should apply to the Pentagon, and I would think that people of goodwill would want to embrace it.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), a member of our Republican leadership team.

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

I rise in opposition to this amendment and take issue with the suggestion from the other side that somehow our generals and flag officers are tainted by the offers of employment upon leaving military service.

We are talking about individuals who have spent their entire professional lives serving in the United States of America. Our men and women in the uniformed services consistently hold themselves to a higher standard of ethical and moral conduct. They serve as role models for Americans all across this Nation. They deserve our respect, gratitude, and admiration.

This amendment imposes employment restrictions on general and flag officers that do not apply to any other officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch. In fact, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania who spoke before said, this amendment would ensure that our Nation's senior military leaders are governed by more restrictive postemployment rules than Members of Congress are.

Current postemployment prohibitions and restrictions in title 18 already apply to officers and employees of the executive and legislative branches, including general and flag officers. Current law does not generally prohibit employment, but rather restricts what individuals can do for 1- or 2-year periods following government service.

Finally, Madam Chair, this amendment hints of an antimilitary sentiment that will have an adverse impact on military officers serving in military grades below general and flag rank.

Our Nation's men and women serving in the military today have made tremendous sacrifices in the service of our country. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment and send a message to our Nation's senior military leaders that we appreciate their service, recognize their sacrifice, and honor their integrity.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), a senior member of the Appropriations Committee.

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

Mr. WOLF. Madam Chairman, I oppose the amendment.

But let me ask your side. I had an amendment to say that CIA station chiefs and people who were ambassadors cannot go out and work for the Khartoum government. Many on your side talk about the genocide in Darfur. I have been before the Rules Committee three times, and I have never had an amendment made in order. Now you give him an amendment, which may be a good amendment or maybe not, but I don't get any opportunity to offer my amendment.

Many on your side say, we are concerned about Darfur. This would have done more. There was a CIA station chief who left the CIA, working for the Khartoum government, and you would not even allow us to offer an amendment. Yet you go to the rallies and you speak out against Darfur.

I rise in opposition this amendment, and I rise against the activity of the Rules Committee. You all are pushing too much. And you are pushing people on this side.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Would you yield? You are pointing your finger at me.

Mr. WOLF. I am pointing at the Rules Committee. I am pointing at everybody on this side who would not give me an amendment to stop the genocide in Darfur.

Madam Chairman, I continue to grow more and more frustrated that my side of the aisle is not being heard.

I have been to the Rules Committee no less than three times this year—most recently last night—seeking amendments to bills coming before the House. Each time I have offered substantive changes, aimed at improving legislation. I have not been offering partisan amendments that would gut bills.

The amendment I sought to have debated as part of this bill would have closed the revolving door on former ambassadors and CIA station chiefs from representing countries in which they served for five years. Currently, an ambassador can leave the service of the United States one day and be hired the very next as an agent of foreign nation where they had served. These officials see every decision the United States makes in relation to that country. They have access to intelligence, policy documents and other confidential information. But under today's rules, the day they leave they have every legal right to use that same information on behalf of a foreign nation. These are people who have been entrusted with great responsibility. And they don't always work in the most friendliest of countries, or countries who have the United States best interests at heart.

My amendment would have ended this practice. Regrettably, it wasn't ruled in order, yet Mr. ABERCROMBIE's amendment, which aimed at closing the revolving door for flag and general officers from going to work for huge defense companies, was. I don't understand. Your side talks about wanting to work in a bipartisan fashion. I don't see it. My amendment drives at the same thing as Mr. ABERCROMBIE's, yet was roundly dismissed. This issue has nothing to do with Republican or Democrat. It has to do with what is right.

Last year I learned that a former State Department official and former CIA station chief, trained at the expense of the American taxpayer, were lobbying on behalf of Sudan, the same government that is playing a role in the genocide in Darfur.

No other government is a more established enemy of human dignity. Not only is the government widely linked to organizing and arming militias who have raped and killed innocent women, men and children, pillaged villages and displaced millions in Darfur, the Khartoum government gave safe haven to Osama bin Laden from 1991 to 1996 and allows the terrorist group Hamas to operate within its borders.

We all say we want to end the genocide yet we have no problem with rogue govermnents hiring Washington-based lobbyists. Yet the Rules Committee won't allow an amendment barring former high ranking diplomats and CIA station chiefs from representing country's like Sudan.

Don't even get me started on Saudi Arabia, where not just one, but several former ambassadors to Saudi Arabia have been on the Kingdom's payroll.

Severe human rights abuses and religious persecution are status quo in Saudi Arabia. Our own State Department has flatly said religious freedom does not exist in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Wahhabi doctrine, which is at the root of our global war on terror, is taught and encouraged by Saudi Arabia.

Read the attached piece from CQ that ran in February of 2006 about former U.S. Ambassadors to Saudi Arabia—the home to 15 of the 19 al Qaeda hijackers—who have or are presently on retainer by the Saudi government. It is extremely troubling.

During the Reagan Administration no lobbyist would have dared to even suggest representing a country like the Soviet Union. The clients signed up by some in the lobbying business today are among the world's most unsavory governments, including major human rights abusers and direct threats like China.

It saddens me to learn that reputable Washington lobbying firms take up the mantle of a Chinese state-run entity in their efforts to "merge" with a private American company. Is there no consideration given to the fact that the Chinese government poses a national security threat to the United States, including an organized spy network, which I have heard described in great detail in FBI briefings?

China blatantly disrespects free trade norms and intellectual property law. It persistently violates human rights, imprisoning and torturing Catholic priests, Protestant house church leaders, Tibetan Buddhists, Uyghur Muslims, and Falun Gong practitioners. China consistently stifles political dissent and free expression. Yet, big K Street firms don't think twice about representing them.

Nor do they think twice about the fact that China is providing guns and ammunition to the government of Sudan, which is complicit in the genocide that is taking place in Dafur. More than 450,000 people have died and China has done nothing to stop the violence. The PRC, in fact, is helping fuel the violence.

Sadly, we didn't get to debate this today. I hope in the future that the Rules Committee, and your side, will look at the aim of the amendment before just dismissing them out of hand.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS TEND TO BECOME SAUDI LOBBYISTS—BUT MAYBE NOT FOR MUCH LONGER

(By Jeff Stein, National Security Editor)

Back in August 2002, a congressional delegation was traveling around Saudi Arabia, home to 15 of the 19 al Qaeda hijackers who less than a year earlier had launched the Sept. 11 attacks on the United States.

On one leg of the trip, in a big, white embassy van, Republican Representative Mike Rogers of Michigan, a former FBI agent, turned to the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Robert Jordan. He asked Jordan, in light of how the Sept. 11 attacks had revealed the Saudis' role in nurturing al Qaeda-connected charities and religious schools, whether Jordan, a big-time Houston oil and gas lawyer, would be the first U.S. ambassador to not go to work for the Saudis after leaving his post.

Jordan, who had George W. Bush as a client before he went to the White House, considered Rogers' question for a moment, and then politely declined to "take the pledge," according to a witness who recalled the episode.

Not that it mattered: Jordan's firm, Baker Botts LLP—that would be James A. Baker

III, secretary of State in the first Bush administration and lawyer for the second Bush in the 2000 Florida election deadlock—already had a host of business clients in the royal kingdom, with offices in Riyadh and Dubai.

In any event, Jordan in 2003 joined the long list of U.S. ambassadors and other former American officials working directly or indirectly for the Saudi royal family.

Rogers last week introduced a bill that would bar federal employees from representing foreign governments for four years after they leave public service. Also last week, the House overwhelmingly approved a resolution (H. Res. 648) that sharply curtails lobbyists by foreign agents on the House floor.

Representative Frank R. Wolf, R-Va., plans similar legislation, but more narrowly targeted diplomatic and intelligence officials. He called the practice of ambassadors—and former CIA officials—representing the Saudis, or other governments where they had worked, ''scandalous.''

''It's a great honor to be an American ambassador, to represent the United States,'' Wolf said by telephone. ''And we have some great ambassadors. But with that, to whom much is given, much is required.''

Reached in Houston, Jordan said he doesn't remember ''all the details of that conversation,'' but added: ''At that time I certainly didn't have any intention of representing Saudi interests. It was premature in any event, because I was still pretty much in office.''

Pressed further, he said, ''I remember someone bringing it up, and it may well have been Congressman Rogers.''

Rogers declined to comment on the matter.

Actually, it would be big news if a senior U.S. diplomat in the Middle East did not accept the warm embrace of the Saudis or other despots upon leaving the region.

They are sprinkled all over Washington, particularly in such well-known Saudi-supported think tanks as the Middle East Institute (MEI).

Two former American ambassadors to Saudi Arabia lead the MEI—Wyche Fowler Jr. (chairman) and Edward Walker (president). Former ambassador to the United Arab Emirates and deputy assistant secretary for the Near East David Mack is MEI's vice president. Also at MEI is Richard Parker, former ambassador to Algeria, Lebanon, and Morocco, and Michael Sterner, former ambassador to UAE and deputy assistant secretary of Near Eastern Affairs.

Chas. W. Freeman Jr., another former U.S. ambassador to the kingdom, is president of the Saudi-backed Middle East Policy Council. Another ambassador, Walter Cutler, leads the Saudi-backed Meridian International Center.

From the Saudi point of view, all this is a good thing.

The legendary former Saudi ambassador to Washington Prince Bandar bin Sultan was quoted in The Washington Post a few years back as saying, ''If the reputation then builds that the Saudis take care of friends when they leave office, you'd be surprised how much better friends you have who are just coming into office.''

Rogers' bill would prohibit U.S. officials from leaving office and lobbying ''on behalf of any foreign entity.''

Wolf's bill ''will be much more narrow, focused primarily on ambassadors and [CIA] station chiefs,'' said an aide.

Wolf is concerned about Saudi Arabia's influence. But he's also watching China.

Last July he sent a blistering letter to the Washington powerhouse firm of Akin Gump, which represented the China National Offshore Oil Corp. during some of its aggressive takeover bids here last year. One of its partners was a member of the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

''That's just not appropriate,'' Wolf said.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. I support your amendment; so leave me out of it. It is unfair for you to do that.

Mr. WOLF. We don't have a vote on it, and it was not made in order. I can't bring it up. And the genocide continues.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment which places a one-year ban on flag and general officers of the Armed Services from receiving compensation from any company that does greater than $50 million in business with the Department of Defense.

This ban will take place 120 days from the enactment of the legislation.

The rationale is to ensure former flag and general officers and large corporations relying on DoD business do not take advantage loopholes in the post-employment ethics laws.

Current laws governing conduct-based actions and restrictions are meaningless because of ''behind-the-scenes'' or ''in-house'' provisions where former flag/general officers cannot overtly attempt to influence government officials, but can provide an unfair business advantage by providing their new colleagues in the private sector with valuable knowledge immediately after leaving the Department of Defense.

The $50 million ceiling ensures small businesses seeking access to the DoD market are not restricted from hiring former general or flag officers as employees or consultants. Moreover, this does not impact officers paygrade O–6 and below.

Why include all flag and general officers? While not all flag and general officers are involved in procurement, they can be involved in the development of future military systems and operational requirements or have ''official responsibility'' for an acquisition program.

This amendment will protect senior officers from large DoD prime contractors seeking to gain undue influence during their time in service. The ''prime'' contractors in the DoD industry are so pervasive and ingrained that they have been referred to as ''quasi-agencies'' in the media. One private company received over $24 billion in DoD contracts, an amount equal to the budget request for the Department of Justice for Fiscal Year 2008 budget request totals $24.02 billion.

Another concern is the impact on the ability of these former officers to teach at universities. Well over 1,000 schools are listed in the Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges and Nonprofit Institutions: FY 2004 Report released March 2007—only two schools received more than $50 million in DoD funds (Johns Hopkins and University of Texas at Austin).

I urge my colleagues to support closing loopholes in our ethics laws and vote in favor of this amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam 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 Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. CASTLE

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 110–167.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. CASTLE:

Insert the following after section 208 and redesignate the succeeding sections, and conform the table of contents, accordingly:

SEC. 209. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING LOBBYING BY IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the use of a family relationship by a lobbyist who is an immediate family member of a Member of Congress to gain special advantages over other lobbyists is inappropriate.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 437, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The legislation before us, which I support, has in it a provision banning lobbying by spouses in the office of the individual whose spouse it is. And I am very supportive of that. I think it is something that we should do, but I think it should go a little further than that. And this is a sense of Congress in which we are going to cast a wider net in terms of being careful about who is lobbying.

I am concerned that family members other than just spouses, obviously including children, parents, brothers, sisters, direct family members, lobbying can be extremely maybe unfairly influential in terms of what happens in the Congress of the United States. Obviously, if the spouse of a committee chair come to you, and you are on that particular committee, that could have an adverse influence as far as your decisionmaking is concerned. And I think we need to be careful about that.

I have done this, though not as a specific prohibition, but as a caution in the form in which we find it. And I also noted a recent poll suggesting that 80 percent of Americans believe it is wrong for lawmakers and their staffs to have contact with family members of other lawmakers who are lobbyists.

I believe in openness and transparency. I think it is essential to all that we do. And I believe if somebody has an unfair, unstated advantage in terms of what they are doing, it is something that we in Congress should pay attention to.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASTLE. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, I am very delighted to accept this amendment. It expresses a sense of Congress that is perfectly consistent with what we are doing. I am pleased to accept it, and we can move on to the next amendment.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for the work on the bill and for the acceptance of this amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. CARDOZA

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 110–167.

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam 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. CARDOZA:

Insert after title IV the following new title and redesingate the succeeding title accordingly:

TITLE V—ADDITIONAL CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

SEC. 501. CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter D of chapter 227 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 3587. Increased imprisonment for certain offenses by public officials.

''(a) GENERAL RULE.—In any Federal criminal case in which a public official is convicted of an offense against the United States—

''(1) consisting of conduct during the course of official duty, intended to enrich that official; and

''(2) involving bribery, fraud, extortion, or theft of public funds greater than $10,000;

the sentencing judge may increase the sentence of imprisonment by an amount of up to 2 years. The sentencing judge may double the sentence of imprisonment that would otherwise be imposed in that case: *Provided, however* that in no instance may the sentencing judge be allowed to increase the sentence by more than 2 years.

''(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'public official' means—

''(1) an elected official of the United States or of a State or local government;

''(2) a presidentially-appointed official; and

''(3) an official appointed to a State or local governmental office by an elected official of a State or local government.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter D of chapter 227 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''3587. Increased imprisonment for certain offenses by public officials.''.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 437, the gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Unfortunately, recent scandals have somewhat tarnished the reputation of Congress and stretched the bonds of trust between the public and their government. My amendment is quite simple and will help to restore that bond between public officials and the people that we represent.

My amendment gives Federal judges discretion to increase criminal sentences in cases where public confidence in government has been violated. If a public official has been convicted of bribery, fraud, extortion, or theft of public funds greater than $10,000, a sentencing judge has within his discretion to double the length of the sentence up to 2 years for those public officials convicted of ethics violations.

□ 1550

The 110th Congress has already taken steps to ensure that public officials adhere to the highest ethical standards and are more accountable for their actions. Banning meals, restricting congressional travel, and tightening the lobbying rules are all important first steps that we have already taken. However, more needs to be done.

With public faith in government officials weakened by scandals, we need to ensure that those who break these laws are punished appropriately. Beyond breaking the law, the perpetrators of these crimes violate the public trust by defying their fiduciary responsibility to our Constitution. For government to function effectively, the public must be able to trust the people making the decisions, and as public officials, we must hold ourselves to a higher standard.

This amendment signals that breaches of the public trust will not be condoned. I hope my colleagues will support this amendment and join me in providing a deterrent to illegal behavior in the future and helping rebuild public trust in government officials.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and I ask unanimous consent to speak in favor of it.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. I would just like my friend to know that this amendment meets with our standards. I want to commend the gentleman from California, because it allows judges to deal effectively and appropriately with extraordinary abuses of public trust, and that does not have any mandatory conditions to it whatsoever. I am pleased to accept it.

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

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Michigan, the distinguished Chair. I appreciate his comments. I think it's a worthy amendment, and I ask the House to support it.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, the unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) 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 152, noes 271, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 421]

AYES—152

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Arcuri
Baird
Baldwin
Becerra
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Butterfield
Camp (MI)
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Chandler
Christensen
Clarke
Cleaver
Cohen
Conyers
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Davis, Lincoln
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
English (PA)
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Frank (MA)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gillibrand
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jindal
Johnson (GA)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kilpatrick
Kind
Kirk
Kucinich
Larson (CT)
Lee
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matsui
McCaul (TX)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (WI)
Murphy (CT)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schwartz
Serrano
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Solis
Space
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth

NOES—271

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman

Boswell
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carson
Carter
Clyburn
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Edwards
Ehlers
Eshoo
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Feeney
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fortuño
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Israel
Issa
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McNerney
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Neugebauer
Nunes
Obey
Ortiz
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sanchez, Loretta
Saxton
Schiff
Schmidt
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Towns
Turner
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Rogers (MI)

NOT VOTING—13

Berman
Bordallo
Campbell (CA)
Clay
Davis, Jo Ann
DeGette
Emerson
Engel
Jones (OH)
Lewis (GA)
McMorris Rodgers
Oberstar
Radanovich

□ 1622

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. BEAN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HOOLEY, Ms. FOXX, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. CARSON, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas and Messrs. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, RODRIGUEZ, HIGGINS, TANNER, WALZ of Minnesota, ISRAEL, SALAZAR, LANTOS, GORDON, ROTHMAN, HONDA, DONNELLY, MORAN of Virginia, HOLT, DENT, MEEKS of New York, TOWNS, KLEIN of Florida, WELCH of Vermont, ROSS, HALL of Texas, DAVIS of Alabama, BERRY, LANGEVIN, MOORE of Kansas and AL GREEN of Texas changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. HALL of Texas changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan changed his vote from ''no'' to ''present.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TIERNEY) having assumed the chair, Mrs. TAUSCHER, 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. 2316) to provide more rigorous requirements with respect to disclosure and enforcement of lobbying laws and regulations, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 437, she reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. CHABOT

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CHABOT. I am, in its current form.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Chabot of Ohio moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2316 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

At the end of title IV, add the following new section:

SEC. 403. LIMITING GIFTS TO MEMBERS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE FROM STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(a) GIFTS FROM STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Clause 5(a)(3)(O) of rule XXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking '', by a State or local government,''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Clause 5(b)(1)(A) of rule XXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by inserting ''a State or local government or'' before ''a private source''.

Insert the following after section 103 and redesignate the succeeding section accordingly:

SEC. 104. RESTRICTION ON CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES REGARDING FORMER EMPLOYERS.

(a) RESTRICTION.—Chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 220 the following new section:

''§ 221. Additional restriction on congressional employees

''(a) RESTRICTION.—Any person—

''(1) who is a congressional employee,

''(2) who, before becoming employed as a congressional employee, was employed as a lobbyist, and

''(3) who, within 1 year after leaving employment as a lobbyist, knowingly makes, in carrying out his or her official responsibilities as a congressional employee, any communication to or appearance before—

''(A) the organization that employed the person as a lobbyist, if the person was not self-employed,

''(B) any entity that was a client of the person while employed as a lobbyist, or any entity that was a client of the organization described in subparagraph (A) while the person was employed as a lobbyist, or is a client of that organization during that 1-year period, on a matter relating specifically to that organization or client,

shall be punished as provided in section 216.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'congressional employee' means—

''(A) an elected officer of either House of Congress; and

''(B) any employee to which any of the restrictions contained in paragraphs (1) though (5) of section 207(e) apply;

''(2) the term 'lobbyist' means a person that is registered or required to register as a lobbyist under section 4(a)(1) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, and any employee of an organization that is registered or required to be registered under section 4(b)(6) of that Act; and

''(3) the term 'client' has the meaning given that term in section 3(2) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 220 the following new item:

''221. Additional restriction on congressional employees.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to individuals who become congressional employees on or after January 1, 2007.

In section 203, strike ''Section 5(b)'' and insert ''(a) GIFTS.—Section 5(b)''.

Add the following at the end of section 203:

(b) REQUESTS FOR CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS.—Section 5(b)(2)(A) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''bill numbers'' and inserting the following: ''bill numbers, requests for Congressional earmarks (as defined in clause 9(d) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Tenth Congress),''.

In section 204, strike ''Section 5'' and insert ''(a) OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 5''.

Add at the end of section 204 the following:

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS BUNDLED FOR CERTAIN RECIPIENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BUNDLED FOR CERTAIN RECIPIENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the end of the quarterly period beginning on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year, each registered lobbyist who bundles 2 or more contributions made to a covered recipient in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 for such covered recipient during such quarterly period shall file a report with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives containing—

''(A) the name of the registered lobbyist;

''(B) in the case of an employee, his or her employer; and

''(C) the name of the covered recipient to whom the contribution is made, and to the extent known the aggregate amount of such contributions (or a good faith estimate thereof) within the quarter for the covered recipient.

''(2) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—In filing a report under paragraph (1), a registered lobbyist shall exclude from the report any information described in paragraph (1)(C) which is included in any other report filed by the registered lobbyist with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives under subsection (e).

''(3) REQUIRING SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION PRIOR TO FILING REPORTS.—Not later than 25 days after the end of a period for which a registered lobbyist is required to file a report under paragraph (1) which includes any information described in such section with respect to a covered recipient, the registered lobbyist shall transmit by certified mail to the covered recipient involved a statement containing—

''(A) the information that will be included in the report with respect to the covered recipient;

''(B) the source of each contribution included in the aggregate amount referred to in paragraph (1)(C) which the registered lobbyist bundled for the covered recipient during the period covered by the report and the amount of the contribution attributable to each such source; and

''(C) a notification that the covered recipient has the right to respond to the statement to challenge and correct any information included before the registered lobbyist files the report under paragraph (1).

''(4) DEFINITION OF REGISTERED LOBBYIST.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'registered lobbyist' means a person who is registered or is required to register under paragraph (1) or (2) of section 4(a), or an individual who is required to be listed under section 4(b)(6) or subsection (b).

''(5) DEFINITION OF BUNDLED CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this subsection, a registered lobbyist 'bundles' a contribution if—

''(A) the bundled contribution is received by a registered lobbyist for, and forwarded by a registered lobbyist to, the covered recipient to whom the contribution is made; or

''(B) the bundled contribution will be or has been credited or attributed to the registered lobbyist through records, designations, recognitions or other means of tracking by the covered recipient to whom the contribution is made.

''(6) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'contribution' has the meaning given such term in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), except that such term does not include a contribution in an amount which is less than $200;

''(B) the terms 'candidate', 'political committee', and 'political party committee' have the meaning given such terms in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.);

''(C) the term 'covered recipient' means a Federal candidate, an individual holding Federal office, a leadership PAC, a multicandidate political committee described in section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4)), or a political party committee; and

''(D) the term 'leadership PAC' has the meaning given such term in subsection (e)(2).''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to the second quarterly period described in section 5(f)(1) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (as added by paragraph (1)) which begins after the date of the enactment of this Act and each succeeding quarterly period.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to recommit be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued to read.

□ 1630

Mr. CHABOT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to recommit be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

We have been waiting for 5 months now to see on the House floor a package of reforms that largely reflect those that were in the Republican reform bill that passed the House last Congress over a year ago.

Now that the majority has finally scheduled this reform legislation for consideration, the House has an opportunity to build on Republicans' previous reform efforts. This motion to recommit does just that. To strengthen the legislation, this motion to recommit would do the following: It would close the existing loophole that allows State and local government entities to give gifts and travel to Members and their staff that other entities can't give.

This motion to recommit also contains a provision that could be described as a reverse revolving door provision. It would prohibit a congressional employee who was a registered lobbyist prior to his or her congressional employment from knowingly making during the course of official business any communication or appearance before their former private employer on a matter relating specifically to that former private employer for a period of 1 year.

This motion to recommit would also require lobbyists to disclose which special projects they lobbied for. If a special interest lobbyist is having closed-door meetings with Members of Congress regarding programs that do not benefit all Americans but only benefit a small group of people in one part of the country, then this motion to recommit would require those projects be disclosed.

Finally, this motion to recommit includes H.R. 2317 in the form that passed the House earlier today. With the inclusion of the amendment adopted by the motion to recommit, H.R. 2317 now requires that bundled contributions to political action committees, often referred to as PACs, be disclosed.

Let me be clear: Mr. EMANUEL said during the debate on this bill that this bill is the bill that will be conferenced with the Senate bill. Only by passing this motion to recommit can we guarantee that the vital fix we make to the bundling provisions in the previous motion to recommit will be conferenced with the Senate bill. This motion to recommit is the true test of Members' commitment to what they voted for earlier today.

So if you voted for the previous motion to recommit and you really want the fix included in the conference, you must support this motion to recommit as well.

The majority has brought to the floor a package that does not quite reach the standard set by House Republicans last Congress; but we all have this last opportunity today to show America that not only will we raise that standard to meet our efforts last Congress, but we will raise that standard even higher. I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, just a few minutes ago I heard a Member of the Democratic leadership say we have ended meals and gifts from lobbyists. That is true only if you approve this motion to recommit. There is a huge, huge loophole right now in this bill. It doesn't include lobbyists who lobby for State and local governments or for public universities. It is what I call the Jack Abramoff exemption.

Under this legislation, unless we pass the motion to instruct, Jack Abramoff

could take any Member of this body out to dinner at the Capital Grille tomorrow and pay $300 for your meal because one of his biggest clients was the government of Saipan which is a territorial government. He would not be included; unless we include this motion to recommit, the Jack Abramoff loophole or exemption will still exist.

This is not a game of gotcha. This legislation was introduced last year, and it was offered to the Democratic leadership earlier this year. We didn't need to come to this. It should have been part of the bill. There are some very good things in this bill. This would make the bill far better.

State and local governments and public universities spent $132 million last year alone lobbying Congress; $132 million last year alone. None of the lobbyists hired by those institutions are covered in this legislation. Lobbyists for State and local governments and public universities have spent $875 million since 1998, none of which would be covered by this legislation unless you include and unless you vote for the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Michigan continue to reserve his point of order?

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, this is a level of hutzpah tonight to have Jack Abramoff's name being brought up by the Republicans, which is why we are on the floor here legislating. This is what brought it all on. I am so delighted that you chose to give it the right name.

Now let's be reasonable about this. We have not had the opportunity to even get the vaguest idea of what this recommit motion was about. And I ask my colleague, as one who has worked with the Judiciary Committee Republicans without exception, what is wrong with 5 minutes notice about it? We got no notice, and so we had to waste 435 Members' time until we could find out what was in the motion to recommit. I just ask my friends on the other side of the aisle, particularly the leadership because I don't ascribe this to Lamar Smith, the ranking member, at all. But let's get to the substance.

From our brief review of what we could hear and read about this matter, this motion to recommit deals with several issues: The ability of the State and local governments and Indian tribes to make gifts, a new revolving door limitation on former lobbyists, a requirement that lobbyists disclose when they are lobbying on earmarks, and new restrictions on bundling.

Now I wish we had time to review the motion in detail. But I have worked hard to make this process bipartisan and will continue to do so.

My inclination is to accept this amendment today; and I will tell you why, we have no objection to combining the bundling provisions with the rest of the lobbying disclosures. They do go together. We started out this process, and we thought it would appeal to more Members, but if now my colleagues on the other side of the aisle wish to combine them, I find no objection with it. It gives us one bill. We can go into conference and we will work our way there. This chairman has at least a 50 percent chance of becoming the conference chairman.

So, without any further ado, we accept the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 346, noes 71, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 422]

AYES—346

Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Chandler
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellsworth
Emanuel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (IL)
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Nunes
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Sullivan
Sutton
Tancredo
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOES—71

Abercrombie
Baird
Baldwin
Barton (TX)
Bishop (GA)
Boyd (FL)
Butterfield
Capuano
Cardoza
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Costa
Costello
Crowley
Davis (IL)
Doyle
Ellison
Grijalva
Hastings (FL)
Hinchey
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Kilpatrick
Larson (CT)
Lee
Lungren, Daniel E.
Matsui
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
Meeks (NY)
Miller, George
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Neal (MA)
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pickering
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schakowsky
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Stupak
Tanner
Thompson (MS)
Towns
Visclosky
Waters
Watson
Watt
Welch (VT)
Wicker
Woolsey
Young (AK)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Hulshof
Meehan

NOT VOTING—13

Berman	DeGette	McMorris Rodgers
Blunt	Emerson	Oberstar
Brown, Corrine	Engel	Wexler
Campbell (CA)	Jones (OH)	
Davis, Jo Ann	Lewis (GA)	

□ 1657

Mr. PAYNE and Ms. WOOLSEY changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. NADLER changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

Mr. MEEHAN changed his vote from ''no'' to ''present.''

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House in the motion to recommit, I report the bill, H.R. 2316, back to the House with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHABOT:

At the end of title IV, add the following new section:

SEC. 403. LIMITING GIFTS TO MEMBERS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE FROM STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(a) GIFTS FROM STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Clause 5(a)(3)(O) of rule XXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking '', by a State or local government,''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Clause 5(b)(1)(A) of rule XXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by inserting ''a State or local government or'' before ''a private source''.

Insert the following after section 103 and redesignate the succeeding section accordingly:

SEC. 104. RESTRICTION ON CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES REGARDING FORMER EMPLOYERS.

(a) RESTRICTION.—Chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 220 the following new section:

''§ 221. Additional restriction on congressional employees

''(a) RESTRICTION.—Any person—

''(1) who is a congressional employee,

''(2) who, before becoming employed as a congressional employee, was employed as a lobbyist, and

''(3) who, within 1 year after leaving employment as a lobbyist, knowingly makes, in carrying out his or her official responsibilities as a congressional employee, any communication to or appearance before—

''(A) the organization that employed the person as a lobbyist, if the person was not self-employed,

''(B) any entity that was a client of the person while employed as a lobbyist, or any entity that was a client of the organization described in subparagraph (A) while the person was employed as a lobbyist, or is a client of that organization during that 1-year period,

on a matter relating specifically to that organization or client,

shall be punished as provided in section 216.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'congressional employee' means—

''(A) an elected officer of either House of Congress; and

''(B) any employee to which any of the restrictions contained in paragraphs (1) though (5) of section 207(e) apply;

''(2) the term 'lobbyist' means a person that is registered or required to register as a lobbyist under section 4(a)(1) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, and any employee of an organization that is registered or required to be registered under section 4(b)(6) of that Act; and

''(3) the term 'client' has the meaning given that term in section 3(2) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 220 the following new item:

''221. Additional restriction on congressional employees.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to individuals who become congressional employees on or after January 1, 2007.

In section 203, strike ''Section 5(b)'' and insert ''(a) GIFTS.—Section 5(b)''.

Add the following at the end of section 203:

(b) REQUESTS FOR CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS.—Section 5(b)(2)(A) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''bill numbers'' and inserting the following: ''bill numbers, requests for Congressional earmarks (as defined in clause 9(d) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Tenth Congress),''.

In section 204, strike ''Section 5'' and insert ''(a) OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 5''.

Add at the end of section 204 the following:

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS BUNDLED FOR CERTAIN RECIPIENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BUNDLED FOR CERTAIN RECIPIENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the end of the quarterly period beginning on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year, each registered lobbyist who bundles 2 or more contributions made to a covered recipient in an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 for such covered recipient during such quarterly period shall file a report with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives containing—

''(A) the name of the registered lobbyist;

''(B) in the case of an employee, his or her employer; and

''(C) the name of the covered recipient to whom the contribution is made, and to the extent known the aggregate amount of such contributions (or a good faith estimate thereof) within the quarter for the covered recipient.

''(2) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—In filing a report under paragraph (1), a registered lobbyist shall exclude from the report any information described in paragraph (1)(C) which is included in any other report filed by the registered lobbyist with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives under subsection (e).

''(3) REQUIRING SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION PRIOR TO FILING REPORTS.—Not later than 25 days after the end of a period for which a registered lobbyist is required to file a report under paragraph (1) which includes any information described in such section with respect to a covered recipient, the registered lobbyist shall transmit by certified mail to the covered recipient involved a statement containing—

''(A) the information that will be included in the report with respect to the covered recipient;

''(B) the source of each contribution included in the aggregate amount referred to in paragraph (1)(C) which the registered lobbyist bundled for the covered recipient during the period covered by the report and the amount of the contribution attributable to each such source; and

''(C) a notification that the covered recipient has the right to respond to the statement to challenge and correct any information included before the registered lobbyist files the report under paragraph (1).

''(4) DEFINITION OF REGISTERED LOBBYIST.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'registered lobbyist' means a person who is registered or is required to register under paragraph (1) or (2) of section 4(a), or an individual who is required to be listed under section 4(b)(6) or subsection (b).

''(5) DEFINITION OF BUNDLED CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this subsection, a registered lobbyist 'bundles' a contribution if—

''(A) the bundled contribution is received by a registered lobbyist for, and forwarded by a registered lobbyist to, the covered recipient to whom the contribution is made; or

''(B) the bundled contribution will be or has been credited or attributed to the registered lobbyist through records, designations, recognitions or other means of tracking by the covered recipient to whom the contribution is made.

''(6) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'contribution' has the meaning given such term in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), except that such term does not include a contribution in an amount which is less than $200;

''(B) the terms 'candidate', 'political committee', and 'political party committee' have the meaning given such terms in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.);

''(C) the term 'covered recipient' means a Federal candidate, an individual holding Federal office, a leadership PAC, a multicandidate political committee described in section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4)), or a political party committee; and

''(D) the term 'leadership PAC' has the meaning given such term in subsection (e)(2).''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to the second quarterly period described in section 5(f)(1) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (as added by paragraph (1)) which begins after the date of the enactment of this Act and each succeeding quarterly period.

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

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 396, noes 22, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 423]

AYES—396

Ackerman
Aderholt
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Chandler
Clarke
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tancredo
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOES—22

Abercrombie
Boyd (FL)
Brown, Corrine
Clay
Cleaver
Gohmert
Hastings (FL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Mack
Meeks (NY)
Murtha
Paul
Schakowsky
Shadegg
Tanner
Towns
Watt
Whitfield
Young (AK)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Hulshof

NOT VOTING—13

Akin
Berman
Campbell (CA)
Davis, Jo Ann
DeGette
Emerson
Engel
Hunter
Jones (OH)
Lewis (GA)
McMorris Rodgers
Oberstar
Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1705

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2316, HONEST LEADERSHIP AND OPEN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2007

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2316, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, cross-references, and the table of contents and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House in amending the bill.

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

There was no objection.

U.S. TROOP READINESS, VETERANS' CARE, KATRINA RECOVERY, AND IRAQ ACCOUNTABILITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 438, I call up the bill (H.R. 2206) making emergency supplemental appropriations and additional supplemental appropriations for agricultural and other emergency assistance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

Since under the Constitution, the President and Congress have shared responsibilities for decisions on the use of the Armed Forces of the United States, including their mission, and for supporting the Armed Forces, especially during wartime;

Since when the Armed Forces are deployed in harm's way, the President, Congress, and the Nation should give them all the support they need in order to maintain their safety and accomplish their assigned or future missions, including the training, equipment, logistics, and funding necessary to ensure their safety and effectiveness, and such support is the responsibility of both the Executive Branch and the Legislative Branch of Government; and

Since thousands of members of the Armed Forces who have fought bravely in Iraq and Afghanistan are not receiving the kind of medical care and other support this Nation owes them when they return home: Now, therefore, be it

Determined by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President and Congress should not take any action that will endanger the Armed Forces of the United States, and will provide necessary funds for training, equipment, and other support for troops in the field, as such actions will ensure their safety and effectiveness in preparing for and carrying out their assigned missions;

(2) the President, Congress, and the Nation have an obligation to ensure that those who have bravely served this country in time of war receive the medical care and other support they deserve; and

(3) the President and Congress should—

(A) continue to exercise their constitutional responsibilities to ensure that the Armed Forces have everything they need to perform their assigned or future missions; and

(B) review, assess, and adjust United States policy and funding as needed to ensure our troops have the best chance for success in Iraq and elsewhere.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 438, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate with the amendments printed in House Report 110–168, as follows:

AMENDMENT 1 TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2206

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE I—[RESERVED]
TITLE II—[RESERVED]
TITLE III—ADDITIONAL DEFENSE, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, AND HOMELAND SECURITY PROVISIONS
TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL HURRICANE DISASTER RELIEF AND RECOVERY
TITLE V—OTHER EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS
TITLE VI—OTHER MATTERS
TITLE VII—ELIMINATION OF SCHIP SHORTFALL AND OTHER HEALTH MATTERS
TITLE VIII—FAIR MINIMUM WAGE AND TAX RELIEF
TITLE IX—AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE
TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007.

TITLE I—[RESERVED]

[The provisions of this title are reserved for possible additions through subsequent amendment.]

TITLE II—[RESERVED]

[The provisions of this title are reserved for possible additions through subsequent amendment.]

TITLE III—ADDITIONAL DEFENSE, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, AND HOMELAND SECURITY PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II GRANTS

For an additional amount for ''Public Law 480 Title II Grants'', during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 3101. There is hereby appropriated $10,000,000 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the release of eligible commodities under section 302(f)(2)(A) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1): *Provided*, That any such funds made available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation shall only be used to replenish the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $139,740,000, of which $129,740,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2008 and $10,000,000 is to remain available until expended to implement corrective actions in response to the findings and recommendations in the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General report entitled, ''A Review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Use of National Security Letters'', of which $500,000 shall be transferred to and merged with ''Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General''.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $3,698,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 3201. Funds provided in this Act for the ''Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses'', shall be made available according to the language relating to such account in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on H.R. 1591 of the 110th Congress (H. Rept. 110–107).

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Army'', $343,080,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', $408,283,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $108,956,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $139,300,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $8,223,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps'', $5,660,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Air Force'', $6,073,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $109,261,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $19,533,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $24,000,000.

STRATEGIC RESERVE READINESS FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to amounts provided in this or any other Act, for training, operations, repair of equipment, purchases of equipment, and other expenses related to improving the readiness of non-deployed United States military forces, $1,615,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009; of which $1,000,000,000 shall be transferred to ''National Guard and Reserve Equipment'' for the purchase of equipment for the Army National Guard; and of which $615,000,000 shall be transferred by the Secretary of Defense only to appropriations for military personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement, and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purposes provided herein: *Provided*, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to making transfers under this authority, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfers made pursuant to this authority: *Provided further*, That funds shall be transferred to the appropriation accounts not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

PROCUREMENT

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Army'', $1,217,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading shall be available only for the purchase of mine resistant ambush protected vehicles.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Navy'', $130,040,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading shall be available only for the purchase of mine resistant ambush protected vehicles.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Marine Corps'', $1,263,360,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading shall be available only for the purchase of mine resistant ambush protected vehicles.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Air Force'', $139,040,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading shall be available only for the purchase of mine resistant ambush protected vehicles.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $258,860,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading shall be available only for the purchase of mine resistant ambush protected vehicles.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Defense Health Program'', $1,878,706,000; of which $1,429,006,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, including $600,000,000 which shall be available for the treatment of traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder and remain available until September 30, 2008; of which $118,000,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2009; and of which $331,700,000 shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of Defense determines that funds made available in this paragraph for the treatment of

traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder are in excess of the requirements of the Department of Defense, the Secretary may transfer amounts in excess of that requirement to the Department of Veterans Affairs to be available only for the same purpose.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 3301. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

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

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

SEC. 3302. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984)—

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

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

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

SEC. 3303. (a) REPORT BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that contains individual transition readiness assessments by unit of Iraq and Afghan security forces. The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees updates of the report required by this subsection every 90 days after the date of the submission of the report until October 1, 2008. The report and updates of the report required by this subsection shall be submitted in classified form.

(b) REPORT BY OMB.—

(1) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense; the Commander, Multi-National Security Transition Command—Iraq; and the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, shall submit to the congressional defense committees not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter a report on the proposed use of all funds under each of the headings ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'' and ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' on a project-by-project basis, for which the obligation of funds is anticipated during the three-month period from such date, including estimates by the commanders referred to in this paragraph of the costs required to complete each such project.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3304. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to provide award fees to any defense contractor contrary to the provisions of section 814 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364).

SEC. 3305. Not more than 85 percent of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense in this Act for operation and maintenance shall be available for obligation unless and until the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the use of Department of Defense funded service contracts conducted in the theater of operations in support of United States military and reconstruction activities in Iraq and Afghanistan: *Provided,* That the report shall provide detailed information specifying the number of contracts and contract costs used to provide services in fiscal year 2006, with sub-allocations by major service categories: *Provided further,* That the report also shall include estimates of the number of contracts to be executed in fiscal year 2007: *Provided further,* That the report shall include the number of contractor personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan funded by the Department of Defense: *Provided further,* That the report shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees not later than August 1, 2007.

SEC. 3306. Section 1477 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3307. (a) INSPECTION OF MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES, MILITARY QUARTERS HOUSING MEDICAL HOLD PERSONNEL, AND MILITARY QUARTERS HOUSING MEDICAL HOLDOVER PERSONNEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall inspect each facility of the Department of Defense as follows:

(A) Each military medical treatment facility.

(B) Each military quarters housing medical hold personnel.

(C) Each military quarters housing medical holdover personnel.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of an inspection under this subsection is to ensure that the facility or quarters concerned meets acceptable standards for the maintenance and operation of medical facilities, quarters housing medical hold personnel, or quarters housing medical holdover personnel, as applicable.

(b) ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS.—For purposes of this section, acceptable standards for the operation and maintenance of military medical treatment facilities, military quarters housing medical hold personnel, or military quarters housing medical holdover personnel are each of the following:

(1) Generally accepted standards for the accreditation of medical facilities, or for facilities used to quarter individuals with medical conditions that may require medical supervision, as applicable, in the United States.

(2) Where appropriate, standards under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).

(c) ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS ON IDENTIFIED DEFICIENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the event a deficiency is identified pursuant to subsection (a) at a facility or quarters described in paragraph (1) of that subsection—

(A) the commander of such facility or quarters, as applicable, shall submit to the Secretary a detailed plan to correct the deficiency; and

(B) the Secretary shall reinspect such facility or quarters, as applicable, not less often than once every 180 days until the deficiency is corrected.

(2) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER INSPECTIONS.—An inspection of a facility or quarters under this subsection is in addition to any inspection of such facility or quarters under subsection (a).

(d) REPORTS ON INSPECTIONS.—A complete copy of the report on each inspection conducted under subsections (a) and (c) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the applicable military medical command and to the congressional defense committees.

(e) REPORT ON STANDARDS.—In the event no standards for the maintenance and operation of military medical treatment facilities, military quarters housing medical hold personnel, or military quarters housing medical holdover personnel exist as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or such standards as do exist do not meet acceptable standards for the maintenance and operation of such facilities or quarters, as the case may be, the Secretary shall, not later than 30 days after that date, submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the plan of the Secretary to ensure—

(1) the adoption by the Department of standards for the maintenance and operation of military medical facilities, military quarters housing medical hold personnel, or military quarters housing medical holdover personnel, as applicable, that meet—

(A) acceptable standards for the maintenance and operation of such facilities or quarters, as the case may be; and

(B) where appropriate, standards under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; and

(2) the comprehensive implementation of the standards adopted under paragraph (1) at the earliest date practicable.

SEC. 3308. (a) AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO WOODROW W. KEEBLE FOR VALOR DURING KOREAN WAR.—Notwithstanding any applicable time limitation under section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, or any other

time limitation with respect to the award of certain medals to individuals who served in the Armed Forces, the President may award to Woodrow W. Keeble the Medal of Honor under section 3741 of that title for the acts of valor described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTS OF VALOR.—The acts of valor referred to in subsection (a) are the acts of Woodrow W. Keeble, then-acting platoon leader, carried out on October 20, 1951, during the Korean War.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 3309. Of the amount appropriated under the heading ''Other Procurement, Army'', in title III of division A of Public Law 109–148, $6,250,000 shall be transferred to ''Military Construction, Army''.

SEC. 3310. The Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment or the Office of Dependents Education of the Department of Defense, shall use not less than $10,000,000 of funds made available in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' to make grants and supplement other Federal funds to provide special assistance to local education agencies.

SEC. 3311. Congress finds that United States military units should not enter into combat unless they are fully capable of performing their assigned mission. Congress further finds that this is the policy of the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense shall notify Congress of any changes to this policy.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For an additional amount for ''Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation'', $72,000,000 is provided for the International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation Program, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 3401. The Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration is authorized to transfer up to $1,000,000 from Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation to the Office of the Administrator during fiscal year 2007 supporting nuclear nonproliferation activities.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Analysis and Operations'', $8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, to be used for support of the State and Local Fusion Center program: *Provided*, That starting July 1, 2007, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the information required in House Report 110–107.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $75,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, to support hiring not less than 400 additional United States Customs and Border Protection Officers, as well as additional intelligence analysts, trade specialists, and support staff to target and screen U.S.-bound cargo on the Northern Border, at overseas locations, and at the National Targeting Center; to support hiring additional staffing required for Northern Border Air and Marine operations; to implement Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–347) requirements; to advance the goals of the Secure Freight Initiative to improve significantly the ability of United States Customs and Border Protection to target and analyze U.S.-bound cargo containers; to expand overseas screening and physical inspection capacity for U.S.-bound cargo; to procure and integrate non-intrusive inspection equipment into inspection and radiation detection operations; and to improve supply chain security, to include enhanced analytic and targeting systems using data collected via commercial and government technologies and databases: *Provided*, That up to $3,000,000 shall be transferred to Federal Law Enforcement Training Center ''Salaries and Expenses'', for basic training costs associated with the additional personnel funded under this heading: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall submit an expenditure plan for the use of these funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives immediately if United States Customs and Border Protection does not expect to achieve its plan of having at least 1,158 Border Patrol agents permanently deployed to the Northern Border by the end of fiscal year 2007, and explain in detail the reasons for any shortfall.

AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION, OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND PROCUREMENT

For an additional amount for ''Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement'', for air and marine operations on the Northern Border, including the final Northern Border air wing, $75,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, to accelerate planned deployment of Northern Border Air and Marine operations, including establishment of the final Northern Border airwing, procurement of assets such as fixed wing aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aerial systems, marine and riverine vessels, and other equipment, relocation of aircraft, site acquisition, and the design and building of facilities: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall submit an expenditure plan for the use of these funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $6,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008; of which $5,000,000 shall be for the creation of a security advisory opinion unit within the Visa Security Program; and of which $1,000,000 shall be for the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

AVIATION SECURITY

For an additional amount for ''Aviation Security'', $390,000,000; of which $285,000,000 shall be for procurement and installation of checked baggage explosives detection systems, to remain available until expended; of which $25,000,000 shall be for checkpoint explosives detection equipment and pilot screening technologies, to remain available until expended; and of which $80,000,000 shall be for air cargo security, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That of the air cargo funding made available under this heading, the Transportation Security Administration shall hire no fewer than 150 additional air cargo inspectors to establish a more robust enforcement and compliance program; complete air cargo vulnerability assessments for all Category X airports; expand the National Explosives Detection Canine Program by no fewer than 170 additional canine teams, including the use of agency led teams; pursue canine screening methods utilized internationally that focus on air samples; and procure and install explosive detection systems, explosive trace machines, and other technologies to screen air cargo: *Provided further*, That no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan detailing how the Transportation Security Administration will utilize funding provided under this heading.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

For an additional amount for ''Federal Air Marshals'', $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on how these additional funds will be allocated.

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

For an additional amount for ''Infrastructure Protection and Information Security'', $24,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008; of which $12,000,000 shall be for development of State and local interoperability plans as discussed in House Report 110–107; and of which $12,000,000 shall be for implementation of chemical facility security regulations: *Provided*, That within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailed expenditure plans for execution of these funds: *Provided further*, That within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the computer forensics training center detailing the information required in House Report 110–107.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

For expenses for the ''Office of Health Affairs'', $8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, $5,500,000 is for nuclear event public health assessment and planning: *Provided further*, That the Office of Health Affairs shall conduct a nuclear event public health assessment as described in House Report 110–107: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive a plan for expenditure.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For expenses for management and administration of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (''FEMA''), $14,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, $6,000,000 shall be for financial and information systems, $2,500,000 shall be for interstate mutual aid agreements, $2,500,000 shall be for FEMA Regional Office communication equipment, $2,500,000 shall be for FEMA strike teams, and $500,000 shall be for the Law Enforcement Liaison Office, the Disability Coordinator and the National Advisory Council: *Provided futher*,

That none of such funds made available under this heading may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for expenditure: *Provided further,* That unobligated amounts in the ''Administrative and Regional Operations'' and ''Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery'' accounts shall be transferred to ''Management and Administration'' and may be used for any purpose authorized for such amounts and subject to limitation on the use of such amounts.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''State and Local Programs'', $247,000,000; of which $110,000,000 shall be for port security grants pursuant to section 70107(l) of title 46, United States Code to be awarded by September 30, 2007 to tier 1, 2, 3, and 4 ports; of which $100,000,000 shall be for intercity rail passenger transportation, freight rail, and transit security grants to be awarded by September 30, 2007; of which $35,000,000 shall be for regional grants and regional technical assistance to tier one Urban Area Security Initiative cities and other participating governments for the purpose of developing all-hazard regional catastrophic event plans and preparedness, as described in House Report 110–107; and of which $2,000,000 shall be for technical assistance for operation and maintenance training on detection and response equipment that must be competitively awarded: *Provided,* That none of the funds made available under this heading may be obligated for such regional grants and regional technical assistance until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive and approve a plan for expenditure: *Provided further,* That the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall provide the regional grants and regional technical assistance expenditure plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on or before August 1, 2007: *Provided further,* That funds for such regional grants and regional technical assistance shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for ''Emergency Management Performance Grants'', $50,000,000.

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

For an additional amount for expenses of ''United States Citizenship and Immigration Services'' to address backlogs of security checks associated with pending applications and petitions, $8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the United States Attorney General, submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a plan to eliminate the backlog of security checks that establishes information sharing protocols to ensure United States Citizenship and Immigration Services has the information it needs to carry out its mission.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations'' for air cargo security research, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, and Operations'' for non-container, rail, aviation and intermodal radiation detection activities, $35,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That $5,000,000 is to enhance detection links between seaports and railroads as authorized in section 121(i) of the Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–347); $8,000,000 is to accelerate development and deployment of detection systems at international rail border crossings; and $22,000,000 is for development and deployment of a variety of screening technologies at aviation facilities.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

For an additional amount for ''Systems Acquisition'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated for full scale procurement of Advanced Spectroscopic Portal Monitors until the Secretary of Homeland Security has certified through a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that a significant increase in operational effectiveness will be achieved.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 3501. None of the funds provided in this Act, or Public Law 109–295, shall be available to carry out section 872 of Public Law 107–296.

SEC. 3502. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall require that all contracts of the Department of Homeland Security that provide award fees link such fees to successful acquisition outcomes (which outcomes shall be specified in terms of cost, schedule, and performance).

CHAPTER 6

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, $6,437,000 for business continuity and disaster recovery, to remain available until expended.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'' of the Government Accountability Office, $374,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT 2005

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005, established by section 2906A(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), $3,136,802,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That within 30 days of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a detailed spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 3701. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to close Walter Reed Army Medical Center until equivalent medical facilities at the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center at Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, and/or the Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Community Hospital have been constructed and equipped: *Provided,* That to ensure that the quality of care provided by the Military Health System is not diminished during this transition, the Walter Reed Army Medical Center shall be adequately funded, to include necessary renovation and maintenance of existing facilities, to maintain the maximum level of inpatient and outpatient services.

SEC. 3702. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds in this or any other Act shall be used to reorganize or relocate the functions of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) until the Secretary of Defense has submitted, not later than December 31, 2007, a detailed plan and timetable for the proposed reorganization and relocation to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives. The plan shall take into consideration the recommendations of a study being prepared by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), provided that such study is available not later than 45 days before the date specified in this section, on the impact of dispersing selected functions of AFIP among several locations, and the possibility of consolidating those functions at one location. The plan shall include an analysis of the options for the location and operation of the Program Management Office for second opinion consults that are consistent with the recommendations of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, together with the rationale for the option selected by the Secretary.

SEC. 3703. The Secretary of the Navy shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, transfer to the Secretary of the Air Force, at no cost, all lands, easements, Air Installation Compatible Use Zones, and facilities at NASJRB Willow Grove designated for operation as a Joint Interagency Installation for use by the Pennsylvania National Guard and other Department of Defense components, government agencies, and associated users to perform national defense, homeland security, and emergency preparedness missions.

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', $34,103,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, of which $31,845,000 for World Wide Security Upgrades is available until expended: *Provided,* That of the amount available under this heading, $258,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds available in fiscal year 2007 for expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom: *Provided further,* That within 15 days of enactment of this Act, the Office of Management and Budget shall apportion $15,000,000 from amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by chapter 8 of title II of division B of Public Law 109–148 under the heading ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'' to reimburse expenditures from that account in facilitating the evacuation of persons from Lebanon between July 16, 2006 and the date of enactment of this Act.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'', $1,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 2008.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Contributions to International Organizations'', $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER AND FAMINE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Disaster and Famine Assistance'', $60,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for ''Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development'', $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

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

For an additional amount for ''Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General'', $3,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'', $122,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEMOCRACY FUND

For an additional amount for ''Democracy Fund'', $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', $42,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

Of the amounts made available for procurement of a maritime patrol aircraft for the Colombian Navy under this heading in Public Law 109–234, $13,000,000 are rescinded.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', $59,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For an additional amount for ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', $25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', $30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', $45,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Peacekeeping Operations'', $40,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for assistance for Liberia for security sector reform.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

EXTENSION OF OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY

SEC. 3801. Section 3001(o)(1)(B) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Public Law 108–106; 117 Stat. 1238; 5 U.S.C. App., note to section 8G of Public Law 95–452), as amended by section 1054(b) of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2397) and section 2 of the Iraq Reconstruction Accountability Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–440), is amended by inserting ''or fiscal year 2007'' after ''fiscal year 2006''.

LEBANON

SEC. 3802. (a) LIMITATION ON ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE FOR LEBANON.—None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for cash transfer assistance for the Government of Lebanon may be made available for obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on Lebanon's economic reform plan and on the specific conditions and verifiable benchmarks that have been agreed upon by the United States and the Government of Lebanon pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding on cash transfer assistance for Lebanon.

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

(c) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available in this Act for assistance for Lebanon under the headings ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' and ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that all practicable efforts have been made to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, or private or government entity, that advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity.

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

(e) SPECIAL AUTHORITY.—This section shall be effective notwithstanding section 534(a) of Public Law 109–102, which is made applicable to funds appropriated for fiscal year 2007 by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5).

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

SEC. 3803. Amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2007 for ''Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of the Treasury—Debt Restructuring'' may be used to assist Liberia in retiring its debt arrearages to the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the African Development Bank.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SEC. 3804. To facilitate effective oversight of programs and activities in Iraq by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Department of State shall provide GAO staff members the country clearances, life support, and logistical and security support necessary for GAO personnel to establish a presence in Iraq for periods of not less than 45 days.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY FUND

SEC. 3805. The Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor shall be responsible for all policy, funding, and programming decisions regarding funds made available under this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OVERSIGHT OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN

SEC. 3806. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (referred to in this section as the ''Inspector General'') may use personal services contracts to engage citizens of the United States to facilitate and support the Office of the Inspector General's oversight of programs and operations related to Iraq and Afghanistan. Individuals engaged by contract to perform such services shall not, by virtue of such contract, be considered to be employees of the United States Government for purposes of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management. The Secretary of State may determine the applicability to such individuals of any law administered by the Secretary concerning the performance of such services by such individuals.

(b) CONDITIONS.—The authority under paragraph (1) is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The Inspector General determines that existing personnel resources are insufficient.

(2) The contract length for a personal services contractor, including options, may not exceed 1 year, unless the Inspector General makes a finding that exceptional circumstances justify an extension of up to 1 additional year.

(3) Not more than 10 individuals may be employed at any time as personal services contractors under the program.

(c) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to award personal services contracts under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2007. A contract entered into prior to the termination date under this paragraph may remain in effect until not later than December 31, 2009.

(d) OTHER AUTHORITIES NOT AFFECTED.—The authority under this section is in addition to any other authority of the Inspector General to hire personal services contractors.

FUNDING TABLES, REPORTS AND DIRECTIVES

SEC. 3807. (a) Funds provided in this Act for the following accounts shall be made available for countries, programs and activities in the amounts contained in the respective tables and should be expended consistent with the reporting requirements and directives included in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on H.R. 1591 of the 110th Congress (H. Rept. 110–107):

''Diplomatic and Consular Programs''.

''Office of the Inspector General''.

''Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs''.

''Contributions to International Organizations''.

''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities''.

''Child Survival and Health Programs Fund''.

''International Disaster and Famine Assistance''.

''Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development''.

''Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General''.

''Economic Support Fund''.

''Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States''.

''Democracy Fund''.

''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement''.

''Migration and Refugee Assistance''.

''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs''.

''Foreign Military Financing Program''.

''Peacekeeping Operations''.

(b) Any proposed increases or decreases to the amounts contained in the tables in the joint explanatory statement shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations and section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SPENDING PLAN AND NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

SEC. 3808. Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing planned expenditures for funds appropriated under the headings in this chapter and under the headings in chapter 6 of title I, except for funds appropriated under the heading ''International Disaster and Famine Assistance'': *Provided,* That funds appropriated under the headings in this chapter and in chapter 6 of title I, except for funds appropriated under the heading named in this section, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

CONDITIONS ON ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN

SEC. 3809. None of the funds made available for assistance for the central Government of Pakistan under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' in this Act may be made available for non-project assistance until the Secretary of State submits to the Committees on Appropriations a report on the oversight mechanisms, performance benchmarks, and implementation processes for such funds: *Provided,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available for non-project assistance pursuant to the previous proviso shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further,* That of the funds made available for assistance for Pakistan under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' in this Act, $5,000,000 shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, for political party development and election observation programs.

CIVILIAN RESERVE CORPS

SEC. 3810. Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', up to $50,000,000 may be made available to support and maintain a civilian reserve corps: *Provided,* That none of the funds for a civilian reserve corps may be obligated without specific authorization in a subsequent Act of Congress: *Provided further,* That funds made available for this purpose shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 3811. Section 1302(a) of Public Law 109–234 is amended by striking ''one additional year'' and inserting ''two additional years''.

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN ALIENS SERVING AS TRANSLATORS OR INTERPRETERS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES

SEC. 3812. (a) INCREASE IN NUMBERS ADMITTED.—Section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''as a translator'' and inserting '', or under Chief of Mission authority, as a translator or interpreter'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''the Chief of Mission or'' after ''recommendation from''; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), by inserting ''the Chief of Mission or'' after ''as determined by''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''section during any fiscal year shall not exceed 50.'' and inserting the following: ''section—

''(A) during each of the fiscal years 2007 and 2008, shall not exceed 500; and

''(B) during any other fiscal year shall not exceed 50.''.

(b) ALIENS EXEMPT FROM EMPLOYMENT-BASED NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—Section 1059(c)(2) of such Act is amended—

(1) by amending the paragraph designation and heading to read as follows:

''(2) ALIENS EXEMPT FROM EMPLOYMENT-BASED NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—''; and

(2) by inserting ''and shall not be counted against the numerical limitations under sections 201(d), 202(a), and 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(d), 1152(a), and 1153(b)(4))'' before the period at the end.

(c) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—Section 1059 of such Act is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2), (7) and (8) of section 245(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(c)), the Secretary of Homeland Security may adjust the status of an alien to that of a lawful permanent resident under section 245(a) of such Act if the alien—

''(1) was paroled or admitted as a nonimmigrant into the United States; and

''(2) is otherwise eligible for special immigrant status under this section and under the Immigration and Nationality Act.''.

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL HURRICANE DISASTER RELIEF AND RECOVERY

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4101. Section 1231(k)(2) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831(k)(2)) is amended by striking ''During calendar year 2006, the'' and inserting ''The''.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', for discretionary grants authorized by subpart 2 of part E, of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as in effect on September 30, 2006, notwithstanding the provisions of section 511 of said Act, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the amount made available under this heading shall be for local law enforcement initiatives in the Gulf Coast region related to the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina: *Provided further,* That these funds shall be apportioned among the States in quotient to their level of violent crime as estimated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report for the year 2005.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'', for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on the shrimp and fishing industries, $110,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

EXPLORATION CAPABILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Exploration Capabilities'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina, $20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4201. Funds provided in this Act for the ''Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities'', shall be made available according to the language relating to such account in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on H.R. 1591 of the 110th Congress (H. Rept. 110–107).

SEC. 4202. Up to $48,000,000 of amounts made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Public Law 109–148 and Public Law 109–234 for emergency hurricane and other natural disaster-related expenses may be used to reimburse hurricane-related costs incurred by NASA in fiscal year 2005.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina and other hurricanes of the 2005 season, $25,300,000, to remain available until expended, which may be used to continue construction of projects related to interior drainage for the greater New Orleans metropolitan area.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'', as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), for necessary expenses relating to the consequences of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and for other purposes, $1,407,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That $1,300,000,000 of the amount provided may be used by the Secretary of the Army to carry out projects and measures for the West Bank and Vicinity and Lake Ponchartrain and Vicinity, Louisiana, projects, as described under the heading ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'', in chapter 3 of Public Law 109–148: *Provided further,* That $107,700,000 of the amount provided may be used to implement the projects for hurricane storm damage reduction, flood damage reduction, and ecosystem restoration within Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties, Mississippi substantially in accordance with the Report of the Chief of Engineers dated December 31, 2006, and entitled ''Mississippi, Coastal Improvements Program Interim Report, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties, Mississippi'': *Provided further,* That projects authorized for implementation under this Chief's report shall be carried out at full Federal expense, except that the non-Federal interests shall be responsible for providing for all costs associated with operation and maintenance of the project: *Provided further,* That any project using funds appropriated

under this heading shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors: *Provided further*, That the Chief of Engineers, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, shall provide a monthly report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4301. The Secretary is authorized and directed to determine the value of eligible reimbursable expenses incurred by local governments in storm-proofing pumping stations, constructing safe houses for operators, and other interim flood control measures in and around the New Orleans metropolitan area that the Secretary determines to be integral to the overall plan to ensure operability of the stations during hurricanes, storms and high water events and the flood control plan for the area.

SEC. 4302. (a) The Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to utilize funds remaining available for obligation from the amounts appropriated in chapter 3 of Public Law 109–234 under the heading ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'' for projects in the greater New Orleans metropolitan area to prosecute these projects in a manner which promotes the goal of continuing work at an optimal pace, while maximizing, to the greatest extent practicable, levels of protection to reduce the risk of storm damage to people and property.

(b) The expenditure of funds as provided in subsection (a) may be made without regard to individual amounts or purposes specified in chapter 3 of Public Law 109–234.

(c) Any reallocation of funds that are necessary to accomplish the goal established in subsection (a) are authorized, subject to the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriation.

SEC. 4303. The Chief of Engineers shall investigate the overall technical advantages, disadvantages and operational effectiveness of operating the new pumping stations at the mouths of the 17th Street, Orleans Avenue and London Avenue canals in the New Orleans area directed for construction in Public Law 109–234 concurrently or in series with existing pumping stations serving these canals and the advantages, disadvantages and technical operational effectiveness of removing the existing pumping stations and configuring the new pumping stations and associated canals to handle all needed discharges to the lakefront or in combination with discharges directly to the Mississippi River in Jefferson Parish; and the advantages, disadvantages and technical operational effectiveness of replacing or improving the floodwalls and levees adjacent to the three outfall canals: *Provided*, That the analysis should be conducted at Federal expense: *Provided further*, That the analysis shall be completed and furnished to the Congress not later than three months after enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4304. Using funds made available in Chapter 3 under title II of Public Law 109–234, under the heading ''Investigations'', the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with other agencies and the State of Louisiana shall accelerate completion as practicable the final report of the Chief of Engineers recommending a comprehensive plan to deauthorize deep draft navigation on the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet: *Provided*, That the plan shall incorporate and build upon the Interim Mississippi River Gulf Outlet Deep-Draft De-Authorization Report submitted to Congress in December 2006 pursuant to Public Law 109–234.

CHAPTER 4

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Of the unobligated balances under the heading ''Small Business Administration, Disaster Loans Program Account'', $181,069,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with ''Small Business Administration, Salaries and Expenses'', of which $500,000 is for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration for audits and reviews of disaster loans and the disaster loan program and shall be paid to appropriations for the Office of Inspector General; of which $171,569,000 is for direct administrative expenses of loan making and servicing to carry out the direct loan program; and of which $9,000,000 is for indirect administrative expenses.

Of the unobligated balances under the heading ''Small Business Administration, Disaster Loans Program Account'', $25,000,000 shall be made available for loans under section 7(b)(2) of the Small Business Act to pre-existing businesses located in an area for which the President declared a major disaster because of the hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005, of which not to exceed $8,750,000 is for direct administrative expenses and may be transferred to and merged with ''Small Business Administration, Salaries and Expenses'' to carry out the disaster loan program of the Small Business Administration.

Of the unobligated balances under the heading ''Small Business Administration, Disaster Loans Program Account'', $150,000,000 is transferred to the ''Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief'' account.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Relief'', $710,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That $4,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Office of Inspector General'': *Provided further*, That the Government Accountability Office shall review how the Federal Emergency Management Agency develops its estimates of the funds needed to respond to any given disaster as described in House Report 110–60.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4501. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including any agreement, the Federal share of assistance, including direct Federal assistance, provided for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Texas in connection with Hurricanes Katrina, Wilma, Dennis, and Rita under sections 403, 406, 407, and 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b, 5172, 5173, and 5174) shall be 100 percent of the eligible costs under such sections.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share provided by subsection (a) shall apply to disaster assistance applied for before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIMITATION.—In the case of disaster assistance provided under sections 403, 406, and 407 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the Federal share provided by subsection (a) shall be limited to assistance provided for projects for which a ''request for public assistance form'' has been submitted.

SEC. 4502. (a) COMMUNITY DISASTER LOAN ACT.—

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

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

(b) EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT.—

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

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

SEC. 4503. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2401 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234) is amended by striking ''12 months'' and inserting ''24 months''.

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

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount for the ''Historic Preservation Fund'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina and other hurricanes of the 2005 season, $10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the funds provided under this heading shall be provided to the State Historic Preservation Officer, after consultation with the National Park Service, for grants for disaster relief in areas of Louisiana impacted by Hurricanes Katrina or Rita: *Provided further*, That grants shall be for the preservation, stabilization, rehabilitation, and repair of historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, for planning and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That grants shall only be available for areas that the President determines to be a major disaster under section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)) due to Hurricanes Katrina or Rita: *Provided further*, That individual grants shall not be subject to a non-Federal matching requirement: *Provided further*, That no more than 5 percent of funds provided under this heading for disaster relief grants may be used for administrative expenses.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 4601. Of the disaster relief funds from Public Law 109–234, 120 Stat. 418, 461, (June 30, 2006), chapter 5, ''National Park Service—Historic Preservation Fund'', for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina and other hurricanes of the 2005 season that were allocated to the State of Mississippi by the National Park Service, $500,000 is hereby transferred to the ''National Park Service—National Recreation and Preservation'' appropriation: *Provided*, That these funds may be used to reconstruct destroyed properties that at the time of destruction were listed in the National Register of Historic Places and are otherwise qualified to receive these funds: *Provided further*, That the State Historic Preservation Officer certifies that, for the community where that destroyed property was located, the property is iconic to or essential to illustrating that community's historic identity, that no other property in that community with the same associative historic value has survived, and that sufficient historical documentation exists to ensure an accurate reproduction.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION

For an additional amount under part B of title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (''HEA'') for institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101 or section 102(c) of that Act) that are located in an area in which a major disaster was declared in accordance with section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act related to Hurricanes Katrina or Rita, $30,000,000: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Education only for payments to help defray the expenses (which may include lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, and construction) incurred by such institutions of higher education that were forced to close, relocate or significantly curtail their activities as a result of damage directly caused by such hurricanes and for payments to enable such institutions to provide grants to students who attend such institutions for academic years beginning on or after July 1, 2006: *Provided further*, That such payments shall be made in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary and made publicly available without regard to section 437 of the General Education Provisions Act, section 553 of title 5, United States Code, or part B of title VII of the HEA: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall award funds available under this paragraph not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

HURRICANE EDUCATION RECOVERY

For carrying out activities authorized by subpart 1 of part D of title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for use by the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama primarily for recruiting, retaining, and compensating new and current teachers, school principals, assistant principals, principal resident directors, assistant directors, and other educators, who commit to work for at least three years in school-based positions in public elementary and secondary schools located in an area with respect to which a major disaster was declared under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) by reason of Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita, including through such mechanisms as paying salary premiums, performance bonuses, housing subsidies, signing bonuses, and relocation costs and providing loan forgiveness, with priority given to teachers and school-based school principals, assistant principals, principal resident directors, assistant directors, and other educators who previously worked or lived in one of the affected areas, are currently employed (or become employed) in such a school in any of the affected areas after those disasters, and commit to continue that employment for at least 3 years, *Provided*, That funds available under this heading to such States may also be used for 1 or more of the following activities: (1) to build the capacity, knowledge, and skill of teachers and school-based school principals, assistant principals, principal resident directors, assistant directors, and other educators in such public elementary and secondary schools to provide an effective education, including the design, adaptation, and implementation of high-quality formative assessments; (2) the establishment of partnerships with nonprofit entities with a demonstrated track record in recruiting and retaining outstanding teachers and other school-based school principals, assistant principals, principal resident directors, and assistant directors; and (3) paid release time for teachers and principals to identify and replicate successful practices from the fastest-improving and highest-performing schools: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Education shall allocate amounts available under this heading among such States that submit applications; that such allocation shall be based on the number of public elementary and secondary schools in each State that were closed for 19 days or more during the period beginning on August 29, 2005, and ending on December 31, 2005, due to Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita; and that such States shall in turn allocate funds to local educational agencies, with priority given first to such agencies with the highest percentages of public elementary and secondary schools that are closed as a result of such hurricanes as of the date of enactment of this Act and then to such agencies with the highest percentages of public elementary and secondary schools with a student-teacher ratio of at least 25 to 1, and with any remaining amounts to be distributed to such agencies with demonstrated need, as determined by the State Superintendent of Education: *Provided further*, That, in the case of any State that chooses to use amounts available under this heading for performance bonuses, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and in collaboration with local educational agencies, teachers' unions, local principals' organizations, local parents' organizations, local business organizations, and local charter schools organizations, the State educational agency shall develop a plan for a rating system for performance bonuses, and if no agreement has been reached that is satisfactory to all consulting entities by such deadline, the State educational agency shall immediately send a letter notifying Congress and shall, not later than 30 days after such notification, establish and implement a rating system that shall be based on classroom observation and feedback more than once annually, conducted by multiple sources (including, but not limited to, principals and master teachers), and evaluated against research-based rubrics that use planning, instructional, and learning environment standards to measure teacher performance, except that the requirements of this proviso shall not apply to a State that has enacted a State law in 2006 authorizing performance pay for teachers.

PROGRAMS TO RESTART SCHOOL OPERATIONS

Funds made available under section 102 of the Hurricane Education Recovery Act (title IV of division B of Public Law 109–148) may be used by the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas, in addition to the uses of funds described in section 102(e), for the following costs: (1) recruiting, retaining, and compensating new and current teachers, school principals, assistant principals, principal resident directors, assistant directors, and other educators for school-based positions in public elementary and secondary schools impacted by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita, including through such mechanisms as paying salary premiums, performance bonuses, housing subsidies, signing bonuses, and relocation costs and providing loan forgiveness; (2) activities to build the capacity, knowledge, and skills of teachers and school-based school principals, assistant principals, principal resident directors, assistant directors, and other educators in such public elementary and secondary schools to provide an effective education, including the design, adaptation, and implementation of high-quality formative assessments; (3) the establishment of partnerships with nonprofit entities with a demonstrated track record in recruiting and retaining outstanding teachers and school-based school principals, assistant principals, principal resident directors, and assistant directors; and (4) paid release time for teachers and principals to identify and replicate successful practices from the fastest-improving and highest-performing schools.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4701. Section 105(b) of title IV of division B of Public Law 109–148 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''With respect to the program authorized by section 102 of this Act, the waiver authority in subsection (a) of this section shall be available until the end of fiscal year 2008.''.

SEC. 4702. Notwithstanding section 2002(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397a(c)), funds made available under the heading ''Social Services Block Grant'' in division B of Public Law 109–148 shall be available for expenditure by the States through the end of fiscal year 2009.

SEC. 4703. (a) In the event that Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or Texas fails to meet its match requirement with funds appropriated in fiscal years 2006 or 2007, for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may waive the application of section 2617(d)(4) of the Public Health Service Act for Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas.

(b) The Secretary may not exercise the waiver authority available under subsection (a) to allow a grantee to provide less than a 25 percent matching grant.

(c) For grant years beginning in 2008, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas and any eligible metropolitan area in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas shall comply with each of the applicable requirements under title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300ff–11 et seq.).

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, $871,022,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That section 125(d)(1) of title 23, United States Code, shall not apply to emergency relief projects that respond to damage caused by the 2005–2006 winter storms in the State of California: *Provided*

further, That of the unobligated balances of funds apportioned to each State under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, $871,022,000 are rescinded: *Provided further,* That such rescission shall not apply to the funds distributed in accordance with sections 130(f) and 104(b)(5) of title 23, United States Code; sections 133(d)(1) and 163 of such title, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of Public Law 109–59; and the first sentence of section 133(d)(3)(A) of such title.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

FORMULA GRANTS

For an additional amount to be allocated by the Secretary to recipients of assistance under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, directly affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, $35,000,000, for the operating and capital costs of transit services, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the Federal share for any project funded from this amount shall be 100 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for the Office of Inspector General, for the necessary costs related to the consequences of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, $7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 4801. The third proviso under the heading ''Department of Housing and Urban Development—Public and Indian Housing—Tenant-Based Rental Assistance'' in chapter 9 of title I of division B of Public Law 109–148 (119 Stat. 2779) is amended by striking ''for up to 18 months'' and inserting ''until December 31, 2007''.

SEC. 4802. Section 21033 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by adding after the third proviso: '': *Provided further,* That notwithstanding the previous proviso, except for applying the 2007 Annual Adjustment Factor and making any other specified adjustments, public housing agencies specified in category 1 below shall receive funding for calendar year 2007 based on the higher of the amounts the agencies would receive under the previous proviso or the amounts the agencies received in calendar year 2006, and public housing agencies specified in categories 2 and 3 below shall receive funding for calendar year 2007 equal to the amounts the agencies received in calendar year 2006, except that public housing agencies specified in categories 1 and 2 below shall receive funding under this proviso only if, and to the extent that, any such public housing agency submits a plan, approved by the Secretary, that demonstrates that the agency can effectively use within 12 months the funding that the agency would receive under this proviso that is in addition to the funding that the agency would receive under the previous proviso: (1) public housing agencies that are eligible for assistance under section 901 in Public Law 109–148 (119 Stat. 2781) or are located in the same counties as those eligible under section 901 and operate voucher programs under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 but do not operate public housing under section 9 of such Act, and any public housing agency that otherwise qualifies under this category must demonstrate that they have experienced a loss of rental housing stock as a result of the 2005 hurricanes; (2) public housing agencies that would receive less funding under the previous proviso than they would receive under this proviso and that have been placed in receivership or the Secretary has declared to be in breach of an Annual Contributions Contract by June 1, 2007; and (3) public housing agencies that spent more in calendar year 2006 than the total of the amounts of any such public housing agency's allocation amount for calendar year 2006 and the amount of any such public housing agency's available housing assistance payments undesignated funds balance from calendar year 2005 and the amount of any such public housing agency's available administrative fees undesignated funds balance through calendar year 2006''.

SEC. 4803. Section 901 of Public Law 109–148 is amended by deleting ''calendar year 2006'' and inserting ''calendar years 2006 and 2007''.

CHAPTER 9

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for Department of Veterans Affairs, ''Construction, Minor Projects'', $14,484,754, to remain available until September 30, 2008, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Katrina and other hurricanes of the 2005 season.

Of the funds available until September 30, 2007, for the ''Construction, Minor Projects'' account of the Department of Veterans Affairs, pursuant to section 2702 of Public Law 109–234, $14,484,754 are hereby rescinded.

TITLE V—OTHER EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 5101. In addition to any other available funds, there is hereby appropriated $40,000,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture, to remain available until expended, for programs and activities of the Department of Agriculture, as determined by the Secretary, to provide recovery assistance in response to damage in conjunction with the Presidential declaration of a major disaster (FEMA–1699–DR) dated May 6, 2007, for needs not met by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or private insurers: *Provided,* That, in addition, the Secretary may use funds provided under this section, consistent with the provisions of this section, to respond to any other Presidential declaration of a major disaster issued under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121–5206 (the Stafford Act), declared during fiscal year 2007 for events occurring before the date of the enactment of this Act or a Secretary of Agriculture declaration of a natural disaster, declared during fiscal year 2007 for events occurring before the date of the enactment of this Act.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'', $60,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the National Marine Fisheries Service shall cause such amounts to be distributed among eligible recipients of assistance for the commercial fishery failure designated under section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a(a)) and declared by the Secretary of Commerce on August 10, 2006.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Investigations'' for flood damage reduction studies to address flooding associated with disasters covered by Presidential Disaster Declaration FEMA–1692–DR, $8,165,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' for flood damage reduction activities associated with disasters covered by Presidential Disaster Declarations FEMA–1692–DR and FEMA–1694–DR, $11,200,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance'' to dredge navigation channels related to the consequences of hurricanes of the 2005 season, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'', as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), to support emergency operations, repairs and other activities in response to flood, drought and earthquake emergencies as authorized by law, $153,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, shall provide a monthly report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided further,* That of the funds provided under this heading, $7,000,000 shall be available for drought emergency assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for ''Water and Related Resources'', $18,000,000, to remain available until expended for drought assistance: *Provided,* That drought assistance may be provided under the Reclamation States Drought Emergency Act or other applicable Reclamation authorities to assist drought plagued areas of the West.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Wildland Fire Management'', $95,000,000, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: *Provided*, That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of the Interior notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in writing of the need for these additional funds: *Provided further*, That such funds are also available for repayment to other appropriations accounts from which funds were transferred for wildfire suppression.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For an additional amount for ''Operation of the National Park System'' for the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza in

wild birds, including the investigation of morbidity and mortality events, $525,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for ''National Forest System'' for the implementation of a nationwide initiative to increase protection of national forest lands from drug-trafficking organizations, including funding for additional law enforcement personnel, training, equipment and cooperative agreements, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Wildland Fire Management'', $370,000,000, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: *Provided*, That such funds shall only become available if funds provided previously for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of Agriculture notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in writing of the need for these additional funds: *Provided further*, That such funds are also available for repayment to other appropriation accounts from which funds were transferred for wildfire suppression.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 5401. (a) For fiscal year 2007, payments shall be made from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts described in sections 102(b)(3) and 103(b)(2) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393; 16 U.S.C. 500 note), not to exceed $100,000,000, and the payments shall be made, to the maximum extent practicable, in the same amounts, for the same purposes, and in the same manner as were made to States and counties in 2006 under that Act.

(b) There is appropriated $425,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2007, to be used to cover any shortfall for payments made under this section from funds not otherwise appropriated.

(c) Titles II and III of Public Law 106–393 are amended, effective September 30, 2006, by striking ''2006'' and ''2007'' each place they appear and inserting ''2007'' and ''2008'', respectively.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For an additional amount for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research and Training'', to carry out section 501 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 and section 6 of the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006, $13,000,000 for research to develop mine safety technology, including necessary repairs and improvements to leased laboratories: *Provided*, That progress reports on technology development shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives on a quarterly basis: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

For an additional amount for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research and Training'', to carry out activities under section 5011(b) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza, 2006 (Public Law 109–148), $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 5501. (a). From unexpended balances available for the Training and Employment Services account under the Department of Labor, the following amounts are hereby rescinded—

(1) $3,589,000 transferred pursuant to the 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States (Public Law 107–38);

(2) $834,000 transferred pursuant to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–211); and

(3) $71,000 for the Consortium for Worker Education pursuant to the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–117).

(b) From unexpended balances available for the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations account under the Department of Labor pursuant to the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–117), $4,100,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 5502. (a) For an additional amount under ''Department of Education, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education'', $8,594,000 shall be available for Safe and Drug-Free Schools National Programs for competitive grants to local educational agencies to address youth violence and related issues.

(b) The competition under subsection (a) shall be limited to local educational agencies that operate schools currently identified as persistently dangerous under section 9532 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

SEC. 5503. Unobligated balances from funds appropriated in the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–117) to the Department of Health and Human Services under the heading ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' that are available for bioterrorism preparedness and disaster response activities in the Office of the Secretary shall also be available for the construction, renovation and improvement of facilities on federally-owned land as necessary for continuity of operations activities.

CHAPTER 6

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CAPITOL POLICE

GENERAL EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Capitol Police, General Expenses'', $10,000,000 for a radio modernization program, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Chief of the Capitol Police may not obligate any of the funds appropriated under this heading without approval of an obligation plan by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For an additional amount for ''Capitol Power Plant'', $50,000,000, for utility tunnel repairs and asbestos abatement, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol may not obligate any of the funds appropriated under this heading without approval of an obligation plan by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for ''Medical Services'', $466,778,000, to remain available until expended, of which $30,000,000 shall be for the establishment of at least one new Level I comprehensive polytrauma center; $9,440,000 shall be for the establishment of polytrauma residential transitional rehabilitation programs; $10,000,000 shall be for additional transition caseworkers; $20,000,000 shall be for substance abuse treatment programs; $20,000,000 shall be for readjustment counseling; $10,000,000 shall be for blind rehabilitation services; $100,000,000 shall be for enhancements to mental health services; $8,000,000 shall be for polytrauma support clinic teams; $5,356,000 shall be for additional polytrauma points of contact; $228,982,000 shall be for treatment of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom veterans; and $25,000,000 shall be for prosthetics.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for ''Medical Administration'', $250,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Medical Facilities'', $595,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $45,000,000 shall be used for facility and equipment upgrades at the Department of Veterans Affairs polytrauma network sites; and $550,000,000 shall be for non-recurring maintenance as identified in the Department of Veterans Affairs Facility Condition Assessment report: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading for non-recurring maintenance shall be allocated in a manner not subject to the Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation: *Provided further*, That within 30 days of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress an expenditure plan, by project, for non-recurring maintenance prior to obligation: *Provided further*, That semi-annually, on October 1 and April 1, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a report on the status of funding for non-recurring maintenance, including obligations and unobligated balances for each project identified in the expenditure plan.

MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

For an additional amount for ''Medical and Prosthetic Research'', $32,500,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be used for research related to the unique medical needs of returning Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom veterans.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''General Operating Expenses'', $83,200,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,250,000 shall be for digitization of military records; $60,750,000 shall be for expenses related to hiring and training new claims processing

personnel; up to $1,200,000 shall be for an independent study of the organizational structure, management and coordination processes, including seamless transition, utilized by the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide health care and benefits to active duty personnel and veterans, including those returning Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom veterans; and $20,000,000 shall be for disability examinations: *Provided,* That not to exceed $1,250,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may be transferred to the Department of Defense for the digitization of military records used to verify stressors for benefits claims.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

For an additional amount for ''Information Technology Systems'', $35,100,000, to remain available until expended, of which $20,000,000 shall be for information technology support and improvements for processing of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom veterans benefits claims, including making electronic Department of Defense medical records available for claims processing and enabling electronic benefits applications by veterans; and $15,100,000 shall be for electronic data breach remediation and prevention.

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

For an additional amount for ''Construction, Minor Projects'', $326,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which up to $36,000,000 shall be for construction costs associated with the establishment of polytrauma residential transitional rehabilitation programs.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 5701. The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, not later than November 15, 2007, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report projecting appropriations necessary for the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to continue providing necessary health care to veterans of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. The projections should span several scenarios for the duration and number of forces deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan, and more generally, for the long-term health care needs of deployed troops engaged in the global war on terrorism over the next ten years.

SEC. 5702. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, appropriations made by Public Law 110–5, which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs contributes to the Department of Defense/Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund under the authority of section 8111(d) of title 38, United States Code, shall remain available until expended for any purpose authorized by section 8111 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 5703. (a)(1) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') may convey to the State of Texas, without consideration, all rights, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of real property comprising the location of the Marlin, Texas, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

(2) The property conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by the State of Texas for the purposes of a prison.

(b) In carrying out the conveyance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall conduct environmental cleanup on the parcel to be conveyed, at a cost not to exceed $500,000, using amounts made available for environmental cleanup of sites under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(c) Nothing in this section may be construed to affect or limit the application of or obligation to comply with any environmental law, including section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)).

SEC. 5704. (a) Funds provided in this Act for the following accounts shall be made available for programs under the conditions contained in the language of the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the conference report on H.R. 1591 of the 110th Congress (H. Rept. 110–107):

''Medical Services''.
''Medical Administration''.
''Medical Facilities''.
''Medical and Prosthetic Research''.
''General Operating Expenses''.
''Information Technology Systems''.
''Construction, Minor Projects''.

(b) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit all reports requested in House Report 110–60 and Senate Report 110–37, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 5705. Subsection (d) of section 2023 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''shall cease'' and all that follows through ''program'' and inserting ''shall cease on September 30, 2007''.

TITLE VI—OTHER MATTERS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'' of the Farm Service Agency, $37,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That this amount shall only be available for network and database/application stabilization.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 6101. Of the funds made available through appropriations to the Food and Drug Administration for fiscal year 2007, not less than $4,000,000 shall be for the Office of Women's Health of such Administration.

SEC. 6102. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 2007 may be used to implement the risk-based inspection program in the 30 prototype locations announced on February 22, 2007, by the Under Secretary for Food Safety, or at any other locations, until the USDA Office of Inspector General has provided its findings to the Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the data used in support of the development and design of the risk-based inspection program and FSIS has addressed and resolved issues identified by OIG.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 6201. Hereafter, federal employees at the National Energy Technology Laboratory shall be classified as inherently governmental for the purpose of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (31 U.S.C. 501 note).

SEC. 6202. None of the funds made available under this or any other Act shall be used during fiscal year 2007 to make, or plan or prepare to make, any payment on bonds issued by the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration (referred in this section as the ''Administrator'') or for an appropriated Federal Columbia River Power System investment, if the payment is both—

(1) greater, during any fiscal year, than the payments calculated in the rate hearing of the Administrator to be made during that fiscal year using the repayment method used to establish the rates of the Administrator as in effect on October 1, 2006; and

(2) based or conditioned on the actual or expected net secondary power sales receipts of the Administrator.

CHAPTER 3

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 6301. (a) Section 102(a)(3)(B) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15302(a)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2006'' and inserting ''March 1, 2008''.

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

SEC. 6302. The structure of any of the offices or components within the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall remain as they were on October 1, 2006. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110–5) may be used to implement a reorganization of offices within the Office of National Drug Control Policy without the explicit approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 6303. From the amount provided by section 21067 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110–5), the National Archives and Records Administration may obligate monies necessary to carry out the activities of the Public Interest Declassification Board.

SEC. 6304. Notwithstanding the notice requirement of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, 119 Stat. 2509 (Public Law 109–115), as continued in section 104 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110–5), the District of Columbia Courts may reallocate not more than $1,000,000 of the funds provided for fiscal year 2007 under the Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts for facilities among the items and entities funded under that heading for operations.

SEC. 6305. (a) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in consultation with the Departments of State and Energy, shall prepare and submit to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the House Committee on Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the House Committee on Financial Services, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee a written report, which may include a classified annex, containing the names of companies which either directly or through a parent or subsidiary company, including partly-owned subsidiaries, are known to conduct significant business operations in Sudan relating to natural resource extraction, including oil-related activities and mining of minerals. The reporting provision shall not apply to companies operating under licenses from the Office of Foreign Assets Control or otherwise expressly exempted under United States law from having to obtain such licenses in order to operate in Sudan.

(b) Not later than 45 days following the submission to Congress of the list of companies conducting business operations in Sudan relating to natural resource extraction as required above, the General Services Administration shall determine whether the United States Government has an active contract for the procurement of goods or services with any of the identified companies, and provide notification to the appropriate committees of Congress, which may include a classified annex, regarding the companies, nature of the contract, and dollar amounts involved.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

SEC. 6306. (a) Of the funds provided for the General Services Administration, ''Office of Inspector General'' in section 21061 of the

Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5), $4,500,000 are rescinded.

(b) For an additional amount for the General Services Administration, ''Office of Inspector General'', $4,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

(c) With the additional amount of $9,336,000 appropriated in Public Law 110–5 and in this Act, above the amount appropriated in Public Law 109–115, of which $4,500,000 remains available for obligation in fiscal year 2008, the Office of Inspector General shall hire additional staff for internal audits and investigations, and the remaining funds shall be for one-time associated needs such as information technology and other such administrative support.

SEC. 6307. Section 21073 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110–5) is amended by adding a new subsection (j) as follows:

''(j) Notwithstanding section 101, any appropriation or funds made available to the District of Columbia pursuant to this Act for 'Federal Payment for Foster Care Improvement in the District of Columbia' shall be available in accordance with an expenditure plan submitted by the Mayor of the District of Columbia not later than 60 days after the enactment of this section which details the activities to be carried out with such Federal Payment.''.

SEC. 6308. It is the sense of Congress that the Small Business Administration will provide, through funds available within amounts already appropriated for Small Business Administration disaster assistance, physical and economic injury disaster loans to Kansas businesses and homeowners devastated by the severe tornadoes, storms, and flooding that occurred beginning on May 4, 2007.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 6401. Not to exceed $30,000,000 from unobligated balances remaining from prior appropriations for United States Coast Guard, ''Retired Pay'', shall remain available until expended in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed or current appropriations for this purpose: *Provided*, That within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Coast Guard shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following: (1) a report on steps being taken to improve the accuracy of its estimates for the ''Retired Pay'' appropriation, and (2) quarterly reports on the use of unobligated balances made available by this Act to address the projected shortfall in the ''Retired Pay'' appropriation, as well as updated estimates for fiscal year 2008.

SEC. 6402. (a) IN GENERAL.—Any contract, subcontract, task or delivery order described in subsection (b) shall contain the following:

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

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

(3) A requirement that no procurement subject to subsection (b) for lead asset production or the implementation of a major design change shall be entered into unless an independent third party with no financial interest in the development, construction, or modification of any component of the asset, selected by the Commandant, determines that such action is advisable.

(4) A requirement for independent life-cycle cost estimates of lead assets and major design and engineering changes.

(5) A requirement for the measurement of contractor and subcontractor performance based on the status of all work performed. For contracts under the Integrated Deepwater Systems program, such requirement shall include a provision that links award fees to successful acquisition outcomes (which shall be defined in terms of cost, schedule, and performance).

(6) A requirement that the Commandant of the Coast Guard assign an appropriate officer or employee of the Coast Guard to act as chair of each integrated product team and higher-level team assigned to the oversight of each integrated product team.

(7) A requirement that the Commandant of the Coast Guard may not award or issue any contract, task or delivery order, letter contract modification thereof, or other similar contract, for the acquisition or modification of an asset under a procurement subject to subsection (b) unless the Coast Guard and the contractor concerned have formally agreed to all terms and conditions or the head of contracting activity for the Coast Guard determines that a compelling need exists for the award or issue of such instrument.

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

(1) any major procurement contract, first-tier subcontract, delivery or task order entered into by the Coast Guard;

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

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

(c) EXPENDITURE OF DEEPWATER FUNDS.—Of the funds available for the Integrated Deepwater Systems program, $650,000,000 may not be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives receive an expenditure plan directly from the Coast Guard that—

(1) defines activities, milestones, yearly costs, and life-cycle costs for each procurement of a major asset;

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

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

(4) describes procurement plans that do not rely on a single industry entity or contract;

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

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

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

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

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

(10) includes a certification that the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard for Engineering and Logistics is designated as the technical authority for all engineering, design, and logistics decisions pertaining to the Integrated Deepwater Systems program; and

(11) identifies progress in complying with the requirements of subsection (a).

(d) REPORTS.—(1) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives; the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate; and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives: (i) a report on the resources (including training, staff, and expertise) required by the Coast Guard to provide appropriate management and oversight of the Integrated Deepwater Systems program; and (ii) a report on how the Coast Guard will utilize full and open competition for any contract that provides for the acquisition or modification of assets under, or in support of, the Integrated Deepwater Systems program, entered into after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Within 30 days following the submission of the expenditure plan required under subsection (c), the Government Accountability Office shall review the plan and brief the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on its findings.

SEC. 6403. None of the funds provided in this Act or any other Act may be used to alter or reduce operations within the Civil Engineering Program of the Coast Guard nationwide, including the civil engineering units, facilities, design and construction centers, maintenance and logistics command centers, and the Coast Guard Academy, except as specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 6404. (a) RESCISSIONS.—The following unobligated balances made available pursuant to section 505 of Public Law 109–90 are rescinded: $1,200,962 from the ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management''; $512,855 from the ''Office of the Under Secretary for Management''; $461,874 from the ''Office of the Chief Information Officer''; $45,080 from the ''Office of the Chief Financial Officer''; $968,211 from Preparedness ''Management and Administration''; $1,215,486 from Science and Technology ''Management and Administration''; $450,000 from United States Secret Service ''Salaries and Expenses''; $450,000 from Federal Emergency Management Agency ''Administrative and Regional Operations''; and $25,595,532 from United States Coast Guard ''Operating Expenses''.

(b) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) For an additional amount for United States Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'', $30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009, to mitigate the Service's patrol boat operational gap.

(2) For an additional amount for the ''Office of the Under Secretary for Management'', $900,000 for an independent study to compare the Department of Homeland Security senior career and political staffing levels and senior career training programs with those of similarly structured cabinet-level agencies as detailed in House Report 110–107: *Provided*, That the Department of Homeland Security shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives by July 20, 2007, a report on senior staffing, as detailed in Senate Report 110–37, and the Government Accountability Office shall report on the strengths and weakness of this report within 90 days after its submission.

SEC. 6405. (a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to contracts entered into after July 1, 2007, and except as provided in subsection (b), no entity performing lead system integrator functions in the acquisition of a major system by the Department of Homeland Security may have any direct financial interest in the development or construction of any individual system or element of any system of systems.

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

(1) the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate that—

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 6501. Section 20515 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting before the period: ''; and of which, not to exceed $143,628,000 shall be available for contract support costs under the terms and conditions contained in Public Law 109–54''.

SEC. 6502. Section 20512 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting after the first dollar amount: '', of which not to exceed $7,300,000 shall be transferred to the 'Indian Health Facilities' account; the amount in the second proviso shall be $18,000,000; the amount in the third proviso shall be $525,099,000; the amount in the ninth proviso shall be $269,730,000; and the $15,000,000 allocation of funding under the eleventh proviso shall not be required''.

SEC. 6503. Section 20501 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting after ''$55,663,000'' the following: ''of which $13,000,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures''.

SEC. 6504. Funds made available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for fiscal year 2007 under the heading ''Land Acquisition'' may be used for land conservation partnerships authorized by the Highlands Conservation Act of 2004.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $300,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the requirements of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, as enacted by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS AND RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 6601. Section 20602 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting the following after ''$5,000,000'': ''(together with an additional $7,000,000 which shall be transferred by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation as an authorized administrative cost), to remain available through September 30, 2008,''.

SEC. 6602. (a) None of the funds available to the Mine Safety and Health Administration under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) shall be used to enter into or carry out a contract for the performance by a contractor of any operations or services pursuant to the public-private competitions conducted under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76.

(b) Hereafter, Federal employees at the Mine Safety and Health Administration shall be classified as inherently governmental for the purpose of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (31 U.S.C. 501 note).

SEC. 6603. Section 20607 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by inserting ''of which $9,666,000 shall be for the Women's Bureau,'' after ''for child labor activities,''.

SEC. 6604. Of the amount provided for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services'' in the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5), $23,000,000 shall be for Poison Control Centers.

SEC. 6605. From the amounts made available by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) for the Office of the Secretary, General Departmental Management under the Department of Health and Human Services, $500,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 6606. Section 20625(b)(1) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by—

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

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

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

SEC. 6607. The provision in the first proviso under the heading ''Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research'' in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2006, relating to alternative financing programs under section 4(b)(2)(D) of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 shall not apply to funds appropriated by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007.

SEC. 6608. From the amounts made available by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) for administrative expenses of the Department of Education, $500,000 are rescinded: *Provided,* That such reduction shall not apply to funds available to the Office for Civil Rights and the Office of the Inspector General.

SEC. 6609. Notwithstanding sections 20639 and 20640 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, as amended by section 2 of the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110–5), the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service may transfer an amount of not more than $1,360,000 from the account under the heading ''National and Community Service Programs, Operating Expenses'' under the heading ''Corporation for National and Community Service'', to the account under the heading ''Salaries and Expenses'' under the heading ''Corporation for National and Community Service''.

SEC. 6610. (a) Section 1310.12(a) of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, shall take effect 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b)(1) Not later than 60 days after the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation submits its study on occupant protection on Head Start transit vehicles (related to Government Accountability Office report GAO–06–767R), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall review and shall revise as necessary the allowable alternate vehicle standards described in that part 1310 (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling) relating to allowable alternate vehicles used to transport children for a Head Start program. In making any such revision, the Secretary shall revise the standards to be consistent with the findings contained in such study, including making a determination on the exemption of such a vehicle from Federal seat

spacing requirements, and Federal supporting seating requirements related to compartmentalization, if such vehicle meets all other applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards, including standards for seating systems, occupant crash protection, seat belt assemblies, and child restraint anchorage systems consistent with that part 1310 (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (a), until such date as the Secretary of Health and Human Services completes the review and any necessary revision specified in paragraph (1), the provisions of section 1310.12(a) relating to Federal seat spacing requirements, and Federal supporting seating requirements related to compartmentalization, for allowable alternate vehicles used to transport children for a Head Start program, shall not apply to such a vehicle if such vehicle meets all other applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards, as described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 6611. (a)(1) Section 3(37)(G) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(37)(G)) (as amended by section 1106(a) of the Pension Protection Act of 2006) is amended—

(A) in clause (i)(II)(aa), by striking ''for each of the 3 plan years immediately before the date of the enactment of the Pension Protection Act of 2006,'' and inserting ''for each of the 3 plan years immediately preceding the first plan year for which the election under this paragraph is effective with respect to the plan,'';

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''starting with the first plan year ending after the date of the enactment of the Pension Protection Act of 2006'' and inserting ''starting with any plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1999, and ending before January 1, 2008, as designated by the plan in the election made under clause (i)(II)''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(vii) For purposes of this Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, a plan making an election under this subparagraph shall be treated as maintained pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement if a collective bargaining agreement, expressly or otherwise, provides for or permits employer contributions to the plan by one or more employers that are signatory to such agreement, or participation in the plan by one or more employees of an employer that is signatory to such agreement, regardless of whether the plan was created, established, or maintained for such employees by virtue of another document that is not a collective bargaining agreement.''.

(2) Paragraph (6) of section 414(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to election with regard to multiemployer status) (as amended by section 1106(b) of the Pension Protection Act of 2006) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii)(I), by striking ''for each of the 3 plan years immediately before the date of enactment of the Pension Protection Act of 2006,'' and inserting ''for each of the 3 plan years immediately preceding the first plan year for which the election under this paragraph is effective with respect to the plan,'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''starting with the first plan year ending after the date of the enactment of the Pension Protection Act of 2006'' and inserting ''starting with any plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1999, and ending before January 1, 2008, as designated by the plan in the election made under subparagraph (A)(ii)''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) MAINTENANCE UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT.—For purposes of this title and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, a plan making an election under this paragraph shall be treated as maintained pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement if a collective bargaining agreement, expressly or otherwise, provides for or permits employer contributions to the plan by one or more employers that are signatory to such agreement, or participation in the plan by one or more employees of an employer that is signatory to such agreement, regardless of whether the plan was created, established, or maintained for such employees by virtue of another document that is not a collective bargaining agreement.''.

(b)(1) Clause (vi) of section 3(37)(G) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (as amended by section 1106(a) of the Pension Protection Act of 2006) is amended by striking ''if it is a plan—'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''if it is a plan sponsored by an organization which is described in section 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code and which was established in Chicago, Illinois, on August 12, 1881.''.

(2) Subparagraph (E) of section 414(f)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended by section 1106(b) of the Pension Protection Act of 2006) is amended by striking ''if it is a plan—'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''if it is a plan sponsored by an organization which is described in section 501(c)(5) and exempt from tax under section 501(a) and which was established in Chicago, Illinois, on August 12, 1881.''.

(c) The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 1106 of the Pension Protection Act of 2006.

SEC. 6612. (a) Subclause (III) of section 420(f)(2)(E)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''subsection (c)(2)(E)(ii)(II)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)(3)(E)(ii)(II)''.

(b) Section 420(e)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''funding shortfall'' and inserting ''funding target''.

(c) The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provisions of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 to which they relate.

SEC. 6613. (a) Subparagraph (A) of section 420(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''transfer.'' and inserting ''transfer or, in the case of a transfer which involves a plan maintained by an employer described in subsection (f)(2)(E)(i)(III), if the plan meets the requirements of subsection (f)(2)(D)(i)(II).''.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to transfers after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6614. (a) Section 402(i)(1) of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 is amended by striking ''December 28, 2007'' and inserting ''January 1, 2008''.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in section 402 of the Pension Protection Act of 2006.

SEC. 6615. (a) Section 402(a)(2) of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 is amended by inserting ''and by using, in determining the funding target for each of the 10 plan years during such period, an interest rate of 8.25 percent (rather than the segment rates calculated on the basis of the corporate bond yield curve)'' after ''such plan year''.

(b) The amendment made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provisions of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 to which such amendment relates.

CHAPTER 7

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

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

For payment to James McDonald, Jr., widower of Juanita Millender-McDonald, late a Representative from the State of California, $165,200.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 6701. (a) There is established in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol the position of Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services (in this section referred to as the ''Chief Executive Officer''), who shall be appointed by the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) The Chief Executive Officer shall be responsible for the operation and management of the Capitol Visitor Center, subject to the direction of the Architect of the Capitol. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Chief Executive Officer shall report directly to the Architect of the Capitol and shall be subject to policy review and oversight by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(c) The Chief Executive Officer shall be paid at an annual rate equal to the annual rate of pay for the Chief Operating Officer of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

(d) This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2007 and each succeeding fiscal year.

CHAPTER 8

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT

SEC. 6801. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subsection (c) under the heading ''Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'' in Public Law 109–102, shall not apply to funds appropriated by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 109–289, division B) as amended by Public Laws 109–369, 109–383, and 110–5.

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

(c) Subject to section 101(c)(2) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5), the amount of funds appropriated for ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' pursuant to such Resolution shall be construed to be the total of the amount appropriated for such program by section 20401 of that Resolution and the amount made available for such program by section 591 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–102) which is made applicable to the fiscal year 2007 by the provisions of such Resolution.

SEC. 6802. Notwithstanding any provision of title I of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Laws 109–369, 109–383, and 110–5), the dollar amount limitation of the first proviso under the heading, ''Administration of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', in title IV of the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–108; 119 Stat. 2319) shall not apply to funds appropriated under such heading for fiscal year 2007.

CHAPTER 9

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF FEDERAL HOUSING ENTERPRISE OVERSIGHT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount to carry out the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, $6,150,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Federal Housing Enterprises Oversight Fund and to be subject to the same terms and conditions pertaining to funds provided under this heading in Public Law 109–115: *Provided,* That not to exceed the total amount provided for these activities for fiscal year 2007 shall be available from the general fund of the Treasury to the extent necessary to incur obligations and make expenditures pending the receipt of collections to the Fund: *Provided further,* That the general fund amount shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 6901. (a) Hereafter, funds limited or appropriated for the Department of Transportation may be obligated or expended to grant authority to a Mexico-domiciled motor carrier to operate beyond United States municipalities and commercial zones on the United States-Mexico border only to the extent that—

(1) granting such authority is first tested as part of a pilot program;

(2) such pilot program complies with the requirements of section 350 of Public Law 107–87 and the requirements of section 31315(c) of title 49, United States Code, related to pilot programs; and

(3) simultaneous and comparable authority to operate within Mexico is made available to motor carriers domiciled in the United States.

(b) Prior to the initiation of the pilot program described in subsection (a) in any fiscal year—

(1) the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall transmit to Congress and the Secretary of Transportation a report verifying compliance with each of the requirements of subsection (a) of section 350 of Public Law 107–87, including whether the Secretary of Transportation has established sufficient mechanisms to apply Federal motor carrier safety laws and regulations to motor carriers domiciled in Mexico that are granted authority to operate beyond the United States municipalities and commercial zones on the United States-Mexico border and to ensure compliance with such laws and regulations; and

(2) the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(A) take such action as may be necessary to address any issues raised in the report of the Inspector General under subsection (b)(1) and submit a report to Congress detailing such actions; and

(B) publish in the Federal Register, and provide sufficient opportunity for public notice and comment—

(i) comprehensive data and information on the pre-authorization safety audits conducted before and after the date of enactment of this Act of motor carriers domiciled in Mexico that are granted authority to operate beyond the United States municipalities and commercial zones on the United States-Mexico border;

(ii) specific measures to be required to protect the health and safety of the public, including enforcement measures and penalties for noncompliance;

(iii) specific measures to be required to ensure compliance with section 391.11(b)(2) and section 365.501(b) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations;

(iv) specific standards to be used to evaluate the pilot program and compare any change in the level of motor carrier safety as a result of the pilot program; and

(v) a list of Federal motor carrier safety laws and regulations, including the commercial drivers license requirements, for which the Secretary of Transportation will accept compliance with a corresponding Mexican law or regulation as the equivalent to compliance with the United States law or regulation, including for each law or regulation an analysis as to how the corresponding United States and Mexican laws and regulations differ.

(c) During and following the pilot program described in subsection (a), the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall monitor and review the conduct of the pilot program and submit to Congress and the Secretary of Transportation an interim report, 6 months after the commencement of the pilot program, and a final report, within 60 days after the conclusion of the pilot program. Such reports shall address whether—

(1) the Secretary of Transportation has established sufficient mechanisms to determine whether the pilot program is having any adverse effects on motor carrier safety;

(2) Federal and State monitoring and enforcement activities are sufficient to ensure that participants in the pilot program are in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations; and

(3) the pilot program consists of a representative and adequate sample of Mexico-domiciled carriers likely to engage in cross-border operations beyond United States municipalities and commercial zones on the United States-Mexico border.

(d) In the event that the Secretary of Transportation in any fiscal year seeks to grant operating authority for the purpose of initiating cross-border operations beyond United States municipalities and commercial zones on the United States-Mexico border either with Mexico-domiciled motor coaches or Mexico-domiciled commercial motor vehicles carrying placardable quantities of hazardous materials, such activities shall be initiated only after the conclusion of a separate pilot program limited to vehicles of the pertinent type. Each such separate pilot program shall follow the same requirements and processes stipulated under subsections (a) through (c) of this section and shall be planned, conducted and evaluated in concert with the Department of Homeland Security or its Inspector General, as appropriate, so as to address any and all security concerns associated with such cross-border operations.

SEC. 6902. Funds provided for the ''National Transportation Safety Board, Salaries and Expenses'' in section 21031 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) include amounts necessary to make lease payments due in fiscal year 2007 only, on an obligation incurred in 2001 under a capital lease.

SEC. 6903. Section 21033 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5) is amended by adding after the second proviso: '': *Provided further,* That paragraph (2) under such heading in Public Law 109–115 (119 Stat. 2441) shall be funded at $149,300,000, but additional section 8 tenant protection rental assistance costs may be funded in 2007 by using unobligated balances, notwithstanding the purposes for which such amounts were appropriated, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading, the heading 'Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing', the heading 'Housing Certificate Fund', and the heading 'Project-Based Rental Assistance' for fiscal year 2006 and prior fiscal years: *Provided further,* That paragraph (3) under such heading in Public Law 109–115 (119 Stat. 2441) shall be funded at $47,500,000: *Provided further,* That paragraph (4) under such heading in Public Law 109–115 (119 Stat. 2441) shall be funded at $5,900,000: *Provided further,* That paragraph (5) under such heading in Public Law 109–115 (119 Stat. 2441) shall be funded at $1,281,100,000, of which $1,251,100,000 shall be allocated for the calendar year 2007 funding cycle on a pro rata basis to public housing agencies based on the amount public housing agencies were eligible to receive in calendar year 2006, and of which up to $30,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate to public housing agencies that need additional funds to administer their section 8 programs, with up to $20,000,000 to be for fees associated with section 8 tenant protection rental assistance''.

SEC. 6904. Section 232(b) of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–377) is amended to read as follows:

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

TITLE VII—ELIMINATION OF SCHIP SHORTFALL AND OTHER HEALTH MATTERS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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

For an additional amount to provide additional allotments to remaining shortfall States under section 2104(h)(4) of the Social Security Act, as inserted by section 6001, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed $650,000,000 for fiscal year 2007, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 7001. (a) ELIMINATION OF REMAINDER OF SCHIP FUNDING SHORTFALLS, TIERED MATCH, AND OTHER LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—Section 2104(h) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(h)), as added by section 201(a) of the National Institutes of Health Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–482), is amended—

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

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

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

''(A) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary shall allot to each remaining shortfall State described in subparagraph (B)

such amount as the Secretary determines will eliminate the estimated shortfall described in such subparagraph for the State for fiscal year 2007.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting ''or allotted'' after ''redistributed''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or allotments'' after ''redistributions''; and

(B) by striking ''and (3)'' and inserting ''(3), and (4)''.

SEC. 7002. (a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) LIMITATION ON SECRETARIAL AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall not, prior to the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, take any action (through promulgation of regulation, issuance of regulatory guidance, or other administrative action) to—

(A) finalize or otherwise implement provisions contained in the proposed rule published on January 18, 2007, on pages 2236 through 2248 of volume 72, Federal Register (relating to parts 433, 447, and 457 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations);

(B) promulgate or implement any rule or provisions similar to the provisions described in subparagraph (A) pertaining to the Medicaid program established under title XIX of the Social Security Act or the State Children's Health Insurance Program established under title XXI of such Act; or

(C) promulgate or implement any rule or provisions restricting payments for graduate medical education under the Medicaid program.

(2) CONTINUATION OF OTHER SECRETARIAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Service shall not be prohibited during the period described in paragraph (1) from taking any action (through promulgation of regulation, issuance of regulatory guidance, or other administrative action) to enforce a provision of law in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the Medicaid program or the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or to promulgate or implement a new rule or provision during such period with respect to such programs, other than a rule or provision described in paragraph (1) and subject to the prohibition set forth in that paragraph.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR USE OF TAMPER-RESISTANT PRESCRIPTION PADS UNDER THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1903(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(i)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (21);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (22) and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (22) the following new paragraph:

''(23) with respect to amounts expended for medical assistance for covered outpatient drugs (as defined in section 1927(k)(2)) for which the prescription was executed in written (and non-electronic) form unless the prescription was executed on a tamper-resistant pad.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply to prescriptions executed after September 30, 2007.

(c) EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PHARMACY PLUS WAIVERS.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE WAIVERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any State that is operating a Pharmacy Plus waiver described in paragraph (2) which would otherwise expire on June 30, 2007, may elect to continue to operate the waiver through December 31, 2009 and if a State elects to continue to operate such a waiver, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall approve the continuation of the waiver through December 31, 2009.

(2) PHARMACY PLUS WAIVER DESCRIBED.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a Pharmacy Plus waiver described in this paragraph is a waiver approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of section 1115 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1315) that provides coverage for prescription drugs for individuals who have attained age 65 and whose family income does not exceed 200 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 2110(c)(5) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397jj(c)(5)).

TITLE VIII—FAIR MINIMUM WAGE AND TAX RELIEF

Subtitle A—Fair Minimum Wage

SEC. 8101. SHORT TITLE.

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

SEC. 8102. MINIMUM WAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 8103. APPLICABILITY OF MINIMUM WAGE TO AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

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

(b) TRANSITION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)—

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

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

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

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

(A) the applicable wage rate in effect for each industry and classification under section 697 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, on the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) increased by $0.50 an hour, beginning on the 60th day after the date of enactment of this Act; and

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

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is amended—

(A) by striking sections 5 and 8; and

(B) in section 6(a), by striking paragraph (3) and redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

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

SEC. 8104. STUDY ON PROJECTED IMPACT.

(a) STUDY.—Beginning on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, conduct a study to—

(1) assess the impact of the wage increases required by this Act through such date; and

(2) project the impact of any further wage increase,

on living standards and rates of employment in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than the date that is 8 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall transmit to Congress a report on the findings of the study required by subsection (a).

Subtitle B—Small Business Tax Incentives

SEC. 8201. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT OF CODE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This subtitle may be cited as the ''Small Business and Work Opportunity Tax Act of 2007''.

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

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

Sec. 8201. Short title; amendment of Code; table of contents.

PART 1—SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF PROVISIONS

SUBPART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 8211. Extension and modification of work opportunity tax credit.

Sec. 8212. Extension and increase of expensing for small business.

Sec. 8213. Determination of credit for certain taxes paid with respect to employee cash tips.

Sec. 8214. Waiver of individual and corporate alternative minimum tax limits on work opportunity credit and credit for taxes paid with respect to employee cash tips.

Sec. 8215. Family business tax simplification.

SUBPART B—GULF OPPORTUNITY ZONE TAX INCENTIVES

Sec. 8221. Extension of increased expensing for qualified section 179 Gulf Opportunity Zone property.
Sec. 8222. Extension and expansion of low-income housing credit rules for buildings in the GO Zones.
Sec. 8223. Special tax-exempt bond financing rule for repairs and reconstructions of residences in the GO Zones.
Sec. 8224. GAO study of practices employed by State and local governments in allocating and utilizing tax incentives provided pursuant to the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005.

SUBPART C—SUBCHAPTER S PROVISIONS

Sec. 8231. Capital gain of S corporation not treated as passive investment income.
Sec. 8232. Treatment of bank director shares.
Sec. 8233. Special rule for bank required to change from the reserve method of accounting on becoming S corporation.
Sec. 8234. Treatment of the sale of interest in a qualified subchapter S subsidiary.
Sec. 8235. Elimination of all earnings and profits attributable to pre-1983 years for certain corporations.
Sec. 8236. Deductibility of interest expense on indebtedness incurred by an electing small business trust to acquire S corporation stock.

PART 2—REVENUE PROVISIONS

Sec. 8241. Increase in age of children whose unearned income is taxed as if parent's income.
Sec. 8242. Suspension of certain penalties and interest.
Sec. 8243. Modification of collection due process procedures for employment tax liabilities.
Sec. 8244. Permanent extension of IRS user fees.
Sec. 8245. Increase in penalty for bad checks and money orders.
Sec. 8246. Understatement of taxpayer liability by return preparers.
Sec. 8247. Penalty for filing erroneous refund claims.
Sec. 8248. Time for payment of corporate estimated taxes.

PART 1—SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF PROVISIONS

Subpart A—General Provisions

SEC. 8211. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF WORK OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 51(c)(4)(B) (relating to termination) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2007'' and inserting ''August 31, 2011''.

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

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

''(5) DESIGNATED COMMUNITY RESIDENTS.—

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

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

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

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

''(C) RURAL RENEWAL COUNTY.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'rural renewal county' means any county which—

''(i) is outside a metropolitan statistical area (defined as such by the Office of Management and Budget), and

''(ii) during the 5-year periods 1990 through 1994 and 1995 through 1999 had a net population loss.''.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 8212. EXTENSION AND INCREASE OF EXPENSING FOR SMALL BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 8213. DETERMINATION OF CREDIT FOR CERTAIN TAXES PAID WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYEE CASH TIPS.

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

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

SEC. 8214. WAIVER OF INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX LIMITS ON WORK OPPORTUNITY CREDIT AND CREDIT FOR TAXES PAID WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYEE CASH TIPS.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 8215. FAMILY BUSINESS TAX SIMPLIFICATION.

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

''(f) QUALIFIED JOINT VENTURE.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) NET EARNINGS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT.—

(1) Subsection (a) of section 1402 (defining net earnings from self-employment) is

amended by striking ''. and'' at the end of paragraph (15) and inserting a semicolon, by striking the period at the end of paragraph (16) and inserting ''; and'', and by inserting after paragraph (16) the following new paragraph:

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

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

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

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

Subpart B—Gulf Opportunity Zone Tax Incentives

SEC. 8221. EXTENSION OF INCREASED EXPENSING FOR QUALIFIED SECTION 179 GULF OPPORTUNITY ZONE PROPERTY.

Paragraph (2) of section 1400N(e) (relating to qualified section 179 Gulf Opportunity Zone property) is amended—

(1) by striking ''this subsection, the term'' and inserting:

''this subsection—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term'', and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN PROPERTY.—In the case of property substantially all of the use of which is in one or more specified portions of the GO Zone (as defined by subsection (d)(6)), such term shall include section 179 property (as so defined) which is described in subsection (d)(2), determined—

''(i) without regard to subsection (d)(6), and

''(ii) by substituting '2008' for '2007' in subparagraph (A)(v) thereof.''.

SEC. 8222. EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT RULES FOR BUILDINGS IN THE GO ZONES.

(a) TIME FOR MAKING LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT ALLOCATIONS.—Subsection (c) of section 1400N (relating to low-income housing credit) is amended by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6) and by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

''(5) TIME FOR MAKING LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT ALLOCATIONS.—Section 42(h)(1)(B) shall not apply to an allocation of housing credit dollar amount to a building located in the Gulf Opportunity Zone, the Rita GO Zone, or the Wilma GO Zone, if such allocation is made in 2006, 2007, or 2008, and such building is placed in service before January 1, 2011.''.

(b) EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR TREATING GO ZONES AS DIFFICULT DEVELOPMENT AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1400N(c)(3) is amended by striking ''2006, 2007, or 2008'' and inserting ''the period beginning on January 1, 2006, and ending on December 31, 2010''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Clause (ii) of section 1400N(c)(3)(B) is amended by striking ''such period'' and inserting ''the period described in subparagraph (A)''.

(c) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING IF BUILDINGS ARE FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED.—Subsection (c) of section 1400N (relating to low-income housing credit), as amended by this Act, is amended by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7) and by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

''(6) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING IF BUILDINGS ARE FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED.—For purpose of applying section 42(i)(2)(D) to any building which is placed in service in the Gulf Opportunity Zone, the Rita GO Zone, or the Wilma GO Zone during the period beginning on January 1, 2006, and ending on December 31, 2010, a loan shall not be treated as a below market Federal loan solely by reason of any assistance provided under section 106, 107, or 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 by reason of section 122 of such Act or any provision of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006, or the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006.''.

SEC. 8223. SPECIAL TAX-EXEMPT BOND FINANCING RULE FOR REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS OF RESIDENCES IN THE GO ZONES.

Subsection (a) of section 1400N (relating to tax-exempt bond financing) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) SPECIAL RULE FOR REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 143 and this subsection, any qualified GO Zone repair or reconstruction shall be treated as a qualified rehabilitation.

''(B) QUALIFIED GO ZONE REPAIR OR RECONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'qualified GO Zone repair or reconstruction' means any repair of damage caused by Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Rita, or Hurricane Wilma to a building located in the Gulf Opportunity Zone, the Rita GO Zone, or the Wilma GO Zone (or reconstruction of such building in the case of damage constituting destruction) if the expenditures for such repair or reconstruction are 25 percent or more of the mortgagor's adjusted basis in the residence. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the mortgagor's adjusted basis shall be determined as of the completion of the repair or reconstruction or, if later, the date on which the mortgagor acquires the residence.

''(C) TERMINATION.—This paragraph shall apply only to owner-financing provided after the date of the enactment of this paragraph and before January 1, 2011.''.

SEC. 8224. GAO STUDY OF PRACTICES EMPLOYED BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN ALLOCATING AND UTILIZING TAX INCENTIVES PROVIDED PURSUANT TO THE GULF OPPORTUNITY ZONE ACT OF 2005.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the practices employed by State and local governments, and subdivisions thereof, in allocating and utilizing tax incentives provided pursuant to the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 and this Act.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report on the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a) and shall include therein recommendations (if any) relating to such findings. The report shall be submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.—In the case that the report submitted under this section includes findings of significant fraud, waste or abuse, each Committee specified in subsection (b) shall, within 60 days after the date the report is submitted under subsection (b), hold a public hearing to review such findings.

Subpart C—Subchapter S Provisions

SEC. 8231. CAPITAL GAIN OF S CORPORATION NOT TREATED AS PASSIVE INVESTMENT INCOME.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1362(d)(3) is amended by striking subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(B) GROSS RECEIPTS FROM THE SALES OF CERTAIN ASSETS.—For purposes of this paragraph—

''(i) in the case of dispositions of capital assets (other than stock and securities), gross receipts from such dispositions shall be taken into account only to the extent of the capital gain net income therefrom, and

''(ii) in the case of sales or exchanges of stock or securities, gross receipts shall be taken into account only to the extent of the gains therefrom.

''(C) PASSIVE INVESTMENT INCOME DEFINED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, the term 'passive investment income' means gross receipts derived from royalties, rents, dividends, interest, and annuities.

''(ii) EXCEPTION FOR INTEREST ON NOTES FROM SALES OF INVENTORY.—The term 'passive investment income' shall not include interest on any obligation acquired in the ordinary course of the corporation's trade or business from its sale of property described in section 1221(a)(1).

''(iii) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN LENDING OR FINANCE COMPANIES.—If the S corporation meets the requirements of section 542(c)(6) for the taxable year, the term 'passive investment income' shall not include gross receipts for the taxable year which are derived directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business (as defined in section 542(d)(1)).

''(iv) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DIVIDENDS.—If an S corporation holds stock in a C corporation meeting the requirements of section 1504(a)(2), the term 'passive investment income' shall not include dividends from such C corporation to the extent such dividends are attributable to the earnings and profits of such C corporation derived from the active conduct of a trade or business.

''(v) EXCEPTION FOR BANKS, ETC.—In the case of a bank (as defined in section 581) or a depository institution holding company (as defined in section 3(w)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(w)(1)), the term 'passive investment income' shall not include—

''(I) interest income earned by such bank or company, or

''(II) dividends on assets required to be held by such bank or company, including stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank, or the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Bank or participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8232. TREATMENT OF BANK DIRECTOR SHARES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1361 (defining S corporation) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) RESTRICTED BANK DIRECTOR STOCK.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Restricted bank director stock shall not be taken into account as outstanding stock of the S corporation in applying this subchapter (other than section 1368(f)).

''(2) RESTRICTED BANK DIRECTOR STOCK.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'restricted bank director stock' means stock in a bank (as defined in section 581) or a depository institution holding company (as defined in section 3(w)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(w)(1)), if such stock—

''(A) is required to be held by an individual under applicable Federal or State law in order to permit such individual to serve as a director, and

''(B) is subject to an agreement with such bank or company (or a corporation which controls (within the meaning of section 368(c)) such bank or company) pursuant to which the holder is required to sell back such stock (at the same price as the individual acquired such stock) upon ceasing to hold the office of director.

''(3) CROSS REFERENCE.—

''For treatment of certain distributions with respect to restricted bank director stock, see section 1368(f).''.

(b) DISTRIBUTIONS.—Section 1368 (relating to distributions) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) RESTRICTED BANK DIRECTOR STOCK.—If a director receives a distribution (not in part or full payment in exchange for stock) from an S corporation with respect to any restricted bank director stock (as defined in section 1361(f)), the amount of such distribution—

''(1) shall be includible in gross income of the director, and

''(2) shall be deductible by the corporation for the taxable year of such corporation in which or with which ends the taxable year in which such amount in included in the gross income of the director.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR TREATMENT AS SECOND CLASS OF STOCK.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1996, restricted bank director stock (as defined in section 1361(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this section) shall not be taken into account in determining whether an S corporation has more than 1 class of stock.

SEC. 8233. SPECIAL RULE FOR BANK REQUIRED TO CHANGE FROM THE RESERVE METHOD OF ACCOUNTING ON BECOMING S CORPORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1361, as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) SPECIAL RULE FOR BANK REQUIRED TO CHANGE FROM THE RESERVE METHOD OF ACCOUNTING ON BECOMING S CORPORATION.—In the case of a bank which changes from the reserve method of accounting for bad debts described in section 585 or 593 for its first taxable year for which an election under section 1362(a) is in effect, the bank may elect to take into account any adjustments under section 481 by reason of such change for the taxable year immediately preceding such first taxable year.''.

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

SEC. 8234. TREATMENT OF THE SALE OF INTEREST IN A QUALIFIED SUBCHAPTER S SUBSIDIARY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (C) of section 1361(b)(3) (relating to treatment of terminations of qualified subchapter S subsidiary status) is amended—

(1) by striking ''For purposes of this title,'' and inserting the following:

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this title,'', and

(2) by inserting at the end the following new clause:

''(ii) TERMINATION BY REASON OF SALE OF STOCK.—If the failure to meet the requirements of subparagraph (B) is by reason of the sale of stock of a corporation which is a qualified subchapter S subsidiary, the sale of such stock shall be treated as if—

''(I) the sale were a sale of an undivided interest in the assets of such corporation (based on the percentage of the corporation's stock sold), and

''(II) the sale were followed by an acquisition by such corporation of all of its assets (and the assumption by such corporation of all of its liabilities) in a transaction to which section 351 applies.''.

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

SEC. 8235. ELIMINATION OF ALL EARNINGS AND PROFITS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PRE-1983 YEARS FOR CERTAIN CORPORATIONS.

In the case of a corporation which is—

(1) described in section 1311(a)(1) of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, and

(2) not described in section 1311(a)(2) of such Act,

the amount of such corporation's accumulated earnings and profits (for the first taxable year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act) shall be reduced by an amount equal to the portion (if any) of such accumulated earnings and profits which were accumulated in any taxable year beginning before January 1, 1983, for which such corporation was an electing small business corporation under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 8236. DEDUCTIBILITY OF INTEREST EXPENSE ON INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED BY AN ELECTING SMALL BUSINESS TRUST TO ACQUIRE S CORPORATION STOCK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (C) of section 641(c)(2) (relating to modifications) is amended by inserting after clause (iii) the following new clause:

''(iv) Any interest expense paid or accrued on indebtedness incurred to acquire stock in an S corporation.''.

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

PART 2—REVENUE PROVISIONS

SEC. 8241. INCREASE IN AGE OF CHILDREN WHOSE UNEARNED INCOME IS TAXED AS IF PARENT'S INCOME.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1(g)(2) (relating to child to whom subsection applies) is amended to read as follows:

''(A) such child—

''(i) has not attained age 18 before the close of the taxable year, or

''(ii)(I) has attained age 18 before the close of the taxable year and meets the age requirements of section 152(c)(3) (determined without regard to subparagraph (B) thereof), and

''(II) whose earned income (as defined in section 911(d)(2)) for such taxable year does not exceed one-half of the amount of the individual's support (within the meaning of section 152(c)(1)(D) after the application of section 152(f)(5) (without regard to subparagraph (A) thereof)) for such taxable year,''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (g) of section 1 is amended by striking ''MINOR'' in the heading thereof.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8242. SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN PENALTIES AND INTEREST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraphs (1)(A) and (3)(A) of section 6404(g) are each amended by striking ''18-month period'' and inserting ''36-month period''.

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

SEC. 8243. MODIFICATION OF COLLECTION DUE PROCESS PROCEDURES FOR EMPLOYMENT TAX LIABILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6330(f) (relating to jeopardy and State refund collection) is amended—

(1) by striking ''; or'' at the end of paragraph (1) and inserting a comma,

(2) by adding ''or'' at the end of paragraph (2), and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) the Secretary has served a disqualified employment tax levy,''.

(b) DISQUALIFIED EMPLOYMENT TAX LEVY.—Section 6330 of such Code (relating to notice and opportunity for hearing before levy) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) DISQUALIFIED EMPLOYMENT TAX LEVY.—For purposes of subsection (f), a disqualified employment tax levy is any levy in connection with the collection of employment taxes for any taxable period if the person subject to the levy (or any predecessor thereof) requested a hearing under this section with respect to unpaid employment taxes arising in the most recent 2-year period before the beginning of the taxable period with respect to which the levy is served. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term 'employment taxes' means any taxes under chapter 21, 22, 23, or 24.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to levies served on or after the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8244. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF IRS USER FEES.

Section 7528 (relating to Internal Revenue Service user fees) is amended by striking subsection (c).

SEC. 8245. INCREASE IN PENALTY FOR BAD CHECKS AND MONEY ORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6657 (relating to bad checks) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$750'' and inserting ''$1,250'', and

(2) by striking ''$15'' and inserting ''$25''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to checks or money orders received after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8246. UNDERSTATEMENT OF TAXPAYER LIABILITY BY RETURN PREPARERS.

(a) APPLICATION OF RETURN PREPARER PENALTIES TO ALL TAX RETURNS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF TAX RETURN PREPARER.—Paragraph (36) of section 7701(a) (relating to income tax preparer) is amended—

(A) by striking ''income'' each place it appears in the heading and the text, and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''subtitle A'' each place it appears and inserting ''this title''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A)(i) Section 6060 is amended by striking ''**INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARERS**'' in the heading and inserting ''**TAX RETURN PREPARERS**''.

(ii) Section 6060(a) is amended—

(I) by striking ''an income tax return preparer'' each place it appears and inserting ''a tax return preparer'',

(II) by striking ''each income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''each tax return preparer'', and

(III) by striking ''another income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''another tax return preparer''.

(iii) The item relating to section 6060 in the table of sections for subpart F of part III of subchapter A of chapter 61 is amended by striking ''income tax return preparers'' and inserting ''tax return preparers''.

(iv) Subpart F of part III of subchapter A of chapter 61 is amended by striking ''**INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARERS**'' in the heading and inserting ''**TAX RETURN PREPARERS**''.

(v) The item relating to subpart F in the table of subparts for part III of subchapter A of chapter 61 is amended by striking ''income tax return preparers'' and inserting ''tax return preparers''.

(B) Section 6103(k)(5) is amended—

(i) by striking ''income tax return preparer'' each place it appears and inserting ''tax return preparer'', and

(ii) by striking ''income tax return preparers'' each place it appears and inserting ''tax return preparers''.

(C)(i) Section 6107 is amended—

(I) by striking ''**INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARER**'' in the heading and inserting ''**TAX RETURN PREPARER**'',

(II) by striking ''an income tax return preparer'' each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting ''a tax return preparer'',

(III) by striking ''INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARER'' in the heading for subsection (b) and inserting ''TAX RETURN PREPARER'', and

(IV) in subsection (c), by striking ''income tax return preparers'' and inserting ''tax return preparers''.

(ii) The item relating to section 6107 in the table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 61 is amended by striking ''Income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''Tax return preparer''.

(D) Section 6109(a)(4) is amended—

(i) by striking ''an income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''a tax return preparer'', and

(ii) by striking ''INCOME RETURN PREPARER'' in the heading and inserting ''TAX RETURN PREPARER''.

(E) Section 6503(k)(4) is amended by striking ''Income tax return preparers'' and inserting ''Tax return preparers''.

(F)(i) Section 6694 is amended—

(I) by striking ''**INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARER**'' in the heading and inserting ''**TAX RETURN PREPARER**'',

(II) by striking ''an income tax return preparer'' each place it appears and inserting ''a tax return preparer'',

(III) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''the income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''the tax return preparer'',

(IV) in subsection (e), by striking ''subtitle A'' and inserting ''this title'', and

(V) in subsection (f), by striking ''income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''tax return preparer''.

(ii) The item relating to section 6694 in the table of sections for part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 is amended by striking ''income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''tax return preparer''.

(G)(i) Section 6695 is amended—

(I) by striking ''**INCOME**'' in the heading, and

(II) by striking ''an income tax return preparer'' each place it appears and inserting ''a tax return preparer''.

(ii) Section 6695(f) is amended—

(I) by striking ''subtitle A'' and inserting ''this title'', and

(II) by striking ''the income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''the tax return preparer''.

(iii) The item relating to section 6695 in the table of sections for part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 is amended by striking ''income''.

(H) Section 6696(e) is amended by striking ''subtitle A'' each place it appears and inserting ''this title''.

(I)(i) Section 7407 is amended—

(I) by striking ''**INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARERS**'' in the heading and inserting ''**TAX RETURN PREPARERS**'',

(II) by striking ''an income tax return preparer'' each place it appears and inserting ''a tax return preparer'',

(III) by striking ''income tax preparer'' both places it appears in subsection (a) and inserting ''tax return preparer'', and

(IV) by striking ''income tax return'' in subsection (a) and inserting ''tax return''.

(ii) The item relating to section 7407 in the table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 76 is amended by striking ''income tax return preparers'' and inserting ''tax return preparers''.

(J)(i) Section 7427 is amended—

(I) by striking ''**INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARERS**'' in the heading and inserting ''**TAX RETURN PREPARERS**'', and

(II) by striking ''an income tax return preparer'' and inserting ''a tax return preparer''.

(ii) The item relating to section 7427 in the table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 76 is amended to read as follows:

''Sec. 7427. Tax return preparers.''

(b) MODIFICATION OF PENALTY FOR UNDERSTATEMENT OF TAXPAYER'S LIABILITY BY TAX RETURN PREPARER.—Subsections (a) and (b) of section 6694 are amended to read as follows:

''(a) UNDERSTATEMENT DUE TO UNREASONABLE POSITIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any tax return preparer who prepares any return or claim for refund with respect to which any part of an understatement of liability is due to a position described in paragraph (2) shall pay a penalty with respect to each such return or claim in an amount equal to the greater of—

''(A) $1,000, or

''(B) 50 percent of the income derived (or to be derived) by the tax return preparer with respect to the return or claim.

''(2) UNREASONABLE POSITION.—A position is described in this paragraph if—

''(A) the tax return preparer knew (or reasonably should have known) of the position,

''(B) there was not a reasonable belief that the position would more likely than not be sustained on its merits, and

''(C)(i) the position was not disclosed as provided in section 6662(d)(2)(B)(ii), or

''(ii) there was no reasonable basis for the position.

''(3) REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—No penalty shall be imposed under this subsection if it is shown that there is reasonable cause for the understatement and the tax return preparer acted in good faith.

''(b) UNDERSTATEMENT DUE TO WILLFUL OR RECKLESS CONDUCT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any tax return preparer who prepares any return or claim for refund with respect to which any part of an understatement of liability is due to a conduct described in paragraph (2) shall pay a penalty with respect to each such return or claim in an amount equal to the greater of—

''(A) $5,000, or

''(B) 50 percent of the income derived (or to be derived) by the tax return preparer with respect to the return or claim.

''(2) WILLFUL OR RECKLESS CONDUCT.—Conduct described in this paragraph is conduct by the tax return preparer which is—

''(A) a willful attempt in any manner to understate the liability for tax on the return or claim, or

''(B) a reckless or intentional disregard of rules or regulations.

''(3) REDUCTION IN PENALTY.—The amount of any penalty payable by any person by reason of this subsection for any return or claim for refund shall be reduced by the amount of the penalty paid by such person by reason of subsection (a).''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to returns prepared after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8247. PENALTY FOR FILING ERRONEOUS REFUND CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 (relating to assessable penalties) is amended by inserting after section 6675 the following new section:

''SEC. 6676. ERRONEOUS CLAIM FOR REFUND OR CREDIT.

''(a) CIVIL PENALTY.—If a claim for refund or credit with respect to income tax (other than a claim for a refund or credit relating to the earned income credit under section 32) is made for an excessive amount, unless it is shown that the claim for such excessive amount has a reasonable basis, the person making such claim shall be liable for a penalty in an amount equal to 20 percent of the excessive amount.

''(b) EXCESSIVE AMOUNT.—For purposes of this section, the term 'excessive amount' means in the case of any person the amount by which the amount of the claim for refund or credit for any taxable year exceeds the amount of such claim allowable under this title for such taxable year.

''(c) COORDINATION WITH OTHER PENALTIES.—This section shall not apply to any portion of the excessive amount of a claim for refund or credit which is subject to a penalty imposed under part II of subchapter A of chapter 68.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6675 the following new item:

''Sec. 6676. Erroneous claim for refund or credit.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any claim filed or submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8248. TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CORPORATE ESTIMATED TAXES.

Subparagraph (B) of section 401(1) of the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 is amended by striking ''106.25 percent'' and inserting ''114.25 percent''.

Subtitle C—Small Business Incentives

SEC. 8301. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Small Business and Work Opportunity Act of 2007''.

SEC. 8302. ENHANCED COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601 note) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) COMPLIANCE GUIDE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For each rule or group of related rules for which an agency is required to prepare a final regulatory flexibility analysis under section 605(b) of title 5, United States Code, the agency shall publish 1 or more guides to assist small entities in complying with the rule and shall entitle such publications 'small entity compliance guides'.

''(2) PUBLICATION OF GUIDES.—The publication of each guide under this subsection shall include—

''(A) the posting of the guide in an easily identified location on the website of the agency; and

''(B) distribution of the guide to known industry contacts, such as small entities, associations, or industry leaders affected by the rule.

''(3) PUBLICATION DATE.—An agency shall publish each guide (including the posting and distribution of the guide as described under paragraph (2))—

''(A) on the same date as the date of publication of the final rule (or as soon as possible after that date); and

''(B) not later than the date on which the requirements of that rule become effective.

''(4) COMPLIANCE ACTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each guide shall explain the actions a small entity is required to take to comply with a rule.

''(B) EXPLANATION.—The explanation under subparagraph (A)—

''(i) shall include a description of actions needed to meet the requirements of a rule, to enable a small entity to know when such requirements are met; and

''(ii) if determined appropriate by the agency, may include a description of possible procedures, such as conducting tests, that may assist a small entity in meeting such requirements, except that, compliance with any procedures described pursuant to this section does not establish compliance with the rule, or establish a presumption or inference of such compliance.

''(C) PROCEDURES.—Procedures described under subparagraph (B)(ii)—

''(i) shall be suggestions to assist small entities; and

''(ii) shall not be additional requirements, or diminish requirements, relating to the rule.

''(5) AGENCY PREPARATION OF GUIDES.—The agency shall, in its sole discretion, taking into account the subject matter of the rule and the language of relevant statutes, ensure that the guide is written using sufficiently plain language likely to be understood by affected small entities. Agencies may prepare separate guides covering groups or classes of similarly affected small entities and may cooperate with associations of small entities to develop and distribute such guides. An agency may prepare guides and apply this section with respect to a rule or a group of related rules.

''(6) REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007, and annually thereafter, the head of each agency shall submit a report to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate, the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives, and any other committee of relevant jurisdiction describing the status of the agency's compliance with paragraphs (1) through (5).''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 211(3) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601 note) is amended by inserting ''and entitled'' after ''designated''.

SEC. 8303. SMALL BUSINESS CHILD CARE GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall establish a program to award grants to States, on a competitive basis, to assist States in providing funds to encourage the establishment and operation of employer-operated child care programs.

(b) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including an assurance that the funds required under subsection (e) will be provided.

(c) AMOUNT AND PERIOD OF GRANT.—The Secretary shall determine the amount of a grant to a State under this section based on the population of the State as compared to the population of all States receiving grants under this section. The Secretary shall make the grant for a period of 3 years.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State shall use amounts provided under a grant awarded under this section to provide assistance to small businesses (or consortia formed in accordance with paragraph (3)) located in the State to enable the small businesses (or consortia) to establish and operate child care programs. Such assistance may include—

(A) technical assistance in the establishment of a child care program;

(B) assistance for the startup costs related to a child care program;

(C) assistance for the training of child care providers;

(D) scholarships for low-income wage earners;

(E) the provision of services to care for sick children or to provide care to school-aged children;

(F) the entering into of contracts with local resource and referral organizations or local health departments;

(G) assistance for care for children with disabilities;

(H) payment of expenses for renovation or operation of a child care facility; or

(I) assistance for any other activity determined appropriate by the State.

(2) APPLICATION.—In order for a small business or consortium to be eligible to receive assistance from a State under this section, the small business involved shall prepare and submit to the State an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State may require.

(3) PREFERENCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In providing assistance under this section, a State shall give priority to an applicant that desires to form a consortium to provide child care in a geographic area within the State where such care is not generally available or accessible.

(B) CONSORTIUM.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a consortium shall be made up of 2 or more entities that shall include small businesses and that may include large businesses, nonprofit agencies or organizations, local governments, or other appropriate entities.

(4) LIMITATIONS.—With respect to grant funds received under this section, a State may not provide in excess of $500,000 in assistance from such funds to any single applicant.

(e) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a State shall provide assurances to the Secretary that, with respect to the costs to be incurred by a covered entity receiving assistance in carrying out activities under this section, the covered entity will make available (directly or through donations from public or private entities) non-Federal contributions to such costs in an amount equal to—

(1) for the first fiscal year in which the covered entity receives such assistance, not less than 50 percent of such costs ($1 for each $1 of assistance provided to the covered entity under the grant);

(2) for the second fiscal year in which the covered entity receives such assistance, not less than 66⅔ percent of such costs ($2 for each $1 of assistance provided to the covered entity under the grant); and

(3) for the third fiscal year in which the covered entity receives such assistance, not less than 75 percent of such costs ($3 for each $1 of assistance provided to the covered entity under the grant).

(f) REQUIREMENTS OF PROVIDERS.—To be eligible to receive assistance under a grant awarded under this section, a child care provider—

(1) who receives assistance from a State shall comply with all applicable State and local licensing and regulatory requirements and all applicable health and safety standards in effect in the State; and

(2) who receives assistance from an Indian tribe or tribal organization shall comply with all applicable regulatory standards.

(g) STATE-LEVEL ACTIVITIES.—A State may not retain more than 3 percent of the amount described in subsection (c) for State administration and other State-level activities.

(h) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) STATE RESPONSIBILITY.—A State shall have responsibility for administering a grant awarded for the State under this section and for monitoring covered entities that receive assistance under such grant.

(2) AUDITS.—A State shall require each covered entity receiving assistance under the grant awarded under this section to conduct an annual audit with respect to the activities of the covered entity. Such audits shall be submitted to the State.

(3) MISUSE OF FUNDS.—

(A) REPAYMENT.—If the State determines, through an audit or otherwise, that a covered entity receiving assistance under a grant awarded under this section has misused the assistance, the State shall notify the Secretary of the misuse. The Secretary, upon such a notification, may seek from such a covered entity the repayment of an amount equal to the amount of any such misused assistance plus interest.

(B) APPEALS PROCESS.—The Secretary shall by regulation provide for an appeals process with respect to repayments under this paragraph.

(i) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) 2-YEAR STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Secretary first awards grants under this section, the Secretary shall conduct a study to determine—

(i) the capacity of covered entities to meet the child care needs of communities within States;

(ii) the kinds of consortia that are being formed with respect to child care at the local level to carry out programs funded under this section; and

(iii) who is using the programs funded under this section and the income levels of such individuals.

(B) REPORT.—Not later than 28 months after the date on which the Secretary first awards grants under this section, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the study conducted in accordance with subparagraph (A).

(2) 4-YEAR STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date on which the Secretary first awards grants under this section, the Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the number of child care facilities that are funded through covered entities that received assistance through a grant awarded under this section and that remain in operation, and the extent to which such facilities are meeting the child care needs of the individuals served by such facilities.

(B) REPORT.—Not later than 52 months after the date on which the Secretary first awards grants under this section, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the study conducted in accordance with subparagraph (A).

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means a small business or a consortium formed in accordance with subsection (d)(3).

(2) INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The term ''Indian community'' means a community served by an Indian tribe or tribal organization.

(3) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms ''Indian tribe'' and ''tribal organization'' have the meanings given the terms in section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858n).

(4) SMALL BUSINESS.—The term ''small business'' means an employer who employed an average of at least 2 but not more than 50 employees on the business days during the preceding calendar year.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given the term in section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858n).

(k) APPLICATION TO INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—In this section:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (f)(1), and in paragraphs (2) and (3), the term ''State'' includes an Indian tribe or tribal organization.

(2) GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES.—The term ''State'' includes an Indian community in subsections (c) (the second and third place the term appears), (d)(1) (the second place the term appears), (d)(3)(A) (the second place the term appears), and (i)(1)(A)(i).

(3) STATE-LEVEL ACTIVITIES.—The term ''State-level activities'' includes activities at the tribal level.

(l) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $50,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

(2) STUDIES AND ADMINISTRATION.—With respect to the total amount appropriated for such period in accordance with this subsection, not more than $2,500,000 of that amount may be used for expenditures related to conducting studies required under, and the administration of, this section.

(m) TERMINATION OF PROGRAM.—The program established under subsection (a) shall terminate on September 30, 2012.

SEC. 8304. STUDY OF UNIVERSAL USE OF ADVANCE PAYMENT OF EARNED INCOME CREDIT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress on a study of the benefits, costs, risks, and barriers to workers and to businesses (with a special emphasis on small businesses) if the advance earned income tax credit program (under section 3507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) included all recipients of the earned income tax credit (under section 32 of such Code) and what steps would be necessary to implement such inclusion.

SEC. 8305. RENEWAL GRANTS FOR WOMEN'S BUSINESS CENTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) CONTINUED FUNDING FOR CENTERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A nonprofit organization described in paragraph (2) shall be eligible to receive, subject to paragraph (3), a 3-year grant under this subsection.

''(2) APPLICABILITY.—A nonprofit organization described in this paragraph is a nonprofit organization that has received funding under subsection (b) or (l).

''(3) APPLICATION AND APPROVAL CRITERIA.—

''(A) CRITERIA.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall develop and publish criteria for the consideration and approval of applications by nonprofit organizations under this subsection.

''(B) CONTENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the conditions for participation in the grant program under this subsection shall be the same as the conditions for participation in the program under subsection (l), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

''(C) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the deadline to submit applications for each fiscal year, the Administrator shall approve or deny any application under this subsection and notify the applicant for each such application.

''(4) AWARD OF GRANTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall make a grant for the Federal share of the cost of activities described in the application to each applicant approved under this subsection.

''(B) AMOUNT.—A grant under this subsection shall be for not more than $150,000, for each year of that grant.

''(C) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share under this subsection shall be not more than 50 percent.

''(D) PRIORITY.—In allocating funds made available for grants under this section, the Administrator shall give applications under this subsection or subsection (l) priority over first-time applications under subsection (b).

''(5) RENEWAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may renew a grant under this subsection for additional 3-year periods, if the nonprofit organization submits an application for such renewal at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Administrator may establish.

''(B) UNLIMITED RENEWALS.—There shall be no limitation on the number of times a grant may be renewed under subparagraph (A).

''(n) PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A women's business center may not disclose the name, address, or telephone number of any individual or small business concern receiving assistance under this section without the consent of such individual or small business concern, unless—

''(A) the Administrator is ordered to make such a disclosure by a court in any civil or criminal enforcement action initiated by a Federal or State agency; or

''(B) the Administrator considers such a disclosure to be necessary for the purpose of conducting a financial audit of a women's business center, but a disclosure under this subparagraph shall be limited to the information necessary for such audit.

''(2) ADMINISTRATION USE OF INFORMATION.—This subsection shall not—

''(A) restrict Administration access to program activity data; or

''(B) prevent the Administration from using client information (other than the information described in subparagraph (A)) to conduct client surveys.

''(3) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator shall issue regulations to establish standards for requiring disclosures during a financial audit under paragraph (1)(B).''.

(b) REPEAL.—Section 29(l) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656(l)) is repealed effective October 1 of the first full fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) TRANSITIONAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a grant or cooperative agreement that was awarded under subsection (l) of section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656), on or before the day before the date described in subsection (b) of this section, shall remain in full force and effect under the terms, and for the duration, of such grant or agreement.

SEC. 8306. REPORTS ON ACQUISITIONS OF ARTICLES, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES MANUFACTURED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 2 of the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Notwithstanding'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the end of each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the amount of the acquisitions made by the agency in that fiscal year of articles, materials, or supplies purchased from entities that manufacture the articles, materials, or supplies outside of the United States.

''(2) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall separately include, for the fiscal year covered by such report—

''(A) the dollar value of any articles, materials, or supplies that were manufactured outside the United States;

''(B) an itemized list of all waivers granted with respect to such articles, materials, or supplies under this Act, and a citation to the treaty, international agreement, or other law under which each waiver was granted;

''(C) if any articles, materials, or supplies were acquired from entities that manufacture articles, materials, or supplies outside the United States, the specific exception under this section that was used to purchase such articles, materials, or supplies; and

''(D) a summary of—

''(i) the total procurement funds expended on articles, materials, and supplies manufactured inside the United States; and

''(ii) the total procurement funds expended on articles, materials, and supplies manufactured outside the United States.

''(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The head of each Federal agency submitting a report under paragraph (1) shall make the report publicly available to the maximum extent practicable.

''(4) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—This subsection shall not apply to acquisitions made by an agency, or component thereof, that is an element of the intelligence community as specified in, or designated under, section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).''.

TITLE IX—AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 9001. CROP DISASTER ASSISTANCE.

(a) ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE.—There are hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture such sums as are necessary, to remain available until expended, to make emergency financial assistance available to producers on a farm that incurred qualifying quantity or quality losses for the 2005, 2006, or 2007 crop, due to damaging weather or any related condition (including losses due to crop diseases, insects, and delayed planting), as determined by the Secretary. However, to be eligible for assistance, the crop subject to the loss must have been planted before February 28, 2007, or, in the case of prevented planting or other total loss, would have been planted before February 28, 2007, in the absence of the damaging weather or any related condition.

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

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

administering that section, except that the payment rate shall be 42 percent of the established price, instead of 65 percent.

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

(d) QUALITY LOSSES.—

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

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

(B) 42 percent of the payment rate determined under paragraph (3).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) PAYMENT LIMITATIONS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) TIMING.—

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

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

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(2) NONINSURABLE COMMODITY.—The term ''noninsurable commodity'' means a crop for which the producers on a farm are eligible to obtain assistance under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333).

SEC. 9002. LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE.

(a) LIVESTOCK COMPENSATION PROGRAM.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE.—There are hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture such sums as are necessary, to remain available until expended, to carry out the livestock compensation program established under subpart B of part 1416 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as announced by the Secretary on February 12, 2007 (72 Fed. Reg. 6443), to provide compensation for livestock losses between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007, due to a disaster, as determined by the Secretary (including losses due to blizzards that started in 2006 and continued into January 2007). However, the payment rate for compensation under this subsection shall be 61 percent of the payment rate otherwise applicable under such program. In addition, section 1416.102(b)(2)(ii) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (72 Fed. Reg. 6444) shall not apply.

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

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

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

(3) ELECTION OF LOSSES.—

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

(B) Producers may elect to receive compensation for losses in the calendar year 2007 grazing season that are attributable to wildfires occurring during the applicable period, as determined by the Secretary.

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

(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

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

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

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

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

(i) a natural disaster declared by the Secretary between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007, under section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961(a));

(ii) a major disaster or emergency designated by the President between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007, under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); or

(iii) a determination of a Farm Service Agency Administrator's Physical Loss Notice if such notice applies to a county included under (ii).

(b) LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PAYMENTS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE.—There are hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture such sums as are necessary, to remain available until expended, to make livestock indemnity payments to producers on farms that have incurred livestock losses between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007,

due to a disaster, as determined by the Secretary (including losses due to blizzards that started in 2006 and continued into January 2007) in a disaster county. To be eligible for assistance, applicants must meet all eligibility requirements established by the Secretary for the program.

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

(3) PAYMENT RATES.—Indemnity payments to a producer on a farm under paragraph (1) shall be made at a rate of not less than 26 percent of the market value of the applicable livestock on the day before the date of death of the livestock, as determined by the Secretary.

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

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

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

(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

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

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

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

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

(i) a natural disaster declared by the Secretary between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007, under section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961(a));

(ii) a major disaster or emergency designated by the President between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007, under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); or

(iii) a determination of a Farm Service Agency Administrator's Physical Loss Notice if such notice applies to a county included under (ii).

SEC. 9003. EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

There is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture $16,000,000, to remain available until expended, to provide assistance under the Emergency Conservation Program under title IV of the Agriculture Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) for the cleanup and restoration of farm and agricultural production lands.

SEC. 9004. PAYMENT LIMITATIONS.

(a) REDUCTION IN PAYMENTS TO REFLECT PAYMENTS FOR SAME OR SIMILAR LOSSES.—The amount of any payment for which a producer is eligible under sections 9001 and 9002 shall be reduced by any amount received by the producer for the same loss or any similar loss under—

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

(2) an agricultural disaster assistance provision contained in the announcement of the Secretary on January 26, 2006 or August 29, 2006; or

(3) the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234; 120 Stat. 418).

(b) ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LIMITATION.—Section 1001D of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–3a) shall apply with respect to assistance provided under sections 9001, 9002, and 9003.

SEC. 9005. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may promulgate such regulations as are necessary to implement sections 9001 and 9002.

(b) PROCEDURE.—The promulgation of the implementing regulations and the administration of sections 9001 and 9002 shall be made without regard to—

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

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

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

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

(d) USE OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION; LIMITATION.—In implementing sections 9001 and 9002, the Secretary of Agriculture may use the facilities, services, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Corporation shall not make any expenditures to carry out sections 9001 and 9002 unless funds have been specifically appropriated for such purpose.

SEC. 9006. MILK INCOME LOSS CONTRACT PROGRAM.

(a) Section 1502(c)(3) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 7982(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''August'' and all that follows through the end and inserting ''September 30, 2007, 34 percent.''; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (C).

(b) Section 10002 of this Act shall not apply to this section except with respect to fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

SEC. 9007. DAIRY ASSISTANCE.

There is hereby appropriated $16,000,000 to make payments to dairy producers for dairy production losses in disaster counties, as defined in section 9002 of this title, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 9008. NONINSURED CROP ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

For states in which there is a shortage of claims adjustors, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall permit the use of one claims adjustor certified by the Secretary in carrying out 7 CFR 1437.401.

SEC. 9009. EMERGENCY GRANTS TO ASSIST LOW-INCOME MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS.

There is hereby appropriated $16,000,000 to carry out section 2281 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5177a), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 9010. CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM.

Section 20115 of Public Law 110–5 is amended by striking ''section 726'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''section 726; section 741''.

SEC. 9011. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

There is hereby appropriated $22,000,000 for the ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses'', to remain available until September 30, 2008.

SEC. 9012. CONTRACT WAIVER.

In carrying out crop disaster and livestock assistance in this title, the Secretary shall require forage producers to have participated in a crop insurance pilot program or the Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program during the crop year for which compensation is received.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 10001. 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. 10002. Amounts in this Act (other than in titles VI and VIII) are designated as emergency requirements and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.

AMENDMENT 2 TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2206

In lieu of titles I and II of House amendment 1 (or, if such amendment has not been agreed to, in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment), insert the following:

TITLE I—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, AND OTHER SECURITY-RELATED NEEDS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II GRANTS

For an additional amount for ''Public Law 480 Title II Grants'', during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, $350,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities'', $1,648,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys'', $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $6,450,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $1,736,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $118,260,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $8,468,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $17,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1201. Funds provided in this Act for the ''Department of Justice, United States Marshals Service, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be made available according to the language relating to such account in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on H.R. 1591 of the 110th Congress (H. Rept. 110–107).

SEC. 1202. Funds provided in this Act for the ''Department of Justice, Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities'', shall be made available according to the language relating to such account in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on H.R. 1591 of the 110th Congress (H. Rept. 110–107).

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Army'', $8,510,270,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', $692,127,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $1,386,871,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $1,079,287,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Army'', $147,244,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $77,800,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Air Force'', $5,500,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $436,025,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $24,500,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $20,373,379,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $4,652,670,000, of which up to $120,293,000 shall be transferred to Coast Guard, ''Operating Expenses'', for reimbursement for activities which support activities requested by the Navy.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $1,146,594,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $6,650,881,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $2,714,487,000, of which—

(1) not to exceed $25,000,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund, to be used in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom; and

(2) not to exceed $200,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for payments to reimburse Pakistan, Jordan, and other key cooperating nations, for logistical, military, and other support provided to United States military operations, notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided,* That such payments may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, in his discretion, based on documentation determined by the Secretary of Defense to adequately account for the support provided, and such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided in this paragraph.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve'', $74,049,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve'', $111,066,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve'', $13,591,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve'', $10,160,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $83,569,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $38,429,000.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For an additional amount for ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'', $5,906,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND

For an additional amount for ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'', $3,842,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

IRAQ FREEDOM FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Iraq Freedom Fund'', $355,600,000, to remain available for transfer until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That up to $50,000,000 may be obligated and expended for purposes of the Task Force to Improve Business and Stability Operations in Iraq.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

For an additional amount for ''Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund'', $2,432,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Army'', $619,750,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Army'', $111,473,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army'', $3,404,315,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Army'', $681,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Army'', $9,859,137,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Navy'', $1,090,287,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Weapons Procurement, Navy'', $163,813,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps'', $159,833,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Navy'', $618,709,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Marine Corps'', $989,389,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', $2,106,468,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Air Force'', $94,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force'', $6,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Air Force'', $1,957,160,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $721,190,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army'', $100,006,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy'', $298,722,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'', $187,176,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $512,804,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for ''Defense Working Capital Funds'', $1,115,526,000.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For an additional amount for ''National Defense Sealift Fund'', $5,000,000.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Defense Health Program'', $1,123,147,000.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'', $254,665,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for ''Intelligence Community Management Account'', $71,726,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

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

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1302. Upon his determination that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary of Defense may transfer between appropriations up to $3,500,000,000 of the funds made available to the Department of Defense (except for military construction) in this Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: *Provided further*, That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8005 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–289; 120 Stat. 1257), except for the fourth proviso: *Provided further*, That funds previously transferred to the ''Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund'' and the ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'' under the authority of section 8005 of Public Law 109–289 and transferred back to their source appropriations accounts shall not be taken into account for purposes of the limitation on the amount of funds that may be transferred under section 8005.

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

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

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1305. During fiscal year 2007, the Secretary of Defense may transfer not to exceed $6,300,000 of the amounts in or credited to the Defense Cooperation Account, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2608, to such appropriations or funds of the Department of Defense as he shall determine for use consistent with the purposes for which such funds were contributed and accepted: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be available for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall report to the Congress all transfers made pursuant to this authority.

SEC. 1306. (a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE SUPPORT.—Of the amount appropriated by this Act under the heading, ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'', not to exceed $60,000,000 may be used for support for counter-drug activities of the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan: *Provided*, That such support shall be in addition to support provided for the counter-drug activities of such Governments under any other provision of the law.

(b) TYPES OF SUPPORT.—

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

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

SEC. 1307. (a) From funds made available for operation and maintenance in this Act to the Department of Defense, not to exceed $456,400,000 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commanders' Emergency Response Program, for the purpose of enabling military commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the Iraqi and Afghan people.

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

SEC. 1308. Section 9010 of division A of Public Law 109–289 is amended by striking ''2007'' each place it appears and inserting ''2008''.

SEC. 1309. During fiscal year 2007, supervision and administration costs associated with projects carried out with funds appropriated to ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' or ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'' in this Act may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs include all in-house Government costs.

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

SEC. 1311. Section 9007 of Public Law 109–289 is amended by striking ''20'' and inserting ''287''.

SEC. 1312. From funds made available for the ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'' for fiscal year 2007, up to $155,500,000 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the Government of Iraq to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of militias and illegal armed groups.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1313. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $110,000,000 may be transferred to the ''Economic Support Fund'', Department of State, for use in programs in Pakistan from amounts appropriated by this Act as follows:

''Military Personnel, Army'', $70,000,000.

''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $13,183,000.

''Defense Health Program'', $26,817,000.

SEC. 1314. (a) FINDINGS REGARDING PROGRESS IN IRAQ, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BENCHMARKS TO MEASURE THAT PROGRESS, AND REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Over 145,000 American military personnel are currently serving in Iraq, like thousands of others since March 2003, with the bravery and professionalism consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Armed Forces, and are deserving of the strong support of all Americans.

(2) Many American service personnel have lost their lives, and many more have been wounded in Iraq; the American people will always honor their sacrifice and honor their families.

(3) The United States Army and Marine Corps, including their Reserve components and National Guard organizations, together with components of the other branches of the military, are performing their missions while under enormous strain from multiple, extended deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan. These deployments, and those that will follow, will have a lasting impact on future recruiting, retention, and readiness of our Nation's all volunteer force.

(4) Iraq is experiencing a deteriorating problem of sectarian and intrasectarian violence based upon political distrust and cultural differences among factions of the Sunni and Shia populations.

(5) Iraqis must reach political and economic settlements in order to achieve reconciliation, for there is no military solution. The failure of the Iraqis to reach such settlements to support a truly unified government greatly contributes to the increasing violence in Iraq.

(6) The responsibility for Iraq's internal security and halting sectarian violence rests with the sovereign Government of Iraq.

(7) In December 2006, the bipartisan Iraq Study Group issued a valuable report, suggesting a comprehensive strategy that includes new and enhanced diplomatic and political efforts in Iraq and the region, and a change in the primary mission of U.S. forces in Iraq, that will enable the United States to begin to move its combat forces out of Iraq responsibly.

(8) The President said on January 10, 2007, that ''I've made it clear to the Prime Minister and Iraq's other leaders that America's commitment is not open-ended'' so as to dispel the contrary impression that exists.

(9) It is essential that the sovereign Government of Iraq set out measurable and achievable benchmarks and President Bush said, on January 10, 2007, that ''America will change our approach to help the Iraqi government as it works to meet these benchmarks''.

(10) As reported by Secretary of State Rice, Iraq's Policy Committee on National Security agreed upon a set of political, security, and economic benchmarks and an associated timeline in September 2006 that were (A) reaffirmed by Iraq's Presidency Council on October 6, 2006; (B) referenced by the Iraq Study Group; and (C) posted on the President of Iraq's Web site.

(11) On April 21, 2007, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates stated that ''our [American] commitment to Iraq is long-term, but it is not a commitment to have our young men and women patrolling Iraq's streets open-endedly'' and that ''progress in reconciliation will be an important element of our evaluation''.

(12) The President's January 10, 2007 address had three components: political, military, and economic. Given that significant time has passed since his statement, and recognizing the overall situation is ever changing, Congress must have timely reports to evaluate and execute its constitutional oversight responsibilities.

(b) CONDITIONING OF FUTURE UNITED STATES STRATEGY IN IRAQ ON THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT'S RECORD OF PERFORMANCE ON ITS BENCHMARKS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) The United States strategy in Iraq, hereafter, shall be conditioned on the Iraqi government meeting benchmarks, as told to members of Congress by the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and reflected in the Iraqi Government's commitments to the United States, and to the international community, including:

(i) Forming a Constitutional Review Committee and then completing the constitutional review.

(ii) Enacting and implementing legislation on de-Baathification.

(iii) Enacting and implementing legislation to ensure the equitable distribution of hydrocarbon resources of the people of Iraq without regard to the sect or ethnicity of recipients, and enacting and implementing legislation to ensure that the energy resources of Iraq benefit Sunni Arabs, Shia Arabs, Kurds, and other Iraqi citizens in an equitable manner.

(iv) Enacting and implementing legislation on procedures to form semi-autonomous regions.

(v) Enacting and implementing legislation establishing an Independent High Electoral Commission, provincial elections law, provincial council authorities, and a date for provincial elections.

(vi) Enacting and implementing legislation addressing amnesty.

(vii) Enacting and implementing legislation establishing a strong militia disarmament program to ensure that such security forces are accountable only to the central government and loyal to the Constitution of Iraq.

(viii) Establishing supporting political, media, economic, and services committees in support of the Baghdad Security Plan.

(ix) Providing three trained and ready Iraqi brigades to support Baghdad operations.

(x) Providing Iraqi commanders with all authorities to execute this plan and to make tactical and operational decisions, in consultation with U.S. commanders, without political intervention, to include the authority to pursue all extremists, including Sunni insurgents and Shiite militias.

(xi) Ensuring that the Iraqi Security Forces are providing even handed enforcement of the law.

(xii) Ensuring that, according to President Bush, Prime Minister Maliki said ''the Baghdad security plan will not provide a safe haven for any outlaws, regardless of [their] sectarian or political affiliation''.

(xiii) Reducing the level of sectarian violence in Iraq and eliminating militia control of local security.

(xiv) Establishing all of the planned joint security stations in neighborhoods across Baghdad.

(xv) Increasing the number of Iraqi security forces units capable of operating independently.

(xvi) Ensuring that the rights of minority political parties in the Iraqi legislature are protected.

(xvii) Allocating and spending $10 billion in Iraqi revenues for reconstruction projects, including delivery of essential services, on an equitable basis.

(xviii) Ensuring that Iraq's political authorities are not undermining or making false accusations against members of the Iraqi Security Forces.

(B) The President shall submit reports to Congress on how the sovereign Government of Iraq is, or is not, achieving progress towards accomplishing the aforementioned benchmarks, and shall advise the Congress on how that assessment requires, or does not require, changes to the strategy announced on January 10, 2007.

(2) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(A) The President shall submit an initial report, in classified and unclassified format, to the Congress, not later than July 15, 2007, assessing the status of each of the specific benchmarks established above, and declaring, in his judgment, whether satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved.

(B) The President, having consulted with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Commander, Multi-National Forces-Iraq, the United States Ambassador to Iraq, and the Commander of U.S. Central Command, will prepare the report and submit the report to Congress.

(C) If the President's assessment of any of the specific benchmarks established above is unsatisfactory, the President shall include in that report a description of such revisions to the political, economic, regional, and military components of the strategy, as announced by the President on January 10, 2007. In addition, the President shall include in the report, the advisability of implementing such aspects of the bipartisan Iraq Study Group, as he deems appropriate.

(D) The President shall submit a second report to the Congress, not later than September 15, 2007, following the same procedures and criteria outlined above.

(E) The reporting requirement detailed in section 1227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 is waived from the date of the enactment of this Act through the period ending September 15, 2007.

(3) TESTIMONY BEFORE CONGRESS.—Prior to the submission of the President's second report on September 15, 2007, and at a time to be agreed upon by the leadership of the Congress and the Administration, the United States Ambassador to Iraq and the Commander, Multi-National Forces Iraq will be made available to testify in open and closed sessions before the relevant committees of the Congress.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) LIMITATION.—No funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the ''Economic Support Fund'' and available for Iraq may be obligated or expended unless and until the President of the United States certifies in the report outlined in subsection (b)(2)(A) and makes a further certification in the report outlined in subsection (b)(2)(D) that Iraq is making progress on each of the benchmarks set forth in subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the requirements of this section if he submits to Congress a written certification setting forth a detailed justification for the waiver, which shall include a detailed report describing the actions being taken by the United States to bring the Iraqi government into compliance with the benchmarks set forth in subsection (b)(1)(A). The certification shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) REDEPLOYMENT OF U.S. FORCES FROM IRAQ.—The President of the United States, in respecting the sovereign rights of the nation of Iraq, shall direct the orderly redeployment of elements of U.S. forces from Iraq, if the components of the Iraqi government, acting in strict accordance with their respective powers given by the Iraqi Constitution, reach a consensus as recited in a resolution, directing a redeployment of U.S. forces.

(e) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) ASSESSMENT BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—

(A) Not later than September 1, 2007, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress an independent report setting forth—

(i) the status of the achievement of the benchmarks specified in subsection (b)(1)(A); and

(ii) the Comptroller General's assessment of whether or not each such benchmark has been met.

(2) ASSESSMENT OF THE CAPABILITIES OF IRAQI SECURITY FORCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense, $750,000, that the Department, in turn, will commission an independent, private sector entity, which operates as a 501(c)(3), with recognized credentials and expertise in military affairs, to prepare an independent report assessing the following:

(i) The readiness of the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) to assume responsibility for maintaining the territorial integrity of Iraq, denying international terrorists a safe haven, and bringing greater security to Iraq's 18 provinces in the next 12 to 18 months, and bringing an end to sectarian violence to achieve national reconciliation.

(ii) The training, equipping, command, control and intelligence capabilities, and logistics capacity of the ISF.

(iii) The likelihood that, given the ISF's record of preparedness to date, following years of training and equipping by U.S. forces, the continued support of U.S. troops will contribute to the readiness of the ISF to fulfill the missions outlined in clause (i).

(B) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, the designated private sector entity shall provide an unclassified report, with a classified annex, containing its findings, to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Appropriations, Foreign Relations/International Relations, and Intelligence.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For an additional amount for ''Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation'', $63,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Army'', $1,255,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further,* That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $173,700,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services: *Provided further,*

That of the funds made available under this heading, $369,690,000 shall not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense submits a detailed report explaining how military road construction is coordinated with NATO and coalition nations: *Provided further,* That of the funds made available under this heading, $401,700,000 shall not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense submits a detailed stationing plan to support Army end-strength growth to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further,* That of the funds provided under this heading, $274,800,000 shall not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense certifies that none of the funds are to be used for the purpose of providing facilities for the permanent basing of United States military personnel in Iraq.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps'', $370,990,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further,* That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $49,600,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services: *Provided further,* That of the funds made available under this heading, $324,270,000 shall not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense submits a detailed stationing plan to support Marine Corps end-strength growth to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Air Force'', $43,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further,* That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1501. (a) Funds provided in this Act for the following accounts shall be made available for programs under the conditions contained in the language of the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the conference report on H.R. 1591 of the 110th Congress (H. Rept. 110–107):

''Military Construction, Army''.

''Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps''.

''Military Construction, Air Force''.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit all reports requested in House Report 110–60 and Senate Report 110–37 to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', $836,555,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, of which $64,655,000 for World Wide Security Upgrades is available until expended: *Provided,* That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than $20,000,000 shall be made available for public diplomacy programs: *Provided further,* That prior to the obligation of funds pursuant to the previous proviso, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing a comprehensive public diplomacy strategy, with goals and expected results, for fiscal years 2007 and 2008: *Provided further,* That 20 percent of the amount available for Iraq operations shall not be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations receive and approve a detailed plan for expenditure, prepared by the Secretary of State, and submitted within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further,* That of the amount made available under this heading for Iraq, not to exceed $20,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'' appropriations account, to be available only for terrorism rewards.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'', $35,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2008: *Provided,* That such amount shall be transferred to the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs'', $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'', $283,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''International Broadcasting Operations'' for activities related to broadcasting to the Middle East, $10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Child Survival and Health Programs Fund'', $161,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the President determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the human-to-human transmission of the avian influenza virus is efficient and sustained, and is spreading internationally, funds made available under the heading ''Millennium Challenge Corporation'' and ''Global HIV/AIDS Initiative'' in prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under this heading to combat avian influenza: *Provided further,* That funds made available pursuant to the authority of the previous proviso shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER AND FAMINE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Disaster and Famine Assistance'', $105,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for ''Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development'', $5,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'', $2,502,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $57,400,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations in Iraq for economic and social development programs and activities in areas of conflict: *Provided further,* That the responsibility for policy decisions and justifications for the use of funds appropriated by the previous proviso shall be the responsibility of the United States Chief of Mission in Iraq: *Provided further,* That none of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act or in prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs may be made available for the Political Participation Fund and the National Institutions Fund: *Provided further,* That of the funds made available under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' in Public Law 109–234 for Iraq to promote democracy, rule of law and reconciliation, $2,000,000 should be made available for the United States Institute of Peace for programs and activities in Afghanistan to remain available until September 30, 2008.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

For an additional amount for ''Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States'', $214,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, for assistance for Kosovo.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEMOCRACY FUND

For an additional amount for ''Democracy Fund'', $255,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $190,000,000 shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, and not less than $60,000,000 shall be made available for the United States Agency for International Development, for democracy, human rights and rule of law programs in Iraq: *Provided further,* That not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing a comprehensive, long-term strategy, with goals and expected results, for strengthening and advancing democracy in Iraq.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', $210,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', $71,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, of which not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available to rescue Iraqi scholars.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For an additional amount for ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', $30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', $27,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Affairs Technical Assistance'', $2,750,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', $220,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Peacekeeping Operations'', $190,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided,* That not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act and every 30 days thereafter until September 30, 2008, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the obligation and expenditure of funds made available under this heading in this Act and in prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 1601. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414(a)(1)).

TITLE II—HURRICANE KATRINA RECOVERY

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Relief'', $3,400,000,000, to remain available until expended.

If House amendment 1 has not been agreed to, insert after title II of the provisions inserted by this amendment the following:

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 3001. 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. 3002. Amounts in this Act are designated as emergency requirements and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.

If House amendment 1 has not been agreed to, insert before title I of the provisions inserted by this amendment the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, International Affairs, Other Security-Related Needs, and Hurricane Katrina Recovery, 2007''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE I—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, AND OTHER SECURITY-RELATED NEEDS

TITLE II—HURRICANE KATRINA RECOVERY

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007.

If House amendment 1 has been agreed to, conform the table of contents in section 2 to reflect the titles inserted by the provisions of this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 438, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the pending legislation and that I be permitted to include tables, charts and other extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, there are two sets of issues before us, the President's request for almost $100 billion to finance the cost of the war in Iraq for the remainder of this fiscal year, which ends October 1.

There is a second set of issues which relate to urgent needs for this year, additional funding for State Children's Health Insurance Program to prevent many thousands of poor children and some of their parents from losing health coverage; gulf coast recovery after Katrina; drought relief for farmers and the 70 percent of the U.S. counties that the President named as disaster areas; and other areas where we believe we must do more than the President wants to do; defense health, such as efforts to provide more help to veterans with traumatic rain injury; veterans' health, to help veterans overcome ridiculous backlogs; homeland security, to strengthen our ports, our borders and our cargo inspection systems; full funding for BRAC, the base realignment requirements; additional funding for military housing needs; and greater resources to wage the effort to root out al Qaeda in Afghanistan.

Dealing with these issues is complicated by the fact that this country and this Congress are deeply divided on our involvement in the Iraqi civil war, which has dragged on now for more than 4 years.

Several weeks ago, House Democrats tried to use the President's funding request to establish a process to responsibly end our involvement in that Iraqi civil war. To that end, we passed and sent to the President a plan that spent almost $4 billion more than the President wanted on the health and safety of our troops. It established limits on how much sacrifice could be asked of U.S. military units when no one else, except for military families, are appreciably sacrificing anything in this so-called war effort. It also sets standards for judging the success or failure of the administration's policy.

Now, why did we do that? Because we agree with virtually every general who has said that this civil war will not be resolved militarily. It will be resolved only politically and diplomatically by Iraqi factions making the compromises necessary to bring that civil war to a conclusion.

The President vetoed that proposal. To override the veto, we needed two-thirds of the House and the Senate to concur. We didn't get it for a simple reason, that Democrats did not have two-thirds of the seats in Congress.

Next we tried to send another proposition to the President and gave the President a limited amount of money and tried to set another more flexible set of standards for proceeding with this war. That failed in the Senate.

At that point, like it or not, we ran out of options for using this fiscal year 2007 supplemental to force a change in administration policy.

On Friday we met with the administration and offered to drop all domestic items if the administration would accept meaningful benchmarks and timelines for ending our involvement in that civil war. They flatly refused. That leaves us with the Senate-passed plan, which sets a much weaker set of benchmarks than those passed by the House.

It is clear we do not have the 60 votes necessary to end debate in the Senate and force a policy change on the administration by using the fiscal year 2007 supplemental. Because there are only months left in the fiscal year, no serious person can expect that it is possible to redeploy our troops during that time.

So the question becomes, how do we continue to press for an end to our involvement in that war on a reasonable time frame? The proposition now before us shifts the debate to the President's budget request for the next fiscal year, which begins on October 1.

Weak as it is, the Senate-adopted Warner amendment, with its 18 new benchmarks, at least does end the totally blank check that previous Congresses have provided. Weak as it is, it does at least give Members of Congress whose feet are not firmly planted in the status quo another opportunity to review the futile administration policy by establishing a requirement for two reports to the Congress, one in July and one in September.

The proposal before us will mean that, in September, using the required reports, the Congress will have an opportunity to decide what course of action to take on this war. That decision will be just 4 months away.

Meanwhile, we also insist that the President accept the fact that there are other pressing needs, to which we have an obligation to respond.

This proposal contains a long overdue increase in the minimum wage for America's lowest-paid workers, a wage which may not bother many people in this Chamber but a wage which unconscionably has been frozen for a decade. It will contain $17 billion that the President did not want for added defense and veterans' health care, for BRAC, for military housing, for Homeland Security, for Katrina, drought relief and State Children's Health Insurance Program. Some items it should contain, it does not.

For example, low-income heating, home energy assistance and funding for the pandemic flu.

□ 1715

This proposition falls far short of containing everything that it should on both the Iraqi war and on our own domestic needs. But I take some comfort in the knowledge that even Babe Ruth struck out more than 1,300 times. But weak as it is, this proposition does provide a structure and a process to continue the fight, and it recognizes reality.

I intend to vote against the first proposition that contains the President's military request and the Warner benchmarks because I believe they are far too weak, and I believe it is important to maximize the pressure on Iraqi politicians to compromise by having as many votes as possible for a stronger proposition. I expect to vote for the second proposition, which contains the minimum wage increase, and $17 billion of the $21 billion that we sought to respond to crucial national needs.

This proposition will transfer the Iraqi fight to September on the President's fiscal 2008 defense supplemental request, and it will require a vote on a proposition that would require the funds appropriated to be used to redeploy troops on a responsible time schedule. I am sure we will also address the issue on Mr. MURTHA's defense appropriation bill, on the regular bill that will come at us as we return from the Memorial Day recess.

This proposition is apparently the best that we can achieve given the votes that we have. It is my hope that, when these votes occur in September, a firm majority in both Houses will see through the smokescreens being produced by the administration and send an unequivocal message to both the administration and Iraqi political leaders that our patience is over.

Now, some news stories have said that Democrats have ''given up on the time line.'' That is patent nonsense. There has never been a chance of a snowball in Hades that Congress would cut off funding for troops in the field.

Now, some people say to us, why don't you do what you did in Vietnam and simply cut off the funds even while the troops are in the field? Well, I've got news for you, that is not what the Congress did in Vietnam. I know; I was here. When Congress passed the Addabbo amendment, there were less than 500 American troops left in Vietnam. What the Addabbo amendment did was to cut off American aid to the South Vietnamese Government.

Even if the Congress were to cut off aid to troops in the field, the President undoubtedly would not abide by that. He would simply assert his Commander in Chief authority to manage the troops any way he wanted, and we would be tied up challenging that in the court for months, long past the time period covered by the fiscal year 2007 supplemental which this legislation addresses.

The last proposal we sent to the Senate attempted to limit the amount of money available to the President to 2 months' operating expenses, fencing the rest to try to force a policy change.

All we are doing by this arrangement is to slip the timetable an additional 2 months from that proposal, shifting the debate from the 2007 supplemental to the 2008 supplemental. That means our Republican friends who continue to support the President on this misbegotten war will have to face votes in July and in September on the same issue.

We are not giving up. We are simply recognizing that no one believes that it is possible, given the Senate's inability to produce 60 votes to shut down debate, to change course during the remainder of this fiscal year. That may not be a pleasant fact, but it is a reality. Opponents of the war need to face this fact just as the President and his allies need to face the fact that they are following a dead-end policy which we will continue to make every possible effort to change.

Mr. OBEY. Following are additional explanatory materials regarding the appropriations for the Department of Defense made by the House amendments to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2206.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

PROGRAM EXECUTION

The Department of Defense shall execute the appropriations provided in this Act consistent with the allocation of funds contained in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 when such appropriations (by account) are equal to those appropriations (by account) provided in this Act. The Department is further directed to adhere to the reporting requirements in Senate Report 110–37 and House Report 110–60 except as otherwise contravened by the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 or the following statement.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Secretary of Defense shall provide a report to the congressional defense committees within 30 days after the date of enactment of this legislation on the allocation of the funds within the accounts listed in this Act. The Secretary shall submit updated reports 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter until funds listed in this Act are no longer available for obligation. These reports shall include: a detailed accounting of obligations and expenditures of appropriations provided in this Act by program and subactivity group for the continuation of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan; and a listing of equipment procured using funds provided in this Act. In order to meet unanticipated requirements, the Department of Defense may need to transfer funds within these appropriations accounts for purposes other than those specified. The Department of Defense shall follow normal prior approval reprogramming procedures should it be necessary to transfer funding between different appropriations accounts in this Act.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

Recommended adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a classified annex.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SOAR VIRTUAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy is directed to comply with the guidance contained in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 regarding the Student Online Achievement Resources (SOAR Virtual School District) program.

IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND

The Department is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act the accountability requirements DoD has applied to the train-and-equip program for Iraq and the plans underway to formulate property accountability rules and regulations that distinguish between war and peace.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

The Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) shall report on JIEDDO staffing levels no later than June 29, 2007.

PROCUREMENT

SINGLE CHANNEL GROUND AND AIRBORNE RADIO SYSTEM (SINCGARS) FAMILY

The Department of the Army is directed to comply with the guidance contained in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying H.R. 1591 regarding funding limitations and reporting requirements for the Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems.

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI) AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

If a service member is correctly diagnosed with TBI or PTSD, the better chance he or she has of a full recovery. It is critical that health care providers are given the resources necessary to make accurate, timely referrals for appropriate treatment and that service members have high priority access to such services. Therefore, $900,000,000 is provided for access, treatment and research for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Of the amount provided, $600,000,000 is for operation and maintenance and $300,000,000 is for research, development, test and evaluation to conduct peer reviewed research.

By increasing funding for TBI and PTSD, the Defense Department will now have significant resources to dramatically improve screening for risk factors, diagnosis, treatment, counseling, research, facilities and equipment to prevent or treat these illnesses.

To ensure that patients receive the best care available, the Department shall develop plans for the allocation of funds for TBI and PTSD by reviewing the possibility of conducting research on: therapeutic drugs and medications that ''harden'' the brain; and, testing and treatment for tinnitus which impacts 49 percent of blast victims. The Department also should consider in its planning the establishment of brain functioning base lines prior to deployment and the continued measurement of concussive injuries in theater.

If the Secretary of Defense determines that funds made available within the operation and maintenance account for the treatment of Traumatic Brain Injury and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder are excess to the requirements of the Department of Defense, the Secretary may transfer excess amounts to the Department of Veterans Affairs to be available for the same purpose.

The Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees no later than 15 days following any transfer of funds to the VA for PTSD/TBI treatment.

SUSTAINING THE MILITARY HEALTH CARE BENEFIT

Provided herein is $410,750,000 to fully fund the Defense Health Program for fiscal year 2007. The Department is expected to examine other ways to sustain the benefit without relying on Congress to enact legislation that would increase the out-of-pocket costs to the beneficiaries.

HEALTH CARE IN SUPPORT OF ARMY MODULAR FORCE CONVERSION AND GLOBAL POSITIONING

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the Surgeon General of the Army shall coordinate an effort and report back to the congressional defense committees within 120 days after enactment of this Act on how these anticipated costs will be funded to ensure soldiers and their families affected by AMF and global positioning will have access to the health care they deserve.

MEDICAL SUPPORT FOR TACTICAL UNITS

The Department of the Army is directed to address medical requirements for those tactical units currently deployed to or returning from the Iraq or Afghanistan theaters. The Department of the Army shall focus funding on the replenishment of medical supply and equipment needs within the combat theaters, to include bandages and the provision of medical care for soldiers who have returned home in a medical holdover status.

MEB/PEB IMPROVEMENTS

The system for evaluating soldiers' eligibility for disability benefits has diminished, causing the soldiers' needs to go unmet. In particular, the thousands of soldiers wounded in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have overwhelmed the system leading to failure to complete reviews in a timely manner. In some cases, lack of management, caseworkers, specialists to help identify depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, medical hold facilities and even wheelchair access has meant that wounded soldiers have had to overcome many obstacles during their medical care.

Therefore, within the funds provided, $30,000,000 is to be used for strengthening the process, programs, formalized training for personnel, and for the hiring of administrators and caseworkers. The resources provided are to be used at Walter Reed, Brooke, Madigan, and Womack Army Medical Centers and National Naval Medical Center, San Diego.

SUMMARY AND TABULAR MATERIALS

The following tables provide details of the supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense–Military.

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
Military Personnel	
Military Personnel, Army (emergency)	8,853,350
Military Personnel, Navy (emergency)	1,100,410
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (emergency)	1,495,827
Military Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	1,218,587
Reserve Personnel, Army (emergency)	147,244
Reserve Personnel, Navy (emergency)	86,023
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (emergency)	5,660
Reserve Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	11,573
National Guard Personnel, Army (emergency)	545,286
National Guard Personnel, Air Force (emergency)	44,033
Subtotal	13,507,993
Operation and Maintenance	
Operation and Maintenance, Army (emergency)	20,373,379
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (emergency)	4,676,670
(Transfer to Coast Guard) (emergency)	(-120,293)
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (emergency)	1,146,594
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (emergency)	6,650,881
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (emergency)	2,714,487
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (emergency)	74,049
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve (emergency)	111,066
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (emergency)	13,591
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (emergency)	10,160
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (emergency)	83,569
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (emergency)	38,429
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (emergency)	5,906,400
Iraq Security Forces Fund (emergency)	3,842,300
Iraq Freedom Fund (emergency)	355,600
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund (emergency)	2,432,800
Strategic Reserve Readiness Fund (emergency)	1,615,000
Subtotal	50,044,975
Procurement	
Aircraft Procurement, Army (emergency)	619,750
Missile Procurement, Army (emergency)	111,473
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (emergency)	3,404,315
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (emergency)	681,500
Other Procurement, Army (emergency)	11,076,137
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (emergency)	1,090,287
Weapons Procurement, Navy (emergency)	163,813
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency)	159,833
Other Procurement, Navy (emergency)	748,749
Procurement, Marine Corps (emergency)	2,252,749
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (emergency)	2,106,468
Missile Procurement, Air Force (emergency)	94,900
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (emergency)	6,000
Other Procurement, Air Force (emergency)	2,096,200
Procurement, Defense-Wide (emergency)	980,050
Subtotal	25,592,224

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army (emergency)	100,006
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy (emergency)	298,722
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force (emergency)	187,176
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide (emergency)	512,804
Subtotal	1,098,708
Revolving And Management Funds	
Defense Working Capital Funds (emergency)	1,115,526
National Defense Sealift Fund (emergency)	5,000
Subtotal	1,120,526
Other Department of Defense Programs	
Defense Health Program (emergency)	3,001,853
Operation and maintenance (emergency)	(2,552,153)
Procurement (emergency)	(118,000)
Research, development, test and evaluation (emergency)	(331,700)
Medical support fund (emergency)	---
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense (emergency)	254,665
Subtotal	3,256,518
Related Agencies	
Intelligence Community Management Account (emergency)	71,726
General Provisions	
Sec. 1302. New transfer authority (emergency)	(3,500,000)
Sec. 1305. Defense Cooperative Account transfer authority (emergency)	1,000
Sec. 1322. Military Construction, Army (by transfer) (emergency)	(-6,250)
Sec. 1313. Economic Support Fund (Department of State) (by transfer) (emergency)	(-110,000)
Total, Department of Defense	94,693,670

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

RECAPITULATION	
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	8,853,350
MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	1,100,410
MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	1,495,827
MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	1,218,587
RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY	147,244
RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY	86,023
RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	5,660
RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	11,573
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY	545,286
NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	44,033
GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL	13,507,993

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

50	MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	
100	ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
150	BASIC PAY	493,534
200	RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	169,837
250	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	411,479
300	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	16,060
350	SPECIAL PAYS	415,457
400	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	36,012
450	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	1,542,379
500	ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
550	BASIC PAY	1,323,548
600	RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	466,287
650	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	1,409,965
700	SPECIAL PAYS	1,896,707
750	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	101,057
800	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	5,197,564
850	ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
900	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	155,782
950	SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	1,216,195
1000	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	1,371,977
1050	ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	
1100	ACCESSION TRAVEL	19,679
1150	OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	182,113
1200	ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	218,906
1250	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	420,698
1300	ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS	
1350	INTEREST ON SOLDIERS DEPOSITS	21,779
1400	RESERVE INCOME REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	8,208
1450	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	144,489
1500	DEATH GRATUITIES	95,056
1550	SGLI/TSGLI INSURANCE PREMIUM	51,200
1700	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	320,732
1750	TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	8,853,350

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY	
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
Basic Allowance for Housing	411,479
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED	
Basic Allowance for Housing	1,409,965

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

1800 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	
1850 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
1900 BASIC PAY	78,148
1950 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	20,681
2000 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	20,374
2050 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	2,233
2100 SPECIAL PAYS	43,929
2150 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	5,966
2200 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	171,331
2250 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
2300 BASIC PAY	145,279
2350 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	38,494
2400 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	471,174
2450 SPECIAL PAYS	152,440
2500 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	11,110
2550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	818,497
2600 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
2650 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	14,103
2700 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	13,149
2750 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	27,252
2800 ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	
2850 ACCESSION TRAVEL	7,911
2950 OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	15,936
3000 ROTATIONAL TRAVEL	4,437
3050 SEPARATION TRAVEL	6,216
3150 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	34,500
3200 ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS	
3300 RESERVE INCOME REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	3,000
3350 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	28,200
3400 DEATH GRATUITIES	11,001
3450 SGLI/TSGLI INSURANCE PREMIUM	6,629
3600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	48,830
3650 TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY	1,100,410

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY:	
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED	
Basic Allowance for Housing	471,174

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3700	MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	
3750	ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
3800	BASIC PAY	185,119
3850	RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	49,056
3900	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	63,537
3950	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	5,839
4000	SPECIAL PAYS	27,331
4050	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	14,162
4100	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	345,044
4150	ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
4200	BASIC PAY	241,654
4250	RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	64,039
4300	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	241,915
4350	SPECIAL PAYS	438,168
4400	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	18,487
4450	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	1,004,263
4500	ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
4550	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	38,624
4650	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	38,624
4700	ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	
4750	ACCESSION TRAVEL	4,131
4850	OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	43,038
5050	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	47,169
5100	ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS	
5250	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	20,500
5300	DEATH GRATUITIES	31,121
5350	SGLI/TSGLI INSURANCE PREMIUM	9,106
5500	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	60,727
5550	TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	1,495,827

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS:	
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
Basic Allowance for Housing	63,537
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED	
Basic Allowance for Housing	241,915

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

5600	MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	
5650	ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
5700	BASIC PAY	143,092
5750	RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	40,182
5800	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	91,989
5850	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	5,156
5900	SPECIAL PAYS	6,721
5950	ALLOWANCES	4,650
6000	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	11,599
6050	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	303,389
6100	ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
6150	BASIC PAY	348,642
6200	RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL	99,309
6250	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING	259,124
6300	SPECIAL PAYS	44,859
6350	ALLOWANCES	16,623
6400	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	28,668
6450	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	797,225
6500	ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
6550	BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE	34,424
6600	SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND	66,848
6650	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	101,272
6700	ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION	
6850	OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	5,500
7050	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 5	5,500
7100	ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS	
7250	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	16,200
7300	DEATH GRATUITIES	8,453
7350	SGLI/TSGLI INSURANCE PREMIUM	8,548
7500	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 6	33,201
7510	ADJUSTMENT TO PAY AND ALLOWANCES	-22,000
7550	TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	1,218,587

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE:	
BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS	
Basic Allowance for Housing	91,989
BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED	
Basic Allowance for Housing	259,124
Adjustment to Pay and Allowances - Transfer to National Guard Personnel, Air Force	-22,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

7600	RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY	
7650	ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
7660	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING).....	1,103
7700	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)(BAH).....	6,397
7750	RECRUITING AND RETENTION	139,744
7900	TOTAL RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....	147,244

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

7950	RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY	
8000	ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
8050	UNIT TRAINING	35,000
8060	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)	22,689
8100	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH)	10,334
8110	SCHOOL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)	11,960
8150	SCHOOL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)(BAH)	1,040
8160	RECRUITING AND RETENTION	5,000
8200	TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY	86,023

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY:	
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT	
Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH)	10,334
Recruitment and Retention	5,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

8250	RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS	
8300	ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
8340	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	5,660
8400	TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....	5,660

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS:	
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT	
Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH)	5,660

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

8450	RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	
8500	ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
8550	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)	3,000
8555	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	6,073
8560	RECRUITING AND RETENTION	2,500
8600	TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	11,573

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE:	
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT	
Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH)	6,073
Recruitment and Retention	2,500

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

8650	NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY	
8700	ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
8800	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)	24,666
8810	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH)	112,593
8850	SCHOOL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING)	15,475
8860	SCHOOL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH)	7,766
8900	RECRUITING AND RETENTION	339,600
8910	RECRUITING AND RETENTION (BAH)	40,786
8950	DISABILITY AND DEATH GRATUITY	4,400
9000	TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY	545,286

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY:	
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT	
Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH)	112,593

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

9010	NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE	
9015	ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT	
9020	SPECIAL TRAINING (PRE/POST MOB TRAINING) (BAH).....	19,533
9035	RECRUITING AND RETENTION	2,500
9037	ADJUSTMENT TO PAY AND ALLOWANCES.....	22,000
9040	TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....	44,033

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE:	
BA-1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING & SUPPORT	
Special Training (PRE/POST MOB Training) (BAH)	19,533
Recruitment and Retention	2,500
Adjustments to Pay and Allowances - Transfer from Military Personnel, Air Force	22,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

RECAPITULATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	20,373,379
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	4,676,670
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	1,146,594
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	6,650,881
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	2,714,487
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	74,049
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	111,066
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	13,591
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	10,160
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	83,569
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	38,429
GRAND TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	35,892,875
AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	5,906,400
IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND	3,842,300
IRAQ FREEDOM FUND	355,600
JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND	2,432,800
STRATEGIC RESERVE READINESS FUND	1,615,000
GRAND TOTAL	50,044,975

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

50	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	
70	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
90	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	17,606,616
110	COMMANDER'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	456,400
150	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	18,063,016
165	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
170	SECURITY PROGRAMS	597,614
190	SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION	1,712,749
195	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	2,310,363
211	TOTAL, O&M, ARMY	20,373,379

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	
BA-1: OPERATING FORCES	
Additional Activities	**17,606,616**
Unjustified request	-50,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

270	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	
290	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
310	MISSION & OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	1,121,040
330	FLEET AIR TRAINING	41,661
350	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	1,420
370	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	6,614
390	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	6,005
410	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	56,104
430	MISSION & OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	767,758
450	SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT/TRAINING	15,417
470	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	109,235
490	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	11,463
510	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	10,656
530	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	9,088
550	SPACE SYSTEMS & SURVEILLANCE	3,190
570	WARFARE TACTICS	11,861
590	OP METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	4,919
610	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,074,667
630	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	8,991
650	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	23,316
670	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	6,671
690	OTHER WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	463
710	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MOD (FSRM)	27,665
730	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS)	491,069
760	OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO	100,000
770	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	3,909,273
790	BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION	
810	SHIP PREPOSITIONING & SURGE	162,761
850	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	7,903
870	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	170,664

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

890	BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	
910	OFFICER ACQUISITION	71
950	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	67,849
970	FLIGHT TRAINING	8,656
990	RECRUITING & ADVERTISING	1,152
1050	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	77,728
1070	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
1090	ADMINISTRATION	6,027
1110	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	98
1130	MILITARY MANPOWER/PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	1,188
1150	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	2,392
1170	SERVICE-WIDE COMMUNICATIONS	71,489
1190	SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION	194,011
1210	PLANNING, ENGINEER & DESIGN	3
1230	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	54,212
1250	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEM	436
1270	SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEM	55
1290	SECURITY PROGRAMS	65,147
1310	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	3,654
1350	TRANSFER TO COAST GUARD	120,293
1390	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	519,005
1410	TOTAL, O&M, NAVY	4,676,670

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	
BA-1: OPERATING FORCES	
OEF OPTEMPO	100,000
Aircraft Depot Maintenance	**56,104**
Funds not executable in FY 2007	-137,000
Aircraft survivability equipment (Marine Corps)	2,800
Ship Depot Maintenance	**109,235**
Funds not executable in FY 2007	-169,000
Combat Support Forces Maintenance	**1,074,667**
Funds not executable in FY 2007	-160,612

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

1430 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	
1450 BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
1490 OPERATIONAL FORCES	514,633
1510 FIELD LOGISTICS	381,632
1570 SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, AND MODERNIZATION	19,186
1590 BASE SUPPORT	33,474
1592 OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO	45,000
1595 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	993,925
1605 BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	
1650 TRAINING SUPPORT	62,936
1670 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	24,000
1675 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	86,936
1685 BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
1730 SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION	65,733
1735 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	65,733
1750 TOTAL, O&M, MARINE CORPS	1,146,594

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	
BA-1: OPERATING FORCES	
OEF OPTEMPO	**45,000**
Operational Forces	**514,633**
Unexecutable Funding	-150,000
Field Logistics	**381,632**
Unexecutable Funding	-150,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

1770	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	
1790	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
1810	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,252,192
1830	PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	2,427
1850	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	91,586
1890	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	339,480
1910	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	85,400
1930	FSRM	184,505
1950	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,711,157
1970	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	20,872
1990	NAVIGATION AND WEATHER SUPPORT	6,344
2010	OTHER COMBAT OPS SUPPORT	257,732
2030	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL	95,139
2050	TACTICAL INTEL & OTHER SUPPORT	930
2070	LAUNCH FACILITIES	1,103
2090	LAUNCH VEHICLES	20
2110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	572
2130	SATELLITE SYSTEMS	73
2150	OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	7,949
2170	FSRM	157
2190	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	9,058
2195	OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO	65,000
2210	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	4,131,696
2225	BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION	
2230	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,551,583
2270	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I	12,284
2290	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	19,988
2310	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	209,000
2330	FSRM	1,464
2350	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	95,302
2370	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2	1,889,621

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

2385	BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	
2390	RECRUIT TRAINING	54
2430	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,510
2450	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	65,036
2470	FLIGHT TRAINING	25
2490	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	692
2510	TRAINING SUPPORT	1,241
2530	FSRM	2,406
2550	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	15,000
2570	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	72
2590	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3	86,036
2605	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
2610	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	191,550
2650	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,101
2670	SERVICE-WIDE TRANSPORTATION	113,776
2690	FSRM	145
2710	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	15,124
2730	ADMINISTRATION	1,421
2750	SERVICE-WIDE COMMUNICATION	40,765
2770	PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	222
2790	OTHER SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	47,486
2810	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	2,603
2830	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,862
2850	SECURITY PROGRAMS	102,842
2870	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	23,631
2890	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	543,528
2910	TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE	6,650,881

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

O-1	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	
BA-1: OPERATING FORCES	
OEF OPTEMPO	**65,000**
Base Operating Support	**1,711,157**
Unjustified Growth	-300,000
BA-2: MOBILIZATION	
Airlift Operations	**1,551,583**
Unjustified Growth	-150,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

2930	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	
2950	BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES	
2970	THE JOINT STAFF (TJS)	60,200
2990	US SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (US SOCOM)	653,147
3010	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1	713,347
3025	BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	
3030	AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE (AFIS)	18,785
3050	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY (DCAA)	16,372
3070	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY (DCMA)	6,169
3090	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY (DHRA)	6,551
3110	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY (DISA)	76,347
3170	DOD EDUCATION ACTIVITY (DODEA)	129,922
3190	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY (DSCA)	500,000
3210	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY (DTRA)	1,200
3230	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	45,180
3250	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES (WHS)	4,800
3270	CLASSIFIED	1,180,814
3275	OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO	15,000
3300	TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4	2,001,140
3310	TOTAL, O&M, DEFENSE-WIDE	2,714,487

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Conference
The Joint Staff (TJS)	**60,200**
Contingency planning database (CPD) and effects-based assessment system (EBASS)	-1,704
US Special Operations Command (US SOCOM)	**653,147**
Program reduction	-14,050
Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)	**16,372**
Iraq reconstruction efforts: civilian personnel	1,263
Iraq reconstruction efforts: temporary/additional duty	13
Iraq reconstruction efforts: miscellaneous contracts	96
Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)	**6,169**
Contract oversight of Iraq and Afghanistan mission requirements: pay	287
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)	**6,551**
Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 12	-15,130
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)	**76,347**
Expeditionary virtual network (EVNO)	-86,000
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	**0**
Lithium battery program adjustment	-24,600
DoD Education Activity (DoDEA)	**129,922**
Family assistance for Guard and Reserve	4,000
Child care for Guard and Reserve	6,000
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)	**500,000**
Support to coalition partners: global lift and sustain	-50,000
Support to coalition partners: global train and equip	-300,000
Coalition support reduction	-100,000
Office of the Secretary of Defense	**45,180**
Transfer from Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force only for Handgun Replacement Study	5,000
Classified	**1,180,814**
OEF OPTEMPO	**15,000**

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3330	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	
3351	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	74,049
3370	TOTAL, O&M, ARMY RESERVE.....	74,049

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3410	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	
3430	MISSION & OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	43,601
3450	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	9,110
3470	MISSION & OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	22,151
3490	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,170
3510	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	29,000
3530	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (BOS)	6,034
3550	TOTAL, O&M, NAVY RESERVE	111,066

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3570	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	
3590	OPERATIONAL FORCES	13,591
3650	TOTAL, O&M, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	13,591

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3670	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	
3710	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	7,100
3730	BASE SUPPORT	3,060
3750	TOTAL, O&M, AIR FORCE RESERVE	10,160

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3770	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	
3850	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	83,569
3870	TOTAL, O&M, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	83,569

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3890	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	
3910	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	27,200
3930	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	11,229
3951	TOTAL, O&M, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	38,429

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

4010 AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	
4030 MINISTRY OF DEFENSE FORCES:	
4050 INFRASTRUCTURE	209,900
4070 EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	3,214,500
4090 TRAINING	185,900
4110 SUSTAINMENT	255,200
4130 MINISTRY OF INTERIOR FORCES:	
4150 INFRASTRUCTURE	594,200
4170 EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	624,200
4190 TRAINING	414,800
4210 SUSTAINMENT	399,500
4230 RELATED ACTIVITIES	8,200
4250 TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	5,906,400

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

4270 IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND	
4290 MINISTRY OF DEFENSE FORCES:	
4310 INFRASTRUCTURE	264,800
4330 EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	1,584,300
4350 TRAINING	51,700
4370 SUSTAINMENT	1,079,600
4390 MINISTRY OF INTERIOR FORCES:	
4410 INFRASTRUCTURE	205,000
4430 EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	373,600
4450 TRAINING	52,900
4470 SUSTAINMENT	72,900
4490 RELATED ACTIVITIES	157,500
4530 TOTAL, IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND	3,842,300

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

4550	IRAQ FREEDOM FUND	
4570	JOINT RAPID ACQUISITION FOR GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR.....	100,000
4590	REMAINS, TRANSPORTATION.....	105,600
4595	STATE OWNED FACTORY RESTART, IRAQ.....	50,000
4600	PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAMS, IRAQ.....	100,000
4610	TOTAL, IRAQ FREEDOM FUND.....	355,600

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

4630	JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED) DEFEAT FUND	
4650	ATTACK THE NETWORK	834,500
4670	DEFEAT THE DEVICE	1,485,700
4690	TRAIN THE FORCE	112,600
4730	TOTAL, JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND	2,432,800

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

SUMMARY	
ARMY	
AIRCRAFT	619,750
MISSILES	111,473
WEAPONS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES	3,404,315
AMMUNITION	681,500
OTHER	11,076,137
TOTAL, ARMY	15,893,175
NAVY	
AIRCRAFT	1,090,287
WEAPONS	163,813
AMMUNITION	159,833
OTHER	748,749
MARINE CORPS	2,252,749
TOTAL, NAVY	4,415,431
AIR FORCE	
AIRCRAFT	2,106,468
MISSILES	94,900
AMMUNITION	6,000
OTHER	2,096,200
TOTAL, AIR FORCE	4,303,568
DEFENSE-WIDE	
DEFENSE-WIDE	980,050
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	25,592,224

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

50		AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	
100	3	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER	---
150	5	UH-60M BLACKHAWK (MYP)	136,303
250	8	GUARDRAIL MODS (TIARA)	33,000
300	9	ARL MODS (TIARA)	15,000
350	10	AH-64 MODS	64,200
400	12	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS	120,000
450	23	ASE INFRARED CM	231,555
500	26	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	1,811
550	27	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	10,200
600	28	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	7,681
650		TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	619,750

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Conference
3	**Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter**	**0**
	Baseline budget requirement	-38,000
5	**UH-60M Blackhawk Multiyear**	**136,303**
	War Replacement Aircraft	30,000
12	**CH-47 Cargo Helicopter Mods**	**120,000**
	(Note: The conference agreement includes one SOCOM CH-47 battle loss and three CH-47s for the Army National Guard)	

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

700		MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	
750	5	JAVELIN	74,673
800	8	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET	---
850	15	ITAS/TOW MODIFICATIONS	36,800
900		TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	111,473

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Conference
5	**Javelin**	**74,673**
	Unexecutable Request	-29,000
8	**GMLRS**	**0**
	Unit Cost Efficiencies	-19,700

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

950	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	
1000 2	BRADLEY BASE SUSTAINMENT (G80718)	520,800
1150 5	STRYKER VEHICLE (G85100)	767,685
1200 6	CARRIER, MOD (GB1930)	36,191
1250 7	FIST VEHICLE (MOD) (GZ2300)	16,257
1300 9	BFVS SERIES (MOD) (GZ2400)	115,190
1350 10	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD) (GA0400)	15,785
1400 12	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 MOD) (GA0570)	61,635
1500 14	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD) (GA0700)	75,259
1550 15	SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: (SEP M1A2) (GA0730)	325,000
1600 18	HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119 (G01300)	17,696
1650 20	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM) (G13000)	72,277
1700 21	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN, 5.56MM (G12900)	3,314
1750 22	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM) (G13400)	41,871
1800 23	MORTAR SYSTEMS (G02200)	35,212
1850 25	M107, CAL 50, SNIPER RIFLE (G01500)	719
1900 26	XM110 SEMI -AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS) (G01505)	317
1950 27	M4 CARBINE (G14904)	98,412
2000 28	SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS) (G18300)	---
2050 29	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION (CROWS) (G047	220,000
2100 32	M4 CARBINE MODS (GB3007)	129,752
2150 33	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS (GB4000)	4,000
2200 34	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS (GZ1290)	13,556
2250 35	M240 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS (GZ1300)	3,591
2300 36	PHALANX MODS (GL1000)	150,000
2350 39	M16 RIFLE MODS (GZ2800)	1,947
2400 40	MODS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV) (GC0925)	21,900
2450 41	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV) (GL3200)	4,996
2500 44	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG) (GC0076)	8,202
2550 45	REF SMALL ARMS (G15400)	560
2600 48	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL (GB2000)	41,369
2650 49	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM) (G01501)	4,471
2700 50	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM (M1A2 SEP) (GA0750)	596,351
2750	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	3,404,315

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Conference
5	**Stryker Vehicle (G85100)**	**767,685**
	Premature Funding Request, Mobile Gun System	-90,000
12	**Improved Recovery Vehicle (M88 MOD) (GA0570)**	**61,635**
	Pricing Adjustment	-4,000
28	**Shotgun, Modular Accessory System (G18300)**	**0**
	Premature Funding	-4,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

2800		PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	
2900	2	7.62MM ALL TYPES	25,000
2950	4	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	39,300
3000	5	20MM ALL TYPES	38,100
3050	6	25MM ALL TYPES	15,000
3100	7	30MM ALL TYPES	40,000
3150	8	40MM ALLTYPES	165,200
3200	14	CTG, TANK, 120MM TACTICAL, ALL TYPES	8,000
3250	19	MACS	20,000
3300	23	MINE CLEARING CHARGE ALL TYPES	6,000
3350	25	SHOULDER FIRED ROCKETS ALL TYPES	30,000
3400	26	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	28,000
3450	27	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS ALL TYPES	23,500
3500	28	GRENADES ALL TYPES	2,000
3550	29	SIGNALS ALL TYPES	163,900
3600	30	SIMULATORS ALL TYPES	12,000
3650	32	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION ALL TYPES	55,500
3700	34	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M	10,000
3750		TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	681,500

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

3800	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	
3850 1	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS (DA0100).....	11,417
3900 2	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED: (D01001).....	27,544
3950 3	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS (D02001).....	6,173
4000 4	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WLHD (HMMWV) (D15400).....	953,548
4300 5	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV) (D15500).....	1,541,661
4350 7	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEH (FTHV) (DA0500).....	574,432
4450 8	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV) (D02800).....	301,498
4500 10	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LIN HAUL, M915/M915 (DA0600).....	181,873
4650 13	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP (DA0924).....	1,159,889
4700 17	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES (D23000).....	---
4750 18	NON TACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER (D3000).....	193,721
4760	ADD-ON ARMOR FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.....	7,400
4800 22	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYS (SPACE) (BB8500	19,200
4850 24	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE) (K77200).....	17,600
4950 25	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE) (K47800)....	34,398
5000 26	SMART-T (SPACE) (BC4002).....	8,960
5050 28	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS (BC4120).....	1,800
5100 29	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT) (BB8417).....	12
5150 31	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO) (BU1400)...	58,127
5200 34	SINCGARS FAMILY (BW0006).....	458,709
5250 37	BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS (BB1500).....	390,723
5300 41	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL) (B03200).....	49,360
5350 42	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY (BU8100).....	509,260
5450 43	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4) (MA8046).....	56,997
5500 45	TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS) (BA1201).....	1,517
5550 46	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP (TA0600).....	55,201
5600 52	INFORMATION SYSTEMS (BB8650).....	1,000
5650 59	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (MIP) (KA4400).....	40,858
5700 60	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP) (V29600).....	840
5750 61	PROPHET GROUND (MIP) (BZ7326).....	23,000
5800 62	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYS (TUAS)MIP (B00301).....	197,479
5950 63	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (SUAS) (B00303).....	5,372

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

6000 64	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP) (KA2550).....	17,000
6050 66	TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM (MIP) (BZ7317).....	19,500
6100 67	DCGS-A (MIP) (BZ7316).....	69,705
6150 71	CI HUMINT INFO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CHIMS) (MIP) (BK5275	1,928
6200 72	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MIP) (BK5278).....	33,827
6250 73	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR (B05201).....	10,470
6300 74	WARLOCK (VA8000).....	---
6350 75	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES (BL5283).	206,233
6400 77	NIGHT VISION DEVICES (KA3500).....	144,696
6450 78	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (K38300)	14,073
6500 80	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT (K22900).....	109,547
6550 83	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP (AD3200).....	3,500
6600 87	PROFILER (K27900).....	16,195
6650 88	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS) (BZ7325).....	64,556
6700 89	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2) (W61900).	347,295
6750 90	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER (LLDR) (K3110	91,200
6800 91	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32 (K99200).....	11,446
6850 92	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM (K99300).....	---
6900 95	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS (BZ9865).....	162,472
6950 96	AFATDS.....	3,378
7000 98	LWTFDS.....	23
7050 99	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM (BCS3) (W346	1,249
7100 100	FAAD C2 (AD5050).....	21,500
7150 101	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD PCS)....	65,248
7200 102	FED.....	8,514
7250 103	KNIGHT FAMILY (B78504).....	3,488
7300 104	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS) (BD3955).....	3,316
7350 105	LOGTECH.....	24,000
7400 106	TC AIMS II (BZ8900).....	12,403
7450 108	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER (B93900).....	12,472
7500 109	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS) (BA9320).....	58,654
7600 114	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP (BD3000).....	12,100
7650 115	CSS COMMUNICATIONS (BD3501).....	37,423
7750 123	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION (M01001).....	134,830
7800 124	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NONAAO ITEM) (MX0600)..	107

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

7850	125	TACTICAL BRIDGE (MX0100)	26,000
7900	126	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON (MA8890)	13,000
7950	127	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (R68200)	5,551
8000	129	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEMS (R68200)	1,386,640
8050	131	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP (MA9200)	6,600
8100	133	HEATERS AND ECU'S (MF9000)	12,772
8150	134	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS, AND LATRINES (M82700)	12,300
8250	135	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT (MA6800)	9,662
8300	139	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT (M65800)	7,032
8350	141	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT) (ML5301)	611
8400	143	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT (MB6400)	42,220
8450	144	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER (MA6000)	3,283
8500	145	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS (R05600)	9,401
8550	146	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL (MN1000)	24,579
8600	147	SHOP EQ CONTACT MAINTENANCE TRK MTD (M61500)	52,474
8650	148	WELDING SHOP, TRAILER MTD (M62700)	7,171
8700	149	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ) (ML5345)	67,912
8800	153	LOADERS (R04500)	145
8850	154	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR (X01500)	10
8900	155	TRACTOR FULL TRACKED (M05800)	1,435
8950	156	CRANES (M06700)	25
9000	157	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS (R05901)	7,740
9050	159	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST. EQUIP)	1,487
9150	165	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP (MA9800)	50,792
9200	166	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (M41200)	---
9250	167	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM (M41800)	5,548
9300	168	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS (CTC) SUPPORT (MA6601)	309
9350	169	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM (NA0100)	15,819
9400	172	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT (N1000)	17,100
9450	173	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (MB4000)	96,303
9500	174	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD) (N11000)	10,920
9550	175	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIP (M80101)	20,036
9600	177	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3) (MA0780)	152,678
9650	179	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIP (OPA3) (MA4500)	4,917
9700	181	BUILDING PRE-FAB RELOCATABLE (MA9160)	93,603

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

9750	185	INITIAL SPARES FOR LARGE AREA SMOKE OBSCURANT SYS. (M5	948
9800	187	SEQUOYAH FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM (B88605).	12,813
9850	188	COUNTER-ROCKET ARTILLERY & MORTAR (CRAM).....	245,000
9900	189	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY (B28501).....	987
9950	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	527
10000		AMC CRITICAL ITEMS.....	37,870
10150		TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....	11,076,137

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		Conference
2	**Semitrailers, Flatbed: (D01001)**	**27,544**
	Premature Funding Request	-4,000
3	**Semitrailers, Tankers (D02001)**	**6,173**
	Premature Funding Request	-17,992
5	**Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) (D15500)**	**1,541,661**
	Stabilize Production Rate	-75,000
17	**Passenger Carrying Vehicles (D23000)**	**0**
	Funded in IFF	-6,149
18	**Non Tactical Vehicles, Other (D3000)**	**193,721**
	Funded in IFF	-9,851
34	**SINCGARS Family (BW0006)**	**458,709**
	Unexecutable Request	-75,000
46	**Information System Security Program (TA0600)**	**55,201**
	Transfer to RDT&E, A, line 174 for Execution	-23,300
52	**Information Systems**	**1,000**
	Information Systems Equipment Adjustment	-12,200
74	**Warlock**	**0**
	Duplicates funding provided in Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	-13,250
92	**Mortar Fire Control System (K99300)**	**0**
	Slow Execution	-3,474
96	**AFATDS**	**3,378**
	Baseline Budget Requirement	-3,500
106	**TC AIMS II**	**12,403**
	Defer non-emergency TC AIMS II procurement	-20,000
115	**CSS Communications (BD3501)**	**37,423**
	Defer non-emergency upgrades in CSS Communications	-37,434
129	**Ground Standoff Mine Detection Systems (R68200)**	**1,386,640**
	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles	447,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1	Conference
146 Combat Support Medical (MN1000)	**24,579**
Medical Equipment Modernization and Replacement	4,000
166 Rough Terrain Container Handler (M41200)	**0**
Premature Funding Request	-15,400
179 Modification of In-Service Equipment (MA4500)	**4,917**
Baseline Budget Requirement	-5,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

10200	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	
11350 2	EA-18G	75,000
11400 4	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	208,000
11450 9	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	50,000
11460 16A	C-12	21,000
11500 25	EA-6 SERIES	178,495
11550 26	AV-8 SERIES	9,850
11600 28	F-18 SERIES	90,014
11650 29	H-46 SERIES	70,505
11700 30	AH-1W SERIES	21,100
11750 31	H-53 SERIES	181,848
11800 32	SH-60 SERIES	15,956
11850 33	H-1 SERIES	18,007
11900 35	P-3 SERIES	18,800
11950 37	E-2 SERIES	7,000
12000 40	C-130 SERIES	29,815
12050 42	CARGO/TRANSPORT ACFT SERIES	4,259
12100 45	SPECIAL PROJECT ACFT	5,120
12150 49	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	486
12200 50	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	71,900
12250 54	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY SERIES	---
12300 55	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	10,332
12350 56	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	2,800
12400	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	1,090,287

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
4	**F/A-18E/F (Fighter) Hornet (MYP)**	**208,000**
	3 F/A-18's combat loss replacements	192,000
16A	**C-12**	**21,000**
	2 C-12 Aircraft for USMC (ASE for USMC)	21,000
28	**F-18 Series**	**90,014**
	JHMCS modification - requires R&D funding	-3,400
	Station 4 integration - incomplete effort	-3,400
29	**H-46 Series**	**70,505**
	CH-46E IR Engine Suppression (ASE for USMC)	22,700
	CH-46E Wire Strike (ASE for USMC)	9,100
	CH-46E Countermeasures (ALE-47) (ASE for USMC)	7,200
	CH-46E Ramp Mounted Weapon System (ASE)	2,700
30	**AH-1W Series**	**21,100**
	Fund installations through FY 2009 only	-21,100
31	**H-53 Series**	**181,848**
	DIRCM protection upgrades (ASE for USMC)	135,000
35	**P-3 Series**	**18,800**
	Non-emergency obsolesence upgrades	-5,500
50	**Common ECM Equipment**	**71,900**
	Non-emergency obsolesence and testing upgrades	-21,000
	AAR-47B(V) (Rotary Wing Common ECM) (ASE)	58,000
54	**V-22 (Tilt/Rotor Acft) Osprey Series**	**0**
	Change to program plan	-3,510
55	**Spares and Repair Parts**	**10,332**
	Support facilities	-11,216
	SHARP Spares - buying ahead of need	-19,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

12450		WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	
12600	7	JT STANDOFF WEAPON (JSOW)	---
12650	10	HELLFIRE	400
12700	26	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	72,113
12750	29	GUN MOUNT MODS	72,000
12800		MARINE CORPS TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	19,300
12850		TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	163,813

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
7	**JT Standoff Weapon (JSOW)**	**0**
	JSOW unjustified request	-8,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

12900	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS	
12950 3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	15,553
13000 8	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	7,966
13050 10	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	11,000
13100 12	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMO	27
13150 13	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	18,412
13200 14	SMALL ARMS & LNDG PARTY AMMO	21,862
13250 15	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	274
13300 17	5.56 MM, ALL TYPES	4,658
13350 18	7.62 MM, ALL TYPES	2,132
13400 19	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	2,412
13450 20	.50 CALIBER	2,420
13500 21	40 MM, ALL TYPES	4,093
13550 22	60 MM, ALL TYPES	9,864
13600 23	81 MM, ALL TYPES	10,088
13650 24	120 MM, ALL TYPES	7,779
13700 25	CTG 25 MM, ALL TYPES	80
13750 26	9 MM ALL TYPES	155
13800 27	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	1,138
13850 28	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	5,125
13900 29	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	13,045
13950 31	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	705
14000 32	FUZE, ALL TYPES	661
14050 33	NON LETHALS	4,891
14100 34	AMMO MODERNIZATION	15,394
14150 35	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	99
14200	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT AMMUNITION, NAVY	159,833

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

14250	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	
14500 19	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	436
14550 24	STANDARD BOATS	35,614
14600 40	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER	5,850
14650 43	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	45,750
14700 47	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT	6,966
14750 56	MATCALS	10,890
14800 73	PORTABLE RADIOS	25,850
14850 74	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	5,784
14900 75	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	10,777
14950 83	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS	1,077
15000 93	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	---
15050 95	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	3,300
15150 122	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT	199,561
15200 123	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	700
15250 124	TACTICAL VEHICLES	215,330
15300 127	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	28,446
15350 129	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	46,810
15400 132	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	5,900
15450 134	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	28,720
15500 137	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	8,400
15550 138	OPERATING FORCES SUPT EQUIP	25,500
15600 141	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	8,166
15650 147	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	28,922
15750	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	748,749

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
73	**Portable Radios**	**25,850**
	ELMR - Baseline Budget requirement	-15,000
93	**Meteorological Equipment**	**0**
	Non-emergency NITES upgrades	-7,497
122	**Construction & Maint Equip**	**199,561**
	Seabee equipment	25,700
124	**Tactical Vehicles**	**215,330**
	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles	8,040
134	**Command Support Equipment**	**28,720**
	NMCMPS	-7,919

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

15800	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	
15850 1	AAV7A1 PIP	48,352
16050 8	M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS	4,470
16100 13	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	20,571
16150 14	WPNS & CMBT VEHS UNDER $5 MILLION	16,162
16200 15	MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM	2,589
16250 17	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	21,170
16300 20	JAVELIN	1,200
16400 23	MODIFICATION KITS	34,623
16650 24	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	57,100
16700 25	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	5,214
16750 29	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	85
16800 30	MODIFICATION KITS	16,571
16850 33	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	---
16900 37	RADAR SYSTEMS	20,900
16950 41	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	21,282
17000 43	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	32,073
17050 47	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	73,431
17100 48	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	27,631
17150 49	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	18,083
17200 50	RADIO SYSTEMS	111,084
17250 51	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	7,273
17300 52	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPT	1,606
17350 56	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	69,985
17400 57	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	52,000
17450 58	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH REPL	26,215
17500 60	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP	16,800
17550 61	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	2,818
17600 62	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	2,370
17650 63	ENV CNTRL EQUIP ASSORTED	143
17700 65	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	28
17750 66	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	168
17800 68	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	364
17850 70	EOD SYSTEMS	1,316,024
17950 72	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	---

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

18000 74	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	40,000
18050 77	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	692
18100 79	TRAINING DEVICES	110,043
18150 80	CONTAINER FAMILY	2,172
18200 81	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	45,000
18300 82	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANS VEH (ITV)	7,875
18350 84	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	391
18500 86	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	18,191
18700	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	2,252,749

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
33	**Air Operations C2 Systems**	**0**
	Premature Request	-56,800
50	**Radio Systems**	**111,084**
	E-Land Mobile Radios - Baseline budget requirement	-152,194
	Communications Installs on US Navy Ships Program Delay	-36,000
70	**EOD Systems**	**1,316,024**
	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles	585,360
72	**Physical Security Equipment**	**0**
	Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID)/Ground-Based Operational Surveillance System (G-BOSS)	-143,332

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

18750	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	
18850 7	C -17	---
18900 11	C-130J	388,000
18950 18	CV-22 OSPREY	99,252
19000 25	PREDATOR UAV	443,700
19100 27	B-1	6,880
19150 30	A-10	163,886
19200 31	F-15	112,762
19250 35	C-5	35,600
19300 38	C-17	122,000
19350 41	C-37	112,400
19400 52	C-40	90,500
19450 53	C-130	252,663
19500 56	COMPASS CALL	23,700
19550 58	DARP	15,000
19600 61	E-8C	---
19650 65	OTHER AIRCRAFT	23,950
19700 69	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	2,480
19750 73	B-2A ICS	4,000
19800 80	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	209,695
19850	TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	2,106,468

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
7	**C-17**	**0**
	Premature funding request	-111,100
11	**C-130J**	**388,000**
	Five Aircraft	388,000
18	**CV-22 Osprey**	**99,252**
	One Aircraft	146,300
	Transfer to Procurement, Defense-Wide, Line 42, for CV-22 SOF Modifications	-47,048
25	**Predator UAV**	**443,700**
	Predator UAV	10,000
	Reaper UAV	35,000
30	**A-10**	**163,886**
	Unjustified request	-32,400
	Premature funding request for missile rails and EIRCM	-53,500
31	**F-15**	**112,762**
	AESA	-9,200
	JHMCS	-70,000
35	**C-5**	**35,600**
	LAIRCM for C-5B Aircraft only	30,000
38	**C-17**	**122,000**
	LAIRCM	30,000
53	**C-130**	**252,663**
	LAIRCM	30,000
61	**E-8C**	**0**
	Premature funding request	-17,500
65	**Other Aircraft**	**23,950**
	TARS Block 40/50 Modification	-4,320
	TARS Initial Spares	-5,300
80	**Other Production Charges**	**209,695**
	Classified Requirement	65,000
	Baseline budget requirement	-3,800

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

19900		MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	
19950	6	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	78,900
20000	7	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	16,000
20050		TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	94,900

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
6	**Hellfire**	**78,900**
	Unexecutable request	-25,400
7	**Small Diameter Bomb**	**16,000**
	Unjustified request	-20,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

20100		PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	
20150	2	CARTRIDGES	---
20200	9	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	3,000
20250	16	SMALL ARMS	3,000
20300		TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	6,000

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
2	**Cartridges**	**0**
	Handgun Replacement Program - Baseline budget requirement	-19,100
16	**Small Arms**	**3,000**
	Handgun Replacement Program - Baseline budget requirement	-65,700
	Transfer to Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide, only for the Handgun Replacement Study	-5,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

20350	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	
20500 2	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	360
20550 8	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	154,140
20600 22	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	18,888
20650 26	HALVORSEN LOADER	620
20700 31	RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL AND CLEANING EQUIPMENT	400
20750 34	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (VEHICLES)	4,440
20800 39	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	16,600
20850 40	TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING	3,300
20900 41	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	9,000
20950 42	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	14,800
21000 43	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	2,433
21050 51	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	10,680
21100 57	AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	1,250
21150 66	MILSATCOM SPACE	---
21200 69	TACTICAL CE EQUIPMENT	34,750
21250 70	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER	44,010
21300 71	RADIO EQUIPMENT	5,400
21350 74	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	19,020
21400 76	COMM ELECT MODS	16,000
21450 80	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	9,317
21500 86	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	10,530
21550 88	AIR BASE OPERABILITY	7,200
21600 93	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (BASE SUPPORT)	18,000
21650 97	DARP, MRIGS	21,607
21700 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,658,455
21710	OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM OPTEMPO	15,000
21750	TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	2,096,200

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
8	**Medium Tactical Vehicles**	**154,140**
	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles	123,840
22	**Fire Fighting / Crash Rescue Vehicles**	**18,888**
	HAZMAT Vehicles - Baseline Budget Request	-4,325
40	**Traffic Control/Landing**	**3,300**
	USAFE Instrument Landing System	-4,200
66	**MILSATCOM Space**	**0**
	GBS-RPRS Premature funding request	-35,000
999	**Classified Programs**	**1,658,455**
	Program Adjustment	-91,869
	Operation Enduring Freedom OPTEMPO	**15,000**

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

21800	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	
22400 11	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,142
22450 13	TELEPORT	3,670
22500 16	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	975
22550 17	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK (DISN)	5,324
22600 23	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA	1,600
22650 25	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	32,700
22660 38	MH-47 SLEP	22,000
22670 42	CV-22 MODIFICATIONS	47,048
22700 44	C-130 MODS	49,833
22750 48	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	45,788
22800 49	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION	53,176
22850 50	COMM EQPT & ELECTRONICS	78,342
22900 51	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	5,120
22950 52	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	57,805
23000 56	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	16,900
23050 59	TACTICAL VEHICLES	165,100
23100 60	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYS	5,300
23150 61	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	150,000
23200 63	UNMANNED VEHICLES	107,731
23250 67	MISC EQUIPMENT	1,000
23300 69	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	65,678
23350 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	60,662
23400 999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,156
23450	TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	980,050

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

P-1		
25	**Major Equipment, TJS**	**32,700**
	Request in excess of validated requirement	-26,750
38	**MH-47 SLEP**	**22,000**
	MH-47 Mods for Battle-loss MH-47	22,000
42	**CV-22 SOF Modifications**	**47,048**
	CV-22 SOF Modifications (Transferred from AP,AF Line 18 for execution)	47,048
49	**SOF Ordnance Acquisition**	**53,176**
	SOPGM - Unexecutable request	-1,800
50	**Comm Eqpt & Electronics**	**78,342**
	TACLAN - E - Unexecutable Request	-300
	Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer from Line 67	20,610
51	**SOF Intelligence Systems**	**5,120**
	MERLIN - Unjustified request	-29,983
	Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer from line 67	1,220
52	**Small Arms and Weapons**	**57,805**
	Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer from Line 67	8,030
56	**SOF Combatant Craft Systems**	**16,900**
	IBS Upgrade - Unexecutable request	-13,600
59	**Tactical Vehicles**	**165,100**
	Lightweight ATV - Unexecutable Request	-750
	Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer from Line 67	21,540
	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles	35,760
67	**Misc Equipment**	**1,000**
	Forward Deployed Equipment - Transfer to Lines 50,51,52,59 for execution	-51,410
	MK 5 Clamshell - Unexecutable request	-470
69	**SOF Operational Enhancements**	**65,678**
	Program Adjustments	-20,975
999	**Classified Programs**	**60,662**

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

RECAPITULATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY.....	100,006
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY.....	298,722
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE.	187,176
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE.....	512,804
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,098,708

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

50		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY	
100	34	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....	---
150	63	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY.....	7,625
200	82	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM (ASAS).....	3,400
250	85	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS.....	8,158
300	100	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE.....	38,900
350	102	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT.....	---
400	141	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS.....	---
450	174	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....	31,600
500	177	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....	---
550		TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE (TWV) PRODUCT.....	10,323
600		TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY.....	100,006

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1		Conference
34	**Combat Vehicle and Automotive Advanced Technology**	**0**
	Duplicates funding provided in Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	-3,560
63	**Soldier Support and Survivability**	**7,625**
	Duplicates funding provided in Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	-20,000
102	**Automatic Test Equipment Development**	**0**
	Defer non-emergency development of aviation test equipment	-6,500
141	**Materiel Systems Analysis**	**0**
	Duplicates funding provided in Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	-5,410
174	**Information Systems Security Program**	**31,600**
	Transfer from OPA, Line 46 for Execution	23,300
177	**WWMCCS/Global Command and Control System**	**0**
	Database interoperability applications for situational awareness	-3,800

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

650		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY	
1000	58	MARINE CORPS GRND CMBT/SUPT SYS	5,000
1050	140	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	5,000
1060	84	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	13,000
1070	93	H-1 UPGRADES	18,000
1100	95	V-22A	---
1150	98	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) DEV	1,245
1200	158	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPT	2,000
1250	179	HARM IMPROVEMENT	---
1300	183	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	500
1350	186	MARINE CORPS COMMS SYSTEMS	41,540
1400	187	MC GROUND CMBT SPT ARMS SYS	2,000
1450	188	MARINE CORPS CMBT SERVICES SUPT	14,851
1500		CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	130,500
1550	205	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYS	65,086
1600		TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	298,722

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1		
58	**Marine Corps Ground Combat/Support System**	**5,000**
	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV)	-31,800
84	**Other Helo Development**	**13,000**
	DIRCM Integration (ASE for USMC)	1,000
	NRE for LW/DIRCM (ASE for USMC)	12,000
93	**H-1 Upgrades**	**18,000**
	Aircraft survivability (DIRCM) for H-1(ASE for USMC)	18,000
95	**V-22A**	**0**
	Excess to need	-3,800
158	**Marine Corps Program Wide Supt**	**2,000**
	Program Wide Support	-8,100
179	**Harm Improvement**	**0**
	Defer Thermobaric Modification	-2,230
186	**Marine Corps Communications Systems**	**41,540**
	Funds near-term deliverables	-123,808
187	**Marine Corps Ground Combat Support Arms System**	**2,000**
	Ground Weaponry PIP	-2,000
188	**Marine Corps Cmbt Services Supt**	**14,851**
	Funds near-term deliverables	-715
xx	**Classified Programs**	**130,500**
	Classified Program Adjustment	-20,000

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

1650		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE	
1700	50	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	4,000
1750	67	B-1B	17,030
1800	79	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	2,000
1850	121	B-52 SQUADRONS	24,500
1900	129	A-10 SQUADRONS	10,000
1950	162	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	13,300
2000	199	DRAGON U-2 (JMIP)	---
2050	200	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	---
2100	201	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	20,540
2150	203	PREDATOR UAV (JMIP)	20,000
2200	204	GLOBAL HAWK UAV	---
2250	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	75,806
2300		TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AIR FORCE	187,176

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1		
50	**Integrated Broadcast Service**	**4,000**
	CO-GINS Funding ahead of need	-5,000
199	**Dragon U-2 (JMIP)**	**0**
	SYERS-2 Qualification and Certification Testing	-660
200	**Airborne Reconnaissance Systems**	**0**
	TARS Integration on Block 40/50 F-16 Aircraft	-6,000
204	**Global Hawk UAV**	**0**
	MASINT and SIGINT Capability Development	-19,033
999	**Classified Programs**	**75,806**
	Program Adjustment	-2,852

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

2350		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	
2400	186	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM (CIP).....	15,700
2450	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....	497,104
2500		TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW.....	512,804

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

R-1	
999 Classified Programs	**497,104**
Classified Program Adjustment	-138,060

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

Defense Working Capital Funds (emergency).....	1,115,526

FY 2007 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(In thousands of dollars)

Defense Health Program (emergency)	3,001,853
Operation and maintenance (emergency)	(2,552,153)
Procurement (emergency)	(118,000)
Research, development, test and evaluation (emergency)	(331,700)
Medical support fund (emergency)	---

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	**2,552,153**
Amputee Care	61,950
Bethesda Emergency Preparedness Plan	5,000
Blast Injury Prevention, Mitigation & Treatment	14,800
Improved Identification and Access to Mental Health/PTSD Treatment	300,000
Improved Identification and Access to Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment	300,000
Care Givers Support Program	12,000
Burn Care	14,800
Comprehensive Combat Casualty Care (C5)	6,500
BAMC Infrastructure (Elevators)	1,500
WRAMC Infrastructure (Building 18 & other infrastructure)	20,000
Efficiency Wedge	382,000
Restores Funding for Legislative Proposal not adopted	410,750
PROCUREMENT	**118,000**
Efficiency Wedge	118,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION	**331,700**
Peer Reviewed Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Research	150,000
Peer Reviewed Traumatic Brain Injury Research	150,000
Peer Reviewed Burn, Orthopedic, and Trauma Research	31,700
MEDICAL SUPPORT FUND	**0**

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

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

It was on February 5 that the President sent his emergency supplemental request to the Hill for our consideration. Today, Congress is poised to finally send the President a package that he can sign.

The days, weeks, and months that have passed since the supplemental request first arrived on the Hill have been long on politics and short on substance. The Speaker and the majority leadership have spent valuable time at our troops' expense taking symbolic votes for the purpose of placating the Out of Iraq Caucus.

No political party has a corner on virtue, but the Democrat majority's reluctance to act swiftly on funding our troops clearly calls into question its commitment to our men and women in uniform.

As a longtime Member of the Appropriations Committee, I cannot recall a time that legislation has come to the floor under the committee chairman's name that the committee chairman apparently plans to oppose, and yet that is exactly what is occurring today.

My colleague, Chairman OBEY, has indicated that he, like most of his caucus, is going to oppose the piece of this emergency supplemental that supports our troops, and he is going to support the piece of this emergency supplemental that funds political pork. Perhaps my friend from Wisconsin would be more comfortable in replacing his name with mine as the chief sponsor of the troop-funding bill.

The funding package before us today contains $17 billion in unrequested Federal spending. While a small piece of this funding addresses legitimate needs, its designation as emergency spending serves only one purpose: to make headroom for even more Federal spending in the fiscal year 2008 appropriations process.

I urge my colleagues to consider this: In the last week, four appropriations subcommittees have marked up bills for the coming fiscal year. Already, these four bills are $9.1 billion above the President's budget request and provide $21.8 billion above the 2007 enacted level. The committee has yet to mark up another eight bills. By the time the committee completes its work, it will propose over $20 billion in new spending beyond the President's request for next year. Between the emergency supplemental and the fiscal year 2008 bills, the Democrat majority has proposed spending an additional $37 billion.

I am deeply dismayed that this legislation was written without any consultation whatsoever with the minority. The Speaker's public pronouncement of a desire to work across the party lines, to say the least, runs hollow once again. What makes this more astounding is that Speaker PELOSI, Majority HOYER and Mr. CLYBURN, the distinguished majority whip, have been longtime members of the Appropriations Committee. They know that our committee process has historically been a bipartisan, or even, in its ideal form, a nonpartisan process. The majority party clearly made a decision early on not only to abandon our troops, but to abandon any semblance of bipartisanship in this process. That does not bode well for our remaining work this year.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge a ''yes'' vote on the Obey amendment, providing critical funding to our troops, which I gather Mr. OBEY is going to vote against, and strongly urge a ''no'' vote on the Obey amendment providing $17 billion in spending unrequested and unrelated, I would describe as pork, to hurricane relief or the global war on terror. I gather Mr. OBEY is going to vote against supporting our troops in the first instance and for pork in the second.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak and to urge our colleagues to please vote and pass this passage.

Now, the most important part, and, of course, all of it is very important, but there is one part that I want to emphasize that is so important on the second part; and I take quite a distaste at how the gentleman referred to that as pork, because the children's health program is not pork.

In my State of Georgia, there are 273,000 children who will go without their insurance or health care if we do not pass this measure.

Now, yes, we must get the funding to the troops; they are in need, and we certainly want to get the funding there. But let me just urge those in the minority on the other side of the aisle that many of these 273,000 children who are in Georgia without health insurance belong to the soldiers who are serving in Iraq, and we have been working feverishly in each step of the way to make sure we had the SCHIP program included. And I want to make sure we include this all the way, and urge the President to sign it when we get there.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished majority leader, Mr. HOYER.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding.

No matter how the Members vote on the two amendments before the House on this measure, I know that every one of us is absolutely committed to our men and women in harm's way and prays for their safe return home.

I also know that the Members on our side of the aisle, regardless of how we vote on these amendments, are united in our collective judgment that the President's policy is failing; and that after 4 years of repeated misjudgments in Iraq by this administration, it is long past time to insist that the administration and the Iraqi Government be held accountable for making progress; and, that we must change direction in Iraq.

In fact, the American public strongly support the Democratic position on the war. Just today, the latest New York Times/CBS poll found that 76 percent of Americans, including a majority of Republicans, say that the troop surge has either had no impact or made the situation worse. Meanwhile, 63 percent said the United States should set a date for withdrawing troops sometime in 2008. That, of course, is what the bill that we passed and sent to the President did. He vetoed it. That position was adopted by the majority of this House and the majority of the Senate in the last supplemental bill.

And 69 percent say Congress should appropriate money for the war on the condition that we set benchmarks for progress. I am pleased, of course, that the Warner language is in there, but it is not enough.

Mr. Speaker, it is deeply disappointing that the President continues to defy the will of the American people. But today, with this amendment which includes 18 strong new benchmarks on political, security, and economic progress, and other reporting requirements, I believe this Congress has moved the ball forward and begun to hold the administration accountable.

Is it as far as we are going to go? It is not. Should we go further? We must. Make no mistake, this amendment does not provide everything that we had hoped for, but I do not believe that it provides a blank check or that this Congress is rubber-stamping the President's request. The President did not want the Warner amendment attached. He doesn't want any constraints.

In addition to benchmarks, this requires the President to report on progress in July and September, and ties all economic support for Iraq to progress on the benchmarks, although a waiver is required. Why? Because the President said he would veto the bill if it was not.

The fact is, this is simply the best bill we could put together and that would be signed. It is a political reality. It is not what we want to pass.

It imposes truly for the first time ever a level of accountability that did not exist, however, previously. For the first time ever, we are also calling for the Iraqi Security Forces to step up and do the job assigned to them so our soldiers can step down by providing funding for an outside review of the Iraq Security Forces' current capacity and their reliance on our Armed Forces.

We have moved the ball forward. Far enough? No. Do we need to move further? Yes. But we have advanced toward a new direction and a new policy

in Iraq. And in the months ahead, we will continue to fight for a new direction in Iraq in the fiscal year 2008 defense appropriations bill and other measures to be considered.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I am very pleased that the second amendment being considered will provide for the first time in a decade a long overdue increase in the Federal minimum wage, as well as additional funding for defense and veterans health care, and homeland security, drought relief, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and gulf coast recovery. The Katrina provision is a critical one.

Mr. Speaker, I will vote for both of these amendments, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

□ 1730

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague from Florida, the ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee, BILL YOUNG.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. LEWIS for yielding the time. And I rise in very strong support of the warfighting supplemental. Mr. MURTHA and I have worked together very closely to make sure that the numbers were what our soldiers and sailors and airmen and Marines and Coast Guardsmen were what they needed as they continue this battle in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The suggestions that I have seen today in the media that this political group lost or this political group won, I don't believe either one, any of those. The victory goes to the members of our military who are going to have the funding that they need to make sure that they have the equipment that they need and whatever else that they need.

Something else that it does, it proves that the Constitution is good. It proves that, by legislators working together along with the executive branch of government, that we can come to a solution.

Mr. MURTHA and I strongly support the dollars. We did disagree, and there was no secret about that, on the language that he had originally inserted. But we all worked that out. And during our many conversations, we both agreed, and we both knew that we had to come to an agreement, not only here in the House and in the Senate, but with the White House. And that's what we've done.

And I think this is a good package, and I hope that for those who might be wavering and thinking that they're not going to vote for this warfighting supplemental, think about that, because it is a good package, and it's one that I strongly support.

And I commend leadership on both sides for having been able to come to this agreement and this compromise on a very good piece of legislation.

I'm not sure if that's going to be amendment No. 1 or amendment No. 2, but whichever amendment it is, I hope that all of us will vote for it and support it sincerely and aggressively.

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding, and for your leadership.

In 2003, Congress approved a $78 billion supplemental. In 2004, it was $87 billion. In 2005, it was $82 billion. In 2006, it was $72 billion, and now the administration wants almost $100 billion more.

Over 3,400 of our brave troops and countless Iraqis have died in this occupation. The President has dug us deep in a hole in Iraq, and it boggles my mind, boggles my mind that Congress wants to give him another blank check to buy more shovels.

This occupation and civil war cannot be won militarily. Mr. Speaker, how many will have to die before this House stops writing blank checks?

The American people are looking to Congress to end this failed policy and to bring our troops home.

Two months ago, we went to the Rules Committee to try to get an amendment to fully fund the safe and timely withdrawal of the United States forces from Iraq. That is what we should be voting on today, not to give the President another blank check. So I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

Mr. MCCAUL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, first I rise in support of this bill, and I am pleased that our troops are being supported with the funding necessary.

But I also rise in my capacity as ranking member of the Emerging Threats Subcommittee of the Homeland Security Committee to make an important observation about this supplemental appropriations bill.

The funding included in the prior supplemental that would have provided $800 million for advancing the national strategy for pandemic influenza are not in this supplemental. I'm perplexed as to how the strategic threat to this Nation of a pandemic influenza outbreak declined in the past 2 weeks. We all voted to include it then, and now it is gone.

I bring this up to remind all of us that emerging threats are best addressed with preparation before the outbreak. Once an outbreak occurs, it is too late. I cannot tell you the day or week when the pandemic influenza will occur, but all the experts agree that it will. Our only strategy, therefore, is to prepare now so we will be ready when it does happen.

We run catastrophic risks in delaying this pandemic influenza preparation, and I strongly encourage the House to include this funding in the next appropriations vehicle. The risks here are simply too great to postpone our preparations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Let me simply note that it was the administration that refused to provide support for including funds for the pandemic flu challenge facing the country. We have tried on this side of the aisle for more than a month to include that funding.

I've even noted that it was the administration itself who originally asked for that money, as an emergency, 2 years ago. And yet they declined to support it and, in fact, insisted that it come out in this negotiation, just as they insisted that funding for low-income heating assistance come out.

So I certainly agree with the gentleman's suggestion that that money ought to be in here. I said that in my own remarks. I also want it very clear why it isn't.

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

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the Democrats owe our majority to the American public who voted us into power for one simple reason; they trusted us. They trusted us to act boldly to hold this administration accountable and to bring our troops home. So far, we're failing the very trust that they've placed in us.

But, more importantly, every day that we allow this occupation to continue, we are failing our brave young men and women, those who are serving honorably and professionally in Iraq, and we are failing their families here at home who are struggling to keep their lives and families together, who are forced to worry whether their loved ones will come home alive or actually in one piece.

Today is not an opportunity to claim victory or to give bellicose speeches for partisan debate. Today is an opportunity to grieve for the soldiers who have sacrificed their lives for this President who has failed Iraq in his policies.

Today is a day to stand by our Nation's sons and daughters who suffer through irreparable physical and mental wounds.

Vote ''no.''

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, if I can get Mr. OBEY's attention, it is my understanding that, by considering the supplemental in this highly unorthodox way, that the majority's new rule related to earmarks does not apply to the two amendments that are under consideration today.

I'm happy to yield to my friend, Chairman OBEY, if he'd like to respond.

Mr. OBEY. What's the gentleman's question?

Mr. LEWIS of California. It's my understanding that by considering the supplemental in this way, under this rather unorthodox way, the majority's new rule that's related to earmarks does not apply to the two amendments we're considering today.

Mr. OBEY. Well, let me make two points. First of all, this is not all that unusual. It was not done during the time that the Republicans ran the House, but it was done often prior to that. All we have to do is to take a look at the history of the Hyde amendment and take a look at several other conference reports that were adopted, one in 1996, for instance.

With respect to the two questions, or the question about the two amendments, technically, it's my understanding that they do not apply to amendments, or that the rules do not apply to amendments.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Well, just out of curiosity, Mr. Speaker, or Mr. OBEY, I wonder if there are any earmarks in this massive package that went unidentified in the true spirit of that earmark disclosure rule.

Mr. OBEY. To my knowledge, there are none.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), the chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill that BILL YOUNG and I worked out.

Let me say this to the Members: We did everything we could to work this out. We worked diligently. We sent a bill to the White House. They vetoed it. We've done everything we could do to change it.

I feel a direction change in the air. I see the Iraqis are starting to talk about redeployment. I see the administration starting to talk about other countries being involved. I see them asking the U.N. to get involved, something that should have happened a long time ago. But the point is, I see a new political diplomatic effort which is beginning to take effect here that's going to make a big difference.

But, in the meantime, we have to fund the troops. They'll run out in the next few weeks. They'll run out of money. There's no question about that. We send our staff continually to find out exactly how long it'll go. There'll be tremendous problems if we weren't to fund the troops.

And let me say what's in this bill. There's $94 billion for the Department of Defense military, and $24 billion of that is for reset and re-equipment; $7.7 billion for four critical initiatives; $1.1 billion for family housing allowances; $1.6 billion for strategic reserve readiness. We're trying to change. We're trying to stabilize the military.

We've already found with some of the work that we've done a couple of billion dollars in contracting that we can use and divert, and BILL YOUNG and I were talking about this earlier today; $1.6 billion for strategic reserve; $34 billion for MRAP. That's the new vehicle that resists the IED attacks. Almost $2 billion in additional funding for health care; we have funded the health care that was not funded last year. We put extra money in for Walter Reed. We put extra money in for care giving. We put extra money in for all kind of things.

But let me just say this: I saw the other day, to show you the kind of problem we have, I saw the other day a young fellow who got 20 percent disability when he got out of the military. And then he went to the VA, and he got 100 percent disability. But the point is, he gets no health care for his family, and he has four children. So even though he gets 100 percent disability and he's taking care of himself, and he'll probably be paralyzed at some point because he's getting worse instead of better, and these are the kinds of things we're trying to fix.

So we have several problems. First of all, we have the short-term problem; we have to take care of the funding for the military for the next 4 months. As Chairman OBEY says, we need to take care for an extra 2 months from the original bill we passed.

Then we need to start to work on a nurse shortage. We're looking at paying the nurses $25,000 more. We're looking at doctor shortages. We are looking at an administrative shortage in the hospital. We, finally, BILL YOUNG and I worked, and we got General Casey going to all the hospitals finding out what the shortages are. We've got a lot of work to do here, and this bill starts us in that direction.

But let me just end this by saying, we're now in a position where I see that, by September, we'll be able to judge. When we pass our bill, and the 2008 bill will come up as a basic defense bill, then we're going to hold the supplemental until September. By that time, we will know that the surge is working or not working. And I predict, and I've been right in every one of my predictions, that incidents are going to continue to increase; oil production will not be above pre-war level; and that electricity will not be above pre-war level. And incidents will continue to increase, and more and more people will be killed by IEDs.

So I do not wish for a bad result, but I see the administration finally changing and finally recognizing this can't be won militarily. I think we're moving in the right direction.

It's very painful because people are frustrated. They'd like to see this thing over overnight. All of us are frustrated. But we have to take what we can get, and I think here we have a good bill, as good a bill as we could put together.

The two bills put together are good bills. I hope that everybody will vote for both bills because one takes care of the troops and the funding that's necessary, and the other takes care of all the other, the change in direction that we're trying to get in the military.

□ 1745

I would request that all the Members vote for both amendments to the bill.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOUSTANY).

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of this supplemental package. Obviously, we need to get the money to the troops in the field, and, also, my State of Louisiana needs these additional funds as well.

But I want to point something out that has not been discussed in the debate. The President called for 10 new provincial reconstruction teams for Baghdad. Upon arrival in Baghdad, General Petraeus has asked for 14, four additional PRTs. State and USAID cannot really adequately plan to put this into effect. Particularly, they are phase 3, where they get the personnel in position. So the much-needed money for the State Department is in this supplemental. And for those of us who are interested in seeing the political and economic side of our plan enacted and successful in Iraq, it greatly depends on getting this funding to the State Department.

So I urge our colleagues to support this supplemental package, particularly those of you who are interested in the economic and political side of this, because if we are going to push for reconciliation, it is clearly critical to have these State Department personnel on the ground providing that on-the-ground pressure to move toward reconciliation in Iraq.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I think now I can probably be much more generous than I ever would have been and am happy to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We went into Iraq on a bipartisan basis, two-thirds of the House and three-quarters of the Senate, and we need to leave on a bipartisan basis enabling the Iraqis to stand on their own. And what I feel in these two resolutions and legislation that we are passing is, it is still Democrats basically saying this is the way we are going to structure the debate. This is the way we are going to do it. Take it or leave it. So we end up with this bifurcated piece of legislation that, frankly, I don't think does justice to the process. And I want to be on record on that.

I also want to say to my colleague on the other side of the aisle you say, ''I predicted and I have been right 100 percent of the time,'' you know what? That is debatable. Frankly, it is very debatable. And when you talk about there are incidences here, and there will be incidences there, if that is how we are going to judge this war, then we might as well leave now. But why don't we judge it on economic, political, and military efforts, not on incidences? Why not judge it on the fact that in December we gave up on Anbar Province and now we are winning Anbar? And it is clearly one of the most important provinces. It is totally Sunni. It connects Syria to Baghdad.

This is the route to which insurgents have been coming from Syria. They follow the river, and now we have tribes all along the way, Sunni tribes, not Shia tribes, Sunni tribes that are saying, hey, who are you? What are you doing here? And they are calling a stop to it. And they are saying to us every time we meet with them ''Do not leave us. You came here unwelcomed, but now do not leave us until you help us stand on our own.''

And I fear, Mr. MURTHA, that what we are going to do if your predictions are right, and it is almost like you want to be right instead of want to be wrong, if your predictions are right, and we will leave too soon because of incidences, then we will have only ourselves to be shameful of, not that we went in there, but because we deserted them before we gave them a chance.

The political process, it is moving forward. Is it doing as well as I would like? Some have described it to me this way: It is like a sixth-grade dance. You had Sunnis, Shias, and Kurds, and they were all there, but nobody danced. And now they are starting to interact with each other. Now Sunnis and Shias and Kurds are saying to us collectively, Please give us more time to work out our differences. It is not Shias saying the Sunnis are doing this or the Sunnis saying the Shias are doing this. Collectively they are saying, give us more time.

I think, they are at a point where if we give them time, you will see, Mr. MURTHA, that your predictions will be wrong. But if you don't give them enough time, it is a self-fulfilling prophecy. Your predictions will be right because you didn't give them a chance.

Let me conclude by saying we attacked them; they didn't attack us. And I believe we have an absolute moral obligation to replace their army, to replace their police, to replace their border patrol. I think we have a moral obligation to give this political process a chance.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA).

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, let me say that the Iraqi Legislature is going on a 2-month vacation. A 2-month vacation they are taking. We have been there 4½ years. And the people that give us the report is not JACK MURTHA. The people that give us the report is the Joint Staff. And if you read with real glasses, you see what is happening in Iraq. You see incidents erupt. You see people getting killed. You see that nine people were killed just yesterday. You see that the IEDs are killing more people. More people were killed in the last 4 months than at any other time during the war.

We are trying to help you. We are trying to change the direction. We are trying to win it politically. We are trying to win this war. That is what we are trying to do. You can't win it if you don't look at it objectively. The gentleman is looking at it with rosy glasses instead of looking at it realistically. He is not looking at it objectively.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. MURTHA, they are not going to take 2 months off. They will probably take less time off than this Congress has taken.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), our minority whip.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. LEWIS for yielding.

All I can say, Mr. Speaker, is that it is about time that we got this job done. Three and a half months to respond to our troops and to their families is too long.

Frankly, I think if we had been interested in getting this job done, most of us could have taken out a yellow legal pad and written 30 or 60 or maybe even as much as 90 days ago what the House would finally vote on that would solve this impasse in supporting our troops.

While we have let this process drag on, the military has had to cancel noncritical contracts, defer home station unit training activities, defer any nonabsolutely critical orders for spare parts, defer maintenance, put off summer programs that have affected spouses and families while military personnel were assigned to Iraq, and that is unfortunate.

What is fortunate is that we have come up with a bill that funds the needs of the troops and sets benchmarks for the Iraqis. House Republicans have been saying since January this bill needs to include benchmarks for the Iraqis. I have been saying almost since that time those benchmarks need to have consequences. We have done that in this bill, and that is a good thing. We are requiring the Iraqis to step up and do their part of the job.

Equitable distribution of oil resources is something that needs to happen if this country is going to achieve stability. Establishing a High Electoral Commission and establishing a deadline for regional elections is something that we have been talking about since January that tonight we are going to say the Iraqis have to do or there are consequences. Militia disarmament is important here, as it is also important, as you deal with the military, not to undermine the military or change military leadership if they are doing the job that needs to be done in ending sectarian violence. Protecting minority political parties in Iraq is something that we are going to be monitoring. The Iraqis have to come up with the brigades that they need to be part of the operation that General Petraeus is leading. The President has to certify these items. All these are things that many in this House have been talking about for most of the 109 days this debate has been dragging on.

It is time to bring this debate to an end. It is time to support the troops. It is time to support their families and do the job that the Congress needs to do rather than trying to figure out the job that the commanders in the field need to do. They need to do what is necessary to be successful. This is a step in giving them the tools to do that and giving the Iraqi Government the incentive to be who they are supposed to be.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

The previous speaker just complained about the fact that this has taken 110 days to finish. If I am not mistaken, he was the majority party whip when his party controlled this Chamber last year, and it took 110 days before the Republican-controlled Congress could get a supplemental to the President. So I think it comes with considerable ill grace for the gentleman to be calling the kettle black.

Let me also suggest that if there has been any delay whatsoever associated with this process, it is due to two things: Number one, it is a little thing called democracy. You know what? We don't have a rubber-stamp Congress anymore. If we did have a rubber-stamp Congress, we could have finished this in 1 day. But that is not what our obligation is.

And, secondly, and even more fundamentally, any delay in the process was not caused by the Congress. We had this job done 3 weeks ago. The delay was caused by fact that the President blocked the funds going to the troops when he vetoed the bill. So I would suggest that the gentleman recognize where the true responsibility lies.

We have a right and an obligation to spell out what we think is in the national interest of this country. Pardon me if it takes a few days.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I think it is appropriate that the Republican whip respond to what would only be described as a so far do-nothing Congress in connection with helping the troops; so I yield him 30 seconds.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the 30 seconds.

And I would say in response to those questions, first of all, by definition the last Congress must not have been a rubber stamp, or it wouldn't have taken the time that you suggest this Congress sees as so important to do the job.

And what the last Congress was doing was, one, trying to get a bill the President would sign in circumstances that the Defense Department said was dramatically different than this; and, two, eliminating $14.5 billion of spending that we didn't want and the President didn't want. We didn't do that part of this job.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I intend to yield the remainder of my time to close debate to the Speaker.

Before I do that, and before the gentleman closes with his last speaker, let me simply thank the committee staff.

Let me thank the CBO staff, the legislative counsel staff, even the White House staff, who worked with us to fashion together this package.

Regardless of how Members feel about it, it took a tremendous amount of work by people whose names never get in the papers, whose pictures never get in the papers, but who do their darnedest to see to it that the will of this House is carried out with as much clarity as possible. I appreciate their work. I appreciate their dedication to this institution and this country.

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

□ 1800

Mr. LEWIS OF California. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of our time to the Republican leader, Mr. JOHN BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. Let me thank my colleague for yielding and say, thank goodness that we're finally here.

Mr. Speaker, over 100 days trying to come to an agreement on how to do the right thing for our men and women in the military fighting for our freedom and our safety and our security right here at home. I ask myself, why? What have we done over the last 100-plus days, and why has it taken this long? And there is one image that keeps coming back to me, and it's from my friend, the chairman of the committee, and it is his favorite saying: There are a lot of Members who have been posing for holy pictures over the last 100-plus days. The gentleman knows exactly what I'm talking about.

Put yourself in the shoes of our men and women fighting in Iraq, fighting in Afghanistan and elsewhere around the world. And think about the message that we have sent them over the last 100-plus days. We sent them there to do a job. We sent them there on a mission. And yet, for the last three and a half months we had a debate going on here that has undermined their efforts, lowered their morale and clearly sent the wrong message to our allies and to our enemies. But thank goodness that we're finally here.

We have no artificial deadlines. We have no surrender dates. We have no shackles on the generals and our troops on the ground. We are going to give our generals and our troops what they need to win in Iraq. And winning in Iraq is important for our country. I don't believe that there is a Member in this Chamber who doesn't understand that winning in Iraq is important to our country. It has been difficult; mistakes have been made. But think about why we went to Iraq. We went to Iraq to get rid of a brutal dictator who was a threat to his own population and to all of his neighbors. We succeeded.

We went to Iraq to eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Of course they were shipped somewhere else. But we know that they were used against their own Iraqi people. But they are not there. We went there to help install a government to build a basic democracy in a part of the world that has never known it. We are in the midst of it, and we are succeeding.

It is al Qaeda, the sworn enemy of the United States, who wants to kill us, who made Iraq the central front in their war with us. If we don't take on al Qaeda in Iraq and defeat them, where will we draw the line? Will we draw the line when they go into Saudi Arabia? Will we draw the line when they try to decimate Israel? Or are we going to wait and draw the line when we are fighting the terrorists here in America?

Think once again about those young men and women in our military out there doing their duty for us. We, the Congress of the United States, authorized the President to go to Iraq and to do what I've just outlined. We sent them there. And this last 100 days, we've questioned whether in fact we really should have done it. I think it is far too late. They are there. They are on the ground. They deserve our support. And, finally, tonight they are going to get the resources they need to try to win the battle in Iraq.

Now let me just say something about the rest of this bill, the second part of this bill that has some $20 billion worth of additional spending, probably some $8 or $9 billion of nonmilitary, nonveteran spending that does not belong in this bill. It may be well-meaning. It may be well-intentioned, but it doesn't deserve to be put on the backs of our men and women in the military serving our country. It deserves to be done in a regular order.

When it comes to that part of the bill, I am going to have to vote ''no.'' To load this bill up with not only all the additional spending, but we've got a half a dozen pension issues. We've got a minimum wage issue. We've got a whole host of other issues that don't deserve to be put on the backs of our men and women in the military. It is a sneaky way to do business. I wish it was not in there. And on that portion of the bill, I will vote ''no'' tonight.

But I am glad that we're here. I know that there are differences in this Chamber, Members on both sides of the aisle who feel differently about our mission in Iraq and our chances of success there. I know when I came here and every 2 years since I've been here, on the opening day, we all stand here; we raise our right hands and swear to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States. There are a lot of my colleagues that have heard me make the statement that I didn't come here to be a Congressman. I came here to do something. And I think at the top of our list is providing for the safety and security of the American people. That's at the top of our list. After 3,000 of our fellow citizens died at the hands of these terrorists, when are we going to stand up and take them on? When are we going to defeat them?

Ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you, if we don't do it now, and if we don't have the courage to defeat this enemy, we will long, long regret it. So, thank you for the commitment to get the job done today.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of our time to the distinguished Speaker.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for yielding, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Thank you, Mr. OBEY, for your brilliance in bringing the legislation to the floor that we have today so we can express ourselves on the direction of this war, and at the same time, we have the opportunity to meet the emergency needs of the people of America, the Hurricane Katrina survivors, our farmers suffering from natural disasters, children without health insurance, our veterans. Thank you for the strong commitment you and Mr. MURTHA and others have made to military health, to veterans health and to BRAC. After 10 years of indifference, we are raising the minimum wage for millions of our hardest-working Americans. And with the passage of the provisions in the first piece of this bill, the first amendment, we strengthen our country and address the health and well-being of millions of Americans who have been ignored again for too long. The new direction of Congress is keeping its promise to them.

Mr. Speaker, we have two amendments before us, and I just spoke about one of them. The other resolution, the other amendment about the war, the President's request plus the Warner resolution, is really an inkblot. We are all familiar with the Rorschach test; you look at it and you see what you see. Some will see one thing; some will see others. Some will see an opportunity, for the first time, for the Republicans to say that accountability is needed on the part of the President of the United States and on the part of the government of Iraq. And so there are these benchmarks. But these benchmarks by no means meet the obligation that we have to our men and women in uniform if they can be as easily waived as they can be in this resolution.

The resolution that the Republicans put forth, I am really glad that they finally admitted that there is a need for accountability. But what they haven't done is met that need with something appropriate. This is like a fig leaf. This is a token. This is a small step forward. Instead, we should have a giant step forward into a new direction. So when I look at this inkblot, I see something that does not have adequate guidelines and timetables; something that does not have adequate consequences; and something that does not have my support. Democrats are proposing something much better.

Instead of a missed opportunity, we had hoped that the President would have accepted our proposals, which we sent to him over and over again, over and over again, meeting his request, and even doing more for our troops, for our veterans, and for strengthening our

military in ways beyond the President's request.

We now have our troops engaged in a civil war. There are reports that the Department of Defense has declared what is happening in Iraq to be a civil war. The American people do not think that it is necessary for us to be refereeing a civil war in Iraq. They want our focus to be on fighting terrorism, retraining the Iraqis, protecting our diplomats and our forces there, and that is exactly what Democrats have proposed. Instead, we have a situation where, in refereeing and engaging in combat in the civil war in Iraq, as the President has us doing there, we have lost thousands of Americans. The number is hard to measure, but everyone agrees, easily over 100,000 Iraqis. The cost to our reputation and our military readiness is incalculable, but it is huge.

We think there should be a new direction. We think what we should be talking about here today is a different vision for stability in the Middle East and how our role in Iraq contributes to that. The generals, including General Odierno, recently stated that any strategy for success in Iraq must begin with the redeployment of our troops out of Iraq. That is a general, a retired general, and his voice is echoed by other generals as well. That, again, is what we are proposing, a change of mission, a redeployment for a different purpose, fighting terrorism, which is the threat to our national security.

The focus on Afghanistan must be reemphasized as that situation becomes more tenuous.

If we went down the path that General Odierno suggests and which Democrats have proposed over and over again, we would have a drastically reduced need for American troops in Iraq. Our troops have performed their duties excellently, excellently. Every opportunity we get, we must honor them for their patriotism, their courage and the sacrifices they and their families are willing to make. Time and again, we do this. And as we go into Memorial Day Weekend, we do it again. And we convey our condolences to those who have lost a family member in Iraq, in Afghanistan or any of the other wars we have been engaged in.

And we have honored our veterans not just with words but with actions. In the last couple of weeks, under the leadership of Chairman IKE SKELTON, Democrats put forth our Department of Defense Authorization bill. And in that bill, it was dedicated to troop readiness, with training and equipping our troops so that we don't send them into harm's way at a disadvantage.

Mr. SKELTON's bill also calls for a 3.5 percent raise in military pay and a $40 survivor benefit to survivors of those who were lost in battle. Do you know what the President said about that in his statement of administrative policy? That that increase was unnecessary.

While yesterday, we had representatives of the veterans' organizations, especially the survivors, telling us that a $40 increase doesn't nearly go far enough to be commensurate with the sacrifice. We could never match the sacrifice, but we should at least make a respectable attempt at it. And for the White House to say a $40-per-month increase for survivors of those who gave their life in battle is unnecessary, unnecessary to whom? So if you want to talk about supporting the troops, how about supporting the troops, our veterans and their families?

Around the same time, Chairman SPRATT brought to the floor the Democratic budget. This budget has a $6.7 billion increase for our veterans; $6.7 billion more than the previous budget; historic in its increase, making veterans a priority, an investment in those who sacrifice so much for us, an investment in honoring our commitment to our veterans. And just this week, Chairman CHET EDWARDS of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs put forth the largest increase in the VA in the history of the Veterans' Administration, 77 years. This is to make up for some promises not kept, but it is also to say, in our spending priorities, even within the context of PAYGO, no new deficit spending, no increases in the deficit; we put veterans at the top of the list and our military at the top of our list.

This isn't about whether we support our troops. Of course, we support our troops. We all demonstrated that over and over again.

□ 1815

But it is about opposing this war.

This is not the end of the debate. We have to be here to bring this bill to the floor so we can go forward. But this debate will go on. There will be legislation on the floor in the next several months to change the mission once again from combat to fighting terrorism, training and diplomatic and force protection. Again, that would require a greatly reduced U.S. force in Iraq, and coalition force as well.

We will have legislation to repeal the President's authority for the war in Iraq, to repeal the authority that the President has for the war in Iraq. We will have that vote.

We will have votes on Mr. MURTHA's defense appropriations bills: one of them the regular order defense appropriation bill; another one, the supplemental that has been requested by the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today sad that the opportunity we have has been missed. There is a recognition that we need accountability, because the American people are demanding it. At least 70 percent of the American people say we have to have accountability. So instead of putting accountability into the bill, we make a gesture at it. We could have taken a giant step in a new direction. Instead, we are taking a baby step. But, as I said, this is not the end of the debate.

As we think about all of this, I would like to recall the words of a philosopher. Hannah Arendt once observed that nations are driven by the endless flywheel of violence, believing that one last, one final gesture will bring peace. But each time they sow the seeds for more violence.

That is what President Bush is doing in Iraq. That has been the deeply flawed policy of President Bush.

Again, Democrats are proposing a new direction. I urge my colleagues as we go forward, however you see the inkblot, however you decide your vote, to join in listening to the American people in the coming days, weeks and months, and bring this war to an end.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have never supported the war in Iraq. From the very outset of the conflict, I have stood as an ardent opponent of the war, and voted against the War Resolution, House Joint Resolution 114, which "authorized the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq," when it came before the House of Representatives on October 8, 2002. I have argued from the beginning of this conflict that the President intentionally misled the American public by supplying them with spurious grounds for going to war.

I cannot, in good conscience, return to my district over the Memorial Day recess having cast a vote to continue funding, and henceforth, provide financial support for the continuation of this horrible war. Moreover, the bill's lack of a timetable for troop withdrawal is not acceptable. This is a war without any end in sight, without any sort of deadlines or oversight, and the administration will continue to throw away billions and billions of dollars in this conflict if we cannot pass a bill with timelines or restrictions.

Clearly, the November midterm elections demonstrated that the majority of the American public is bitterly opposed to the war in Iraq. Just today in fact, a New York Times/CBS poll showed that "over 61 percent of Americans say that the United States should have stayed out of Iraq, while over 75 percent say that things [in Iraq] are going badly" (New York Times, May 24, 2007). I stand with the American people today, and although I wholeheartedly support our troops, I cannot support a bill to continue funding a terrible war while the White House refuses to accede to readiness standards or any other measures that restrict their oil war in Iraq.

It is estimated that we have already spent over a trillion dollars of taxpayer money in Iraq. This is funding which we could be using for social services for our own citizens. Indeed, important items like education, prescription drugs, health care and homeland security goes underfunded while a disastrous war, unwillingly being paid for by U.S. taxpayers, wages on.

And yet the administration continues to request blank checks to be used at their discretion. A perfect example of this is the money sent over there in the period, between May 2003 and June 2004, when our military was carrying huge, wrapped stacks of $100 bills over to Iraq—$12 billion total—in cash. This money was sent over there without oversight, without any sort of accountability, and many are now worried that the same insurgent groups that are battling against our troops may have bought their weapons with this money. And the argument put forward by the

Bush administration for sending money over in this way was that Iraq was without a functioning banking system. This utterly ludicrous reasoning is nearly as preposterous as their lies and poor reasons for going to war in the first place, like scaring the American people into believing that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction, which, to this day, have not been discovered.

President Bush has asked for a blank check and the American people have stamped his account ''insufficient funds.''

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, voting ''no'' today will not bring home the troops during the next four months. The President is determined that the troops remain during this period. The danger is that cutting the funds could leave our troops in Iraq without the necessary equipment, including equipment vital for their safety. It is so difficult to watch the deaths of so many brave American soldiers. Until we can force the President to bring them home, we must give them the equipment they need to keep them safe.

So de-funding this supplemental will not shorten the war but could endanger the safety of our men and women in uniform. This is the issue confronting those of us, like myself, who actively opposed going to war in the first place 4 years ago, and who have voted time and again since then to press the White House and the Iraqi government to achieve a number of key benchmarks so our troops can come home. The Iraqi government has to finally step up and make some difficult political decisions and end the sectarian violence that is tearing their country apart.

The benchmarks contained in this bill are important, but they would be much more effective if they were backed up by a realistic timetable for the redeployment of our troops if the benchmarks are not met. The House and Senate approved just such a bill last month, but the President vetoed it and there were not enough votes in either the House or the Senate to override the President. Everyone should understand that it was not for lack of Democratic votes that we were unable to force the President to change direction on Iraq. The problem is that it takes a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate to override a Presidential veto and only a handful of Republicans were willing to vote with us.

This bill contains funds to provide our troops with body armor, vehicles designed to withstand improvised explosive devices, countermeasures to roadside bombs and mines, and medical care to treat their injuries. Again, voting no on the bill today won't force the President to withdraw our troops from Iraq; it just means our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan won't get the resources they need to protect themselves. Voting no would also cut off funding needed to sustain our military and political efforts in Afghanistan. This is an area that many of us feel deserves more attention and resources, not less.

It is critical that today's vote is not the end of this debate. The funds provided for Iraq in this bill run only through September. In the weeks ahead, there will be other opportunities for Congress to change the direction of this war, to hold the Iraqi government and President Bush accountable, and bring our troops home. The legislation we need to debate and pass is one that essentially deauthorizes our current military involvement in Iraq and provide a responsible timeline for the orderly redeployment of our forces. I regret that this is not the bill before us today, but we will have this debate in September. At that time, I hope that more of our Republican colleagues will join us in voting to change the President's policy on Iraq.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for this supplemental appropriations bill today, but like many Americans who want to see an end to the war in Iraq, I am not happy about it.

In fact, I am deeply frustrated and saddened by the prospect, but I also am compelled by my conscience to this vote.

On Monday, Memorial Day ceremonies throughout Colorado and across the country will honor the men and women in uniform who have paid the full measure of devotion to duty in all of America's wars.

But as long as the war in Iraq goes on, every day will be Memorial Day.

Already, more than 3,400 of our servicemen and servicewomen have died in Iraq, and more will die before we withdraw our troops. Just last Friday, for example, 33–year old SFC Scott Brown of Windsor, Colorado, and 27–year old SGT Ryan Baum of Aurora, Colorado, were among them.

A friend of Ryan's family told reporters, ''Ryan never wanted to be known as a hero, he just did his job.'' In fact, he did his job—and he is a hero.

This is not a heroic day in Congress, but as his comrades are faithful to their responsibilities, we must be faithful to ours.

And one of those responsibilities—even for those of us who have opposed this war—is to support those brave comrades as they continue to do what the President has ordered them to do.

And now, today, all of us in the Congress face a dilemma that I foresaw 4 years ago—when President Bush first sent our forces into Iraq: having to choose either to take the guns out of the hands of our soldiers in the field or to let the President move forward with a misguided and reckless policy.

Cutting off funds for supplies and equipment for our troops is one way, of course, to bring this war to an end, and I understand why many Americans believe Congress should do so. But the more responsible way to end this war, in my opinion, is to change our policy, and to avoid making an already bad situation worse.

I opposed the Bush administration's decision to launch a pre-emptive war in Iraq because I believed it would be a diversion from our larger post 9–11 strategic objectives and I was not convinced that the President had an adequate plan and enough international support to secure and stabilize Iraq after overthrowing its regime.

I said at the time that getting into this war would be far easier than getting out. I wrote in March, 2003 that ''success in Iraq is not just about eliminating Saddam Hussein. . . . Success in Iraq also means managing the ensuing social chaos, keeping a lid on the Middle East powder keg, thwarting terrorist attacks at home, and occupying and rebuilding Iraq—and doing all of this when our own economy is faltering, energy prices are rising and domestic priorities like health care and education are crying out for attention.''

So, I offered my own resolution to slow the rush to war in 2003 and argued for a program of coercive inspections that would have uncovered the truth about weapons of mass destruction before shedding American blood.

When that was rejected, I voted against authorizing the President to send our forces into Iraq—and today, more than ever, I am convinced that my vote against the war was the right vote.

Congress, nevertheless, voted to give the President the authority to go to war, and he has used that authority, to disastrous effect.

I have worked to extricate us from the ongoing disaster. I was among the first in Congress to call for an exit strategy from Iraq. I have introduced legislation, cosponsored legislation, spoken out with my colleagues, published articles, traveled to Iraq to better understand the challenges we face, and asked tough questions of our military leaders during Armed Services Committee hearings. And I continue—every day—to pressure this administration in every way I can.

I firmly believe that our challenge is to withdraw from Iraq rapidly—but responsibly. For me, the debate today should be about how to carry out a responsible withdrawal. And that is the point on which I find myself disagreeing with many whose passion to end this war I respect.

They argue that the best way to get out is to vote today to cut off funding for our men and women in uniform, and in harm's way. I respectfully disagree, because that would sacrifice a responsible exit in favor of a rapid one—and in good conscience, I cannot support that anymore than I could support the reckless way we were led into this war in the first place.

I think responsibility demands that we provide the funding necessary to keep the many thousands of brave Americans now in service in Iraq supplied. With our troops stretched thin, forced to perform longer tours of duty and short of equipment and supplies, funding for the immediate needs of these men and women in uniform cannot be held hostage to disagreements about the folly of Bush administration policies.

Make no mistake—I have no doubt that the President's policies have brought our country to the brink of a national security crisis. I am angry that the President still refuses to accept a supplemental funding proposal for Iraq and Afghanistan that provides real accountability measures for ending the Iraq war. I voted to force him to adopt a different course, and when he vetoed that legislation, I voted to override that shortsighted and stubborn exercise of Presidential power. Unfortunately, and primarily because of the misguided loyalty of members of the President's party, that override effort failed, which is why we are considering the legislation now before us.

I did not choose the wording of the bill that we are considering today. It is not the bill that I would have written. But it will provide the essential funding to support and protect America's sons and daughters who are in Iraq right now doing everything we have asked of them and putting their lives on the line every day.

But another part is to bring pressure to bear on this administration to end this war because I don't want any more young dedicated Americans to lose their lives in this war. I want to bring them home.

So far, that pressure has not been enough, as was shown by the President's veto of a bill that fully funded our troops, held the Iraqi government accountable, and demanded that the

President change course and bring the war in Iraq to a responsible end. It is abundantly clear that he is not prepared to adopt a better course—and as long as we lack a sufficient majority to override his veto, we Democrats can't force him to do so without Republican support.

But I will persist, because I think it is up to those of us who opposed this war in the first place to show the way forward.

That is why, after the Memorial Day recess I will introduce legislation that implements the recommendations of the Iraq Study Group and provides a foundation for the phased withdrawal of American troops out of Iraq beginning in March of next year. So far over 40 Members of Congress—both Democrats and Republicans—have agreed to cosponsor this legislation.

I am hopeful that this bipartisan effort will lead to more such efforts. Republicans and Democrats alike believe that this fall is key to the future of U.S. military involvement in Iraq. By then, another funding package will be up for a vote, General Petraeus will be reporting back on the progress of the ''surge,'' and we will have other indications of progress on benchmarks based on reports that the administration will be forced to produce as part of this supplemental funding bill.

I commit to continuing to do what I can every day to bring this war to an end. Today, I believe the responsible thing to do is to provide needed funds for our men and women in uniform with this bill, which also includes benchmarks for the Iraqi government—an indispensable step toward having Iraqis begin to take responsibility for their own country's future.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the first amendment before us, and in strong opposition to the second.

It is unfortunate that we have come to this point today. This House has already passed two supplemental war funding bills that would set in motion the change of course in Iraq that the American people have demanded of us. The first was vetoed by the President; the second failed in the Senate. Last week, Democratic leaders met with the President and offered to drop all domestic items in the supplemental if the administration would accept meaningful benchmarks and timelines for ending our involvement in that civil war. He refused.

We are now left with the Senate-passed plan, which gives the President the funds he requested, accompanied by a much weaker set of benchmarks than those passed by the House. Some have cited the inclusion of these benchmarks as a step toward ending 6 years of Congressional blank checks for the President's war. While these benchmarks may be a step in the right direction, they are too small of a step. I will vote against the second amendment we are considering today.

However, I will support amendment No. 1 to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2206. This measure will provide emergency funding to address critical needs here at home. It includes additional funding for the State Children's Health Insurance Program to prevent many thousands of poor children and some of their parents from losing health coverage, as well as increased spending for Gulf Coast hurricane recovery. It also provides more funding for our veterans' health needs, with additional funding set aside specifically to address traumatic brain injury, one of the most common and devastating injuries our soldiers are suffering in Iraq. The amendment also codifies the raise in the minimum wage that the House originally passed during the First 100 Hours of the 110th Congress. The value of the minimum wage is at its lowest level in more than 30 years, and raising it will provide much-needed help to many of America's financially-strapped working families.

I find it unconscionable that the President and some Congressional Republicans have derided these provisions as ''pork.'' Each of these issues is an emergency in its own right and rises to the level of inclusion in this emergency spending bill. I am proud to support them.

In September, as these funds expire, the Congress will once again have to decide what course of action to take on this war. The rule we passed for consideration of this bill requires that before we vote on another supplemental bill in the fall, we must vote on whether the funds appropriated therein be limited to the safe redeployment of our troops on a responsible timetable. It is my hope that when these votes occur in September, many more of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will have come to their senses and realized that the civil war in Iraq cannot be ended by further American military involvement. I am confident that if the American people continue to voice their strong opposition to the President's failed policy in Iraq, enough Republicans will join with us to override future vetoes and end this misbegotten war.

Mr. HALL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I oppose the war in Iraq and I have always said that I would vote for additional war funding only if the bill contained a firm, responsible timeline to redeploy U.S. troops out of Iraq. On those grounds, and in accordance with the overwhelming sentiment I have heard from the people in my district, I could not in good conscience vote for the funding bill brought before the House this evening.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, today I voted against the 2007 Supplemental War Funding Bill. I opposed the bill not for what it contained—but for what it lacked. The bill lacked strong accountability measures for the Iraqi government and omitted readiness standards to ensure that deployed troops are fully prepared and equipped for duty. While this bill represents an important step forward from where we were before the election, it does not go far enough. In the last election, the American public made clear that they wanted a change of direction in this war. This is not change enough.

On May 1, 2003, the day the President declared an end of hostilities in Iraq and Afghanistan, there were 142,000 American soldiers in Iraq. Today there are 155,000. On that day there had been 138 American casualties and 542 wounded in Iraq. Today the number of casualties is 3,476 and the number of wounded is 25,225. The Iraqi people have also suffered. The estimated number of Iraqi civilians killed by violence since May 2003 is between 53,000 and 63,000. The bill voted on today does little to reverse this course.

The Congress sent the President a bill that would have begun the process of changing worsening conditions in this war by holding the Iraqis accountable for taking the steps necessary to achieve political reconciliation and greater stability. The bill also provided additional funding to go after Osama bin Laden, the Taliban and al Qaeda. By vetoing that bill, the President missed an opportunity to change direction in Iraq and complete the job in Afghanistan.

By vetoing that bill, the President said ''no'' to ensuring that our troops had the training and equipment they need. By vetoing that bill he said ''no'' to ensuring that we hold the Iraqi Government accountable to the benchmarks which the Bush administration and the Iraqi Government have said are absolutely necessary to achieve political stability in Iraq.

We voted to give our troops every penny the President asked for and more. We also insisted on accountability to protect our troops. The President wanted the money without adequate accountability. Our troops deserve better and so do the American people.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I have and will always support our troops.

I have grieved with their families when they have fallen in battle. I have visited them in the hospitals and watched as they recover from some of the most devastating injuries any human could endure. As a member of the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs Appropriations Subcommittee, I joined my colleagues earlier this week in passing the largest increase in veterans' health care funding in 77 years. I want our soldiers and marines in Iraq and Afghanistan to never doubt that their country values their sacrifices and will always be there for them and their families, whether in battle or when they come home.

This bill, however, does not honor nor protect our troops. Without accountability and a clear change in policy, this bill simply becomes another blank check for President Bush to continue waging this war without regard to reality or the demands of the American people. The Congress has an obligation to provide our troops with the funding they need to succeed, but it is under no obligation to support a policy that leaves our troops trapped in the cross fire of a civil war.

This Administration's disregard for the reality in Iraq, for what a clear majority of Americans now demand, and what is in the best interest of our long-term national security has gone on for too long. This is a vote to make clear that the Congress will not sit idly by as more American soldiers and marines are sucked into the quagmire of Iraq. It is long since past time to begin bringing our troops home. American blood cannot be a substitute for Iraqi political will.

The Administration's mishandling of the war in Iraq has brought us to this point, and the Administration's determination to save face at all costs has again denied our troops a policy that takes full measure of the sacrifices they have made.

I cast this vote with a heavy heart. The White House has been playing a reckless game of ''chicken'' when it comes to our troops, but neither the Congress nor the White House will ever bear the true burden. Our troops and their families shoulder the true grief and pain of suffering.

The Administration has been served notice. It's my hope that this is only the beginning of Congressional efforts to force the Administration to face reality.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this bill. We cannot provide a blank check to this President regarding our involvement in Iraq.

I've heard a lot of talk about September—that it will be clear by September whether or not the ''surge'' is working. I've heard these comments even as this week the press has reported that another, little publicized ''surge'' is already underway—one that when completed will result in some 200,000 American troops being on the ground in Iraq before the year is out. We know now the ''surge'' is not working.

I cannot vote to provide this President with more money to send more troops to try to quell Iraq's civil war. I remind my colleagues that in less than a month's time, Iraq's parliament is going to adjourn for most of the summer, taking a two month vacation while American kids are left to dodge sniper fire and IEDs. Where are the Iraqi security forces? What happened to ''As they stand up, we'll stand down?''

This month, the Defense Department reported a total of 337,000 Iraqi police and soldiers had been trained and equipped. They now outnumber our troops by two to one. Yet the administration has repeatedly refused to give the House Armed Services Committee information on the training program for Iraqi security forces and how their unit readiness is assessed. I suspect Secretary Gates is holding back those answers because he knows we're going to ask what we have bought with the money we have spent on Iraq's security forces—more than $15 billion. But I think most of us know what that $15 billion has bought us: an Iraqi security force that is corrupt, sectarian, infiltrated by insurgents, and hopelessly ineffective.

We can't keep ratifying a failed policy; that's not what the American people expect or need from us. I urge my colleagues to oppose the resolution.

Mr. KAGEN. Mr. Speaker, as your Congressman, I'd like to share with you the difficult reality our Nation faces in the religious civil war in Iraq. The truth is things are bad in Iraq and getting worse—with no end in sight.

After 4 years of conflict, with more than 3,400 courageous American soldiers dead—and counting—with more than 650,000 civilians killed, and after spending billions and billions of our hard-earned tax dollars on private no-bid contractors, the Iraqi government is still not standing up to help themselves.

I was shocked to learn that ⅓ of the elected Iraqi government does not even live in Iraq—they live in London, England—even as our own children are being killed in their centuries-old religious civil war. And their parliament, well, in the middle of a war—they're about to take a 2-month vacation—even as our children continue to make the ultimate sacrifice.

Unfortunately, today's vote cannot, and will not, end this war, because we do not have enough democratic votes to overcome the president's veto. And make no mistake—Iraq is President Bush's war—and he is the only one, today, who can stop it.

The current commander of our forces in Iraq told Congress the civil war in Iraq cannot be won militarily—it can only end with a political solution, not a military one.

I have been working hard to find a way home for our troops, and I have supported every effort to improve the safety and readiness of our soldiers, to guarantee they receive expert medical care when they come home, to increase their pay, and to deploy our forces away from Iraq—and back after al Qaeda. But, the President vetoed, or threatened to veto, all of our attempts to support our troops. In my opinion, the President is unable to see and hear the realities on the ground in Iraq. Plainly put, Congress cannot follow a President with poor judgement—period. Enough is enough.

I have been listening to many Wisconsin veterans at the American Legion, the veterans of foreign wars, and to parents and grandparents of fallen soldiers. Military veterans from Appleton to Green Bay, from Ashwaubenon to Pulaski, and from Waupaca, Clintonville, Shawano and Marinette have shared their feelings with me.

Please, just for a moment, listen to their heartfelt thoughts:

''We need to get our boys home.''

''We went in with not enough troops.''

''It is just like Vietnam.''

''This war can never be won—we don't belong there.''

''We all back our troops—but not this dumb policy.''

''Our President has a complete disregard for humanity.''

''We need a President who really believes in diplomacy.''

''The President will not listen to ordinary people, and he does not understand when he is wrong.''

Today, I voted to support our troops by protecting them from a President who cannot understand reality. I support our troops, but not this failed policy.

Finally, allow me to share with you the pain of a grandmother whose grandson perished in Iraq: ''Oh, Steve. It is so hard to talk about. He was such a bright young man. He wanted a college education and was going to use the money he was being paid to go to school.

Where is this war getting us? We got Saddam. Let's bring our military home.

I have another grandson ready to go over to Iraq. Let the higher-ups send their kids to Iraq. I don't want to see it happen to anyone else. Enough is enough.''

And remember this: The vote today was not about ending the Iraqi civil war. it was about supporting our troops by protecting them from a President who cannot understand reality. Congress cannot continue to give a loaded gun to a President with poor judgement. I will always support our troops, but not this failed policy. I believe there is a better way to do things in America. By working together, we will find it as we build a better and more secure nation for all of us.

Thank you for listening, and God Bless America.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering funding legislation for the war in Iraq which unfortunately does not include the timelines for bringing the troops home that I and many of my colleagues have supported previously. While I strongly believe that we must provide the troops with the resources that they need to do their jobs, I cannot support an amendment that would leave them in Iraq indefinitely.

The intent of the benchmarks included in this amendment seems to be to send an important signal to the Iraqi government that it must make progress on the political, economic, and security fronts. I know that we all want to see that happen, but it is up to those of us in Congress who are committed to ending this war to ensure that the administration and the Iraqi government realize that we, and the American people, will not accept any more blank checks or false promises.

I do intend to support the amendment that will be offered to provide more than $20 billion for several key domestic items that have been part of the Democratic Majority's agenda. This amendment includes $1.8 billion for veterans' health care as well as funding for military health care, children's health care, and Hurricane Katrina recovery efforts. I am very pleased that this amendment includes the minimum wage increase that millions of hard-working Americans have been waiting on for a decade. I also want to commend Chairman OBEY and the Appropriations Committee for including $50 million for Ground Zero workers and responders who risked their lives and are now suffering devastating health effects because of their brave service following the 9/11 terrorist attacks. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment so that we will provide long overdue relief to those Americans who need it.

I am pleased to note that the rule, which I supported, that provided for consideration of these amendments ensures that before any further supplemental appropriations bills to fund the war can be considered, a vote must occur on legislation to redeploy U.S. troops from Iraq.

I am disappointed that the bill that will be sent to the President does not set out a clear path to end the war in Iraq. However, I and my colleagues who agree on this issue will continue to work for what the American people overwhelmingly voted for in November: a new direction, both in Iraq and at home.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today we are asked to vote for a fourth time in 2 months on legislation to provide funding for the ongoing military mission in Iraq.

The tally of this vote will reflect the dilemma facing this Congress as well as the American people. We are torn by two deeply held sentiments: on the one hand, we support our troops and want to make sure they are protected and supported in the field of battle; on the other hand, we are frustrated by a failed war policy and a President too stubborn to change course.

I voted against giving the President the authority to wage war in Iraq. I have introduced legislation to place a termination date on that authorization and to require the President to formulate and execute an exit strategy. But I have consistently voted for bills to fund the war effort because that funding is essential to our troops in the field. Over the last 2 months alone, I have voted three times for funding for the troops in different versions of a supplemental appropriations bill. But I will not vote yes today.

In addition to funding troop needs, the previous versions of the bill—despite differences among them and the compromises they contained—would have made substantial progress toward bringing this war to an end. The legislation before us today takes some modest steps forward by including benchmarks for progress for the first time and requiring the administration to report on whether its strategy is achieving them. Unfortunately, however, it does not advance us nearly far enough toward ending this war and putting Iraqis in charge of their own governance and defense.

The progress the bill does make has been the result of the pressure brought to bear by

the prior supplemental votes. I will be voting against this bill as a way of helping maintain and increase that pressure.

Let no one mistake the significance of the vote we take today. This fourth vote is not primarily about material support for the troops—every Member of this body supports our troops. This vote is fundamentally about the future of our policy in Iraq.

Even if this bill were to fail today, the result would not be a cut-off of funding for the troops. The result would be to force the administration to give ground it should have given long ago, and that, sooner or later, I believe it will be forced to give by this Congress.

There is nothing about our military strategy that can solve what are fundamentally political and sectarian conflicts among Iraqis. Military and intelligence leaders have consistently declared that the solution in Iraq will be political and diplomatic in nature, not military. We have increasingly asked the military to work toward goals that military force cannot achieve: political agreements between intransigent Iraqi leaders, equitable sharing of power and resources, and an end to sectarian-based civil war. In the meantime, our presence has become a provocation for insurgency and a magnet for international terrorism.

We have, in short, left our troops in an impossible situation. I am not willing to vote to fund their operations without at the same time compelling a change in policy that will bring them home.

The struggle to change the U.S. course in Iraq is not over. The American people are speaking loudly and clearly. Our efforts over the last 2 months have moved the debate in the right direction, and we will continue exerting pressure on the administration to alter its course in the days and weeks to come as we consider other legislation related to the war. In fact, it should not escape notice that we also passed today a resolution requiring consideration of legislation in September that would require an end to the occupation of Iraq.

Our goal in considering the President's supplemental appropriations request was to confront the President over his failed policy and to force a change in course. Even as this supplemental legislation likely passes into law, we can be confident that we have taken important steps toward this goal. We have demonstrated to the administration that it can no longer proceed with its failed policy unaccountably. While many in the House and the other body, where the power of filibuster can be used to obstruct progress, have resisted efforts to craft a more effective Iraq policy, the President and his allies in Congress have been put on notice that the tide is turning.

I regret that this bill will not immediately bring the change to our Iraq policy that we so desperately need. But it does represent one more turn of the screw. The President should recognize that a growing number of Members of this Congress, and a clear majority of the American people, will continue boring deeper toward the heart of his failed policy. And we will not stop pressing until our troops begin to come home.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today is a sad day.

Decades ago, I ran for Congress because I opposed the War in Vietnam. After arriving in Washington, I carried out the will of my constituents, repeatedly voting to stop funding the death of American troops and Vietnamese civilians.

More than 4 years ago, I voted against the original resolution authorizing the President to take unprecedented preemptive military action against Iraq. In the years since, I have consistently opposed the President at every turn, always voting to deny him the funding he requested to continue his failed War in Iraq.

Last November, the American people delivered a loud and clear message to their representatives in Washington. In electing a Democratic House and Senate, the public demanded a new direction in Iraq.

Today, however, we're staying the course.

The supplemental before us includes no deadlines for troop withdrawal and no enforceable benchmarks for holding President Bush accountable.

In other words, there is no way I—or the overwhelming majority of my constituents—would ever support it.

We can't go on like this, killing our troops and Iraqi civilians—and wasting tens of billions of dollars that would be better spent on vital domestic priorities like education and health care.

You know who supports this bill? President Bush and Republicans in Congress who refuse to acknowledge either the Shiite-Sunni civil war or our lack of progress in Iraq.

I strongly urge my colleagues to remember who sent them to Washington. It wasn't President Bush; it was America's voters. They've made their opposition to this war clear. It's time for Congress to do the same.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant opposition to the supplemental spending measure before us. Though I originally voted against giving the President authority to invade Iraq in October 2002, I supported every supplemental appropriations bill since then because I believed that, irrespective of how we might feel about our operations in Iraq, we must stand together in support of our troops in the field. Those spending bills provided much-needed body armor, up-armored Humvees and IED jammers and helped our men and women and uniform as they undertook challenging and often unconventional missions.

However, in the last 4 years, the situation on the ground in Iraq has changed, and we must adapt our strategy accordingly. We can no longer allow our military to referee what has become a civil war. The underlying causes of violence are now primarily sectarian in nature and can only be resolved by the Iraqis—a conclusion that nearly all foreign security experts accept. Consequently, we need a new approach that will support the Iraqi political process to end sectarian divisions in Iraq, help rebuild the economy and infrastructure, and promote maximum diplomatic efforts to bring an end to the violence. We can meet these goals by redeploying our troops out of Iraq—allowing a limited U.S. military presence solely for training Iraqi Security Forces, protecting our citizens and interests and hunting down al Qaeda and combating terrorism.

Earlier this year, the Democratic-led Congress passed a supplemental spending bill that would have demanded accountability of the Bush Administration and set the groundwork for bringing our troops home. Despite Americans' strong dissatisfaction with his handling of the war, President Bush vetoed that measure. I am deeply disappointed with that decision and with his subsequent unwillingness to work with congressional leadership on a true compromise that funds the needs of our troops while pursuing a new strategy for success in Iraq. The bill before us today does require that the President certify that Iraq is making progress in attaining certain benchmarks—a provision that will help Congress conduct greater oversight. However, it falls short of the accountability requirements in the earlier House-passed measure and gives the President far too much authority to continue prosecuting a war that has been mismanaged from the start by the civilian leadership. Despite my past support of supplemental spending bills, I simply cannot vote for the measure before us today. If we do not shift our mission in Iraq from a military approach to a comprehensive diplomatic and economic one, we run the serious risk of damaging the readiness of our military, doing long-term harm to our armed forces and endangering our national security. I will vote today to support our troops, and the best way we can do that is by getting them out of a civil war and bringing them home.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment to be voted on today which will provide supplemental funds for the war in Iraq.

As I have said before on the floor of the House, it is time we ended our military involvement in Iraq. We are not making progress, despite losing thousands of lives, expending years of effort, and spending hundreds of billions of dollars. This is a viewpoint shared by the vast majority of the American people.

I strongly support our troops and understand we must provide resources for them in the field. However, today's amendment continues the President's failed policy in Iraq by not holding him accountable to his own benchmarks for success and failing to set a timetable for the redeployment of our troops. Although the amendment ties non-military aid to the Iraqi Government's progress in meeting certain benchmarks, the President can waive the requirement.

Spending billions on the war in Iraq without providing a prescription for withdrawal or benchmarks with meaningful consequences for the Iraqi Government, as the amendment before us would do, does our troops and our entire Nation a disservice. It suggests that we will continue this war without end or without putting meaningful pressure on the Iraqi Government to do its fair share.

Unfortunately, President Bush and most Republicans in Congress believe that this is exactly what we should do. President Bush vetoed H.R. 1591, which imposed benchmarks with real consequences on the Iraqi Government and mandated that our military forces would have left Iraq by August 2008. So far he has refused to accept any major changes in his Iraq policy,

If President Bush continues to be intransigent, Congress has the responsibility to use its spending power to truly make a meaningful change in the direction of the war in Iraq. The amendment under consideration does not do that and I ask my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I come to the floor today to debate funding for President Bush's war in Iraq, yet again, as more innocent Americans and Iraqis fall victim to a horrible and debilitating violence that has not only torn Iraq apart, but threatens the stability of the entire Middle East.

We should not be having this debate at all, because the President should have changed course long ago. The President has had so many opportunities to reevaluate his policies in Iraq that his failure to do so can only be explained by an absolute unwillingness to admit that he has made a grave mistake. He continues to act as if nothing is wrong, even as Baghdad burns and the body count of dead Iraqi civilians and dead American troops continues to rise. He continues to send more troops to Iraq even as the Army, Marines, and National Guard are all straining to the breaking point. He continues to ignore the will of the American people who want an end to this war, even as public opinion turns ever more decisively against his failed war policy

Madam Speaker, it is far past time for a new direction in Iraq. The American people do not want to be there, and the Iraqis do not want to have us there. Only the President and his dwindling cadre of head-in-the-sand advisors believe that the United States is on the right course in Iraq.

I am tremendously disappointed that the President, in the face of the utter collapse of his policies in Iraq, refuses to change course. I supported the first supplemental bill we passed this year for a simple reason: It contained language to force an end to this disastrous war. But in his legendary stubbornness and his inability to see reason, the President vetoed that bill. I also supported the House version of the second supplemental appropriations bill, because that bill established strict benchmarks for progress by the Iraqi Government and military and required the President to certify that progress to the Congress, or else face a cutoff of funds to pursue the war.

But the supplemental that we will vote on today does not require the troops to come home, and does not establish strict benchmarks to ensure accountability, and for these reasons I will oppose it. But today's vote does not end the effort in Congress to end the war. There will be future votes, and I believe that as the public continues to make its opposition to this war clear, there will be continued pressure on the White House and on congressional Republicans to change course. We will end this war eventually, but today I must oppose this appropriations bill because it fails to take the steps needed to advance the goal of bringing our valiant troops home.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, this legislation, the third supplemental bill we have considered this year, has many merits. However, I am extremely disappointed that it does not include a plan for phased redeployment of our troops. It is past time that we chart a new path in Iraq.

I have supported the previous versions of this legislation because they required that the White House demonstrate milestones of success and progress in Iraq with an explicit timeline for troop removal. But to now give the President a blank check would be unacceptable. We have spent hundreds of billions of dollars on this war and have yet to see even the beginning of the dividends of democracy promised to us by the President. Additional funding must include sufficient requirements for evidence of success. We also need an understanding of how much longer we will be in Iraq.

It is significant that the new Democratic leadership in Congress has ensured that appropriations funding bills are now focused on the soldiers and I am pleased to see that this bill includes funding for the armor and equipment needed. Nevertheless, this bill, with its absence of a plan for phased regional redeployment of American troops, will only further ensure that we stay in Iraq with no end in sight. The best way to support our troops is to give them the tools to do their job, and to change our policy to bring them home as safely and quickly as possible.

I believe this President must be held accountable for the deteriorating situation in Iraq and for lacking a plan to succeed. I believe it is the role—and the right—of Congress to be substantially involved in the direction of our foreign policy. And I believe that our men and women in uniform deserve better leadership. For these reasons, I cannot, and will not, support continuing to fund this war without a distinct time line for redeployment, and I will be voting "no."

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this is a great day for America's workers.

Today the House once again passes the minimum wage increase—and this time we expect this bill to be signed by the President.

America's minimum wage workers have been waiting a long time for a raise. The last time they saw an increase was nearly 10 years ago. Since that last increase, in 1997, the value of the minimum wage has dropped to its lowest level in over half a century.

Last summer, I had the honor to meet a woman named Sheryl Wade in Louisville, Kentucky. Sheryl told me at a forum about life at the minimum wage. She couldn't afford housing for herself and 3 sons. She had to move in and out with relatives and friends. Her boys had to constantly change schools and change friends. She could not afford health care. Sheryl is a hardworking American, sick and tired of barely living paycheck to paycheck, not making enough to get by.

Mr. Speaker, her day has come.

When we increase the minimum wage with this bill, from $5.15 per hour to $7.25 per hour over 2 years, the poorest working families in this country will see a $4,400 increase in their annual income—enough to pay for 15 months of groceries for a family of three.

Thanks to this increase, in 2009, a family of four will move from 11 percent below the poverty line to 5 percent above the poverty line.

Thanks to this increase, 13 million workers will see their pay go up, directly or indirectly. That includes 7.7 million women and 3.4 million parents. Over 6.3 million children will see their parents' income rise.

This raise in wages is long overdue. Thanks to the hard work of religious, civil rights, labor, and community organizations—and American voters and working families—it is finally coming to pass.

I'm proud of the work this Democratic Congress has done. This House, under new leadership, is putting working families and America's middle class first. What a change that is—and we've only just begun.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 438, the previous question is ordered.

The Chair will divide the question of adoption of the motion between the two House amendments.

The question is: Will the House concur in the amendment of the Senate with House amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 110–168?

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the first portion of the divided question will be followed by a 5-minute vote, if ordered, on the second portion of the divided question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 348, nays 73, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

YEAS—348

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Buchanan
Burgess
Butterfield
Cannon
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chandler
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, Lincoln
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Gallegly
Gerlach
Giffords
Gillibrand
Gillmor
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (NY)
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh

McIntyre
McNerney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—73

Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boehner
Brady (TX)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Cantor
Chabot
Coble
Culberson
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dreier
Duncan
Feeney
Flake
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gingrey
Hastert
Hensarling
Hoekstra
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
King (IA)
Kingston
Kucinich
LaHood
Lamborn
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
McCarthy (CA)
McHenry
McKeon
Mica
Miller, Gary
Myrick
Nunes
Paul
Pence
Pitts
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Stearns
Sullivan
Tancredo
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—12

Berman
Campbell (CA)
Davis, Jo Ann
DeGette
Emerson
Engel
Gilchrest
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Lewis (GA)
McMorris Rodgers
Oberstar

□ 1839

Messrs. PENCE, BURTON of Indiana and BACHUS changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. McDERMOTT, EHLERS, DAVIS of Kentucky, HUNTER, SOUDER, KELLER of Florida, Mrs. DRAKE and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the first portion of the divided question was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 424 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 424 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now put the question on the second portion of the divided question.

The question is: Will the House concur in the amendment of the Senate with House amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 110–168?

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 280, noes 142, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 425]

AYES—280

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Cardoza
Carney
Carter
Castle
Chabot
Chandler
Clyburn
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cooper
Costa
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Donnelly
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellsworth
Emanuel
English (PA)
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Gene
Hall (TX)
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Hill
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jindal
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Keller
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
Meek (FL)
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Ortiz
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Saxton
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Udall (CO)
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—142

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Arcuri
Baldwin
Becerra
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carson
Castor
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Conyers
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Higgins
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kilpatrick
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larson (CT)
Lee
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Price (NC)
Rangel
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Stark
Sutton
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Berman
Campbell (CA)
Davis, Jo Ann
DeGette
Emerson
Engel
Jones (OH)
Lewis (GA)
McMorris Rodgers
Oberstar
Weller

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1845

So the second portion of the divided question was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. WELLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 425, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, MAY 31, 2007, TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 2446, AFGHANISTAN FREEDOM AND SECURITY SUPPORT ACT OF 2007

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight on May 31, 2007, to file its report to accompany H.R. 2446.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MAY 28, 2007

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today on a motion offered pursuant to this order, it adjourn to meet at 9:30 a.m. on Monday, May 28, 2007, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence on House Concurrent Resolution 158, 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 New York?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 2007

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, June 6, 2007.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF HON. STENY H. HOYER AND HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH JUNE 5, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 24, 2007.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STENY H. HOYER and the Honorable CHRIS VAN HOLLEN to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through June 5, 2007.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

VOTE ON THE WAR SUPPLEMENTAL

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I'm very proud that the actions on the House floor today reflect the attitude of a caring Nation, and so I'm very proud that we have had the opportunity now to pass out of this House for the President's signature an increase in the minimum wage; relief for small businesses; a fix for the Walter Reed debacle, and the health care for the many families and soldiers, soldiers that are returning home from Iraq and Afghanistan; and the crisis in the gulf region has been responded to by hopefully providing dollars for education and a construction of homes.

As we enter upon this weekend to memorialize the dead, I could not continue a disastrous war, and so I proudly stand as a caring American to have voted against the continuation of this war. But I say to those who are fallen and to their families, we mourn you, we respect you, and we admire your service. Together we will continue to press forward so that this war, this misdirected mission, will end.

But to our soldiers that we will honor, as we return home to our districts, we say to their families, they were victorious, they were successful, they were honorable, they are patriots, they are loved by America. May I salute you, and God bless the United States of America.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the 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.)

DAD—AMERICAN GI

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

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, born in the 1920s, he grew up in the Depression of the 1930s, and like most rural American children, he grew up poor. Fresh vegetables were grown in the family garden behind the small frame house. His mother made sandwiches for school out of homemade bread. Store-bought bread, as he called it, was for the rich. He grew up belonging to the Boy Scouts, playing the trumpet in the high school band, and he went to church almost every Sunday.

In 1944, this 18-year-old country boy who had never been more than 50 miles from home finally found himself going through basic training for the United States Army at Camp Walters in Camp Walters, Texas. After that he rode the train with hundreds of other young teenage American males to New York City for the ocean trip on a cramped Liberty ship to fight in the great World War II.

As a soldier in the 7th Army, he went from France on to survive the Battle of the Bulge and through the cities of Aachen, Stuttgart, Cologne, Bonn and others. He thought General Patton was the greatest soldier that ever lived, and as a teenager, this young soldier saw the concentration camps and the victims of the Nazis. He saw incredible numbers of other teenage Americans buried in graves throughout France. One monument to those soldiers is on the cliffs at a place called Normandy.

After Germany surrendered, he went back to Ft. Hood, Texas, expecting to be reequipped for the land invasion of Japan. It was there he met his wife at a Wednesday-night prayer meeting service at church.

Until a few years ago, this GI would never talk about World War II, and he still will not say much except he does say that heroes are the ones that are buried in Europe today.

After the war, he opened a DX service station where he pumped gas, sold tires, fixed cars and began a family. Deciding he needed to go to college, he moved to west Texas and enrolled in a small Christian college called Abilene Christian College. He and his wife and his two small children lived in an old converted Army barracks with other such families. He supported his family by working nights at KRBC radio and climbing telephone poles for Ma Bell, later called Southwestern Bell.

He finished college, became an engineer and worked 40-plus years for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Houston, Texas. He turned down a promotion and a transfer to New York City because it was not Texas, and he said it was no place to raise a family.

This GI, my dad, instilled in my sister and me the values of being a neighbor to all, loving our country, loving our heritage and always just doing the right thing by all people.

He still gets mad at the Northeastern media. He flies the flag on holidays. He goes to church on Sunday, and he takes Mom out to eat every Friday night. He stands in the front yard, and he talks

to his neighbors. He can fix anything. He knows more about world events than most politicians. He still mows his own grass, even though he's over 80 years of age, and he has a strong opinion on politics and world issues. He gives plenty of advice to all people, including me. He has two computers in his home office. He sends e-mails to hundreds of his buddies throughout the world.

Dad and Mom still live in Houston not far from where I grew up. My dad is a charter member of the Greatest Generation. He was proud to be in the United States Army, but he, like many Americans of that generation, get emotional about the ones who died for this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, not far from this Capitol is the World War II memorial that honors those who never returned from Europe, Africa, the South Pacific in the great World War II. This memorial lists the battles, the names, and the States and the territories where those warriors called home. In the back of this memorial is a massive bronze-looking plate, but on closer inspection, Mr. Speaker, it's not a bronze plate at all. It's actually 1,000 bronze stars. Each star represents 400 Americans killed for our country in World War II, 400,000 Americans, mostly kids in their teens and in their early twenties who gave their youth for our future. Further down the Mall are the memorials for Vietnam and Korea, and in the brush is the World War I memorial that is hidden among the trees.

So today, Mr. Speaker, as we approach Memorial Day to honor those who have fought in the great World War II, and all American wars, we honor not only my dad and those who returned in victory, but also, we honor all those American heroes who never returned and for whom the bugles have played Taps for the last time.

And that's just the way it is.

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.)

□ 1900

VOTE ON IRAQ SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING BILL

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the American people want U.S. soldiers out of Iraq. A majority of Iraq's elected Parliament want U.S. soldiers out of Iraq. And I want soldiers out of Iraq, out of harm's way and out of the middle of a civil war.

This is what the American people elected us to do in November, knowing the best way to support our troops is to protect our soldiers and get them out of Iraq.

Since January, 431 U.S. soldiers have died in Iraq; 83 American soldiers died in January, 80 died in February, 81 died in March, 104 died in April, and 83 Americans have died in Iraq so far in May.

Since January, 2,496 U.S. soldiers have been wounded in Iraq. In fewer than 5 months, the U.S. casualties in Iraq is already exceeding the number of soldiers who died or were wounded in Iraq in 2003. But the President insists we're winning. The reality is his stubbornness and intransigence has lost the war and the peace.

Outside my office, we honor the fallen heroes of the State of Washington by showing the photographs of 78 men and women killed in Iraq. Adding more pictures will not sustain their memory. We honor these fallen heroes only by protecting the living.

The way forward is not more casualties, as the President freely admits will occur.

The way forward in Iraq is not claiming phony ties to 9/11, fake intelligence, or outright fabrication, although these are the trademarks of this administration.

Demanding a timetable to get our soldiers out of Iraq, as I have done repeatedly, is the strongest support anyone in this Congress or country can do to support our soldiers.

I voted today to support U.S. soldiers by voting against a bill that approves an endless war and provides the President with a box of preapproved blank checks. A Nation does not support its soldiers by accepting more Americans killed and wounded in Iraq while carrying out the flawed mission of a failed presidency. The Congress does not support our soldiers by passing flawed legislation that supports a President who is totally out of touch with reality.

Spending more money in Iraq without a timetable to get out of Iraq only buys more casualties in a needless military disaster ordered by a President who can mislead, but not lead, America in war or peace.

The invasion of Iraq was and is all about oil. The one and only benchmark that matters to the President is for Iraq to pass an American-engineered oil law that delivers the oil wealth of Iraq into the hands of Western oil companies.

The President would not listen when a majority of Iraq's parliament signed a petition last week demanding a timetable for the withdrawal of U.S. forces. That's because it doesn't matter what they think; only what the President and his neocon friends want. And they want oil. They want it so much that the President will keep the U.S. soldiers in Iraq until he can strong arm the passage of a law that provides cover for Western oil companies to control Iraq's vast oil wealth. That is the President's definition of mission accomplished.

The American people elected us to stand up to a President who is out of touch and out of control. Over 3,000 U.S. casualties ago, we were handed the gavel to lead against the President who had taken his Republican majority in Congress to suspend the coequal branch of government.

The President issued orders, and the Republicans bowed their heads and complied. We must lead, not capitulate.

American soldiers will never be safe as long as the President can order a military escalation in one breath and, in the next, predict growing casualties. The Iraq people will never be free so long as the President has the freedom to occupy their Nation. The American people will never be served as long as the President can go it alone in Iraq and in the halls of Congress.

The American people gave us a mission, but on this day, we have failed in that mission.

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

(Mr. BISHOP of Utah addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

FORMER U.S. BORDER PATROL AGENTS RAMOS AND COMPEAN

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today is the 128th day since two U.S. Border Patrol agents entered Federal prison. Agents Ramos and Compean were convicted in Federal courts for shooting a convicted drug smuggler who brought 743 pounds of marijuana across our border into Texas.

These two law enforcement officers, who have each given years of their life in service to this Nation, never should have been sent to prison. By attempting to apprehend an illegal alien drug smuggler, these agents were simply doing their job to protect the American people.

Although it is clear that the agents fired in self-defense, the U.S. Attorney's Office prosecuted the agents and granted fully immunity to the drug smuggler, who claimed he was unarmed.

This case is a black mark on the American judicial system. Despite countless pleas from the American people and Members of Congress, the President has refused to pardon these men. Every day and every hour that these agents spend behind bars is a travesty of justice. Instead of crafting deals to grant mass amnesty to illegal aliens who have broken the law, our government needs to get serious about border security and get on the right side of the law.

The prosecutor of this case gave an illegal alien drug smuggler immunity

for his crime, free medical care and issued him a border crossing card to enter the United States of America. The two agents received sentences of 11 and 12 years in prison and now spend 23 hours a day in isolated prison cells. These men are not criminals.

Our government needs to wake up and stop sending the wrong message to our Border Patrol agents and law enforcement officers who face bullets in the line of duty and risk their lives to protect the American people.

Many of us in Congress are concerned about the Federal prosecutor in this case and his decision to bring criminal charges against these border agents. There are legitimate legal questions about how this prosecution was initiated and how the U.S. Attorney's Office proceeded in this case.

I am hopeful that this Congress will soon hold hearings to investigate the prosecution of these agents, because it is time for justice to prevail over injustice.

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

(Mr. SARBANES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

FUNDING WAR IN IRAQ

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, since Democrats took over Congress, we have tried to establish a process to responsibly end our involvement in Iraq. We, like all Americans, have watched in sadness as 3,422 of our brave soldiers have lost their lives, including 57 of those who came from the State of New Jersey.

That is why Congressman PASCRELL and Congressman PALLONE, Congressman HOLT, Congressman ROTHMAN and Congressman SIRES and myself voted against this resolution.

As we said, we have asked the President to have a responsible end to our involvement, but 3,422 deaths later, the lives of 57 Americans from New Jersey have been lost. Already we have passed and sent to the President a plan that would include a timeline for troop withdrawal.

Our best efforts, however, have been consistently met with a veto. Indeed, President Bush continues to stubbornly, recklessly insist that his failed Iraqi policy continues without any reasonable compromise. We, along with the great majority of Americans, strongly disagree with the President. He has been wrong every step of the way, and it is long past time to bring U.S. involvement in Iraq to a conclusion.

The Democratic leadership has tried repeatedly to bring finality to the war. But because of a lack of a veto-proof majority, today they have relented on key requirements to help bring about the end.

While we understand why the proposal before us was crafted in such a way, that we believe we must continue to forcibly stand up to the President.

We voted against spending even more money in Iraq because there were no timelines or real accountability on an administration that has proven to be utterly incompetent on the most important issue of our time.

As late as yesterday at a major address, the President continues to try to directly implicate Iraq in 9/11. It was Osama bin Laden, al Qaeda, who made it very clear on that dastardly, cowardly act on September 11 to our World Trade Center that it was done by al Qaeda, done by the Saudi who led this and still continues to lead this terrorist organization.

So why do we continue to try to stretch the reason for going in and having an attack on Iraq that it was because of 9/11. We know that there is the continued attempt to connect the two when they are not connected. Now we hear al Qaeda is strong and doing well in Iraq. However, before 9/11, there were no al Qaeda operatives in Iraq.

So we have now a country that is no better off, really. More people die there. We have a world that is really not any safer. Yet, and still, we have a President who refuses to see the light, continues to go down a path of destruction. So, for that reason, I am proud of my colleagues, PASCRELL, PALLONE, HOLT, ROTHMAN, SIRES and myself who stood up and said, enough is enough, the time is now.

ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my profound concern with the continued violations of religious and human rights that the Republic of Turkey has perpetrated against the Ecumenical Patriarchate, the Holy See for over 300 million Orthodox faithful.

While I understand and appreciate the role Turkey must fulfill as a strategic ally in our global war on terror, I am immensely disappointed in the demonstrated lack of progress Turkey has made in support of religious tolerance.

As cochair of the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Affairs and as a member of the House committees on Foreign Affairs and Homeland Security, I am extremely sensitive to nurturing the growing relationship between the United States and Turkey. The key factors in this relationship are ensuring Turkey's growth as a secular, constitutional democracy.

Americans know the conditions that characterize secular democracies must, by necessity, include provisions for freedom of religion. While Turkey has made strides in other areas of modernization, it still fails to meet the standards of a civilized world in granting its citizens religious freedom.

We seek no extraordinary demands on Turkey, simply to allow its citizens and institutions to be free of harassment based on religion. It's as simple as that.

Like his predecessors before him, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, worldwide leader of Orthodox Christians, has made extraordinary efforts to bridge the gap between Christianity and Islam. The Patriarch, whom the Orthodox Church considers the first among equals, has been an ambassador of goodwill for the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

In fact, the Ecumenical Patriarch has been proactive in assisting Turkey's cause on the world stage. His excellency, Bartholomew, has stated that Turkey's admission into the European Union would '' . . . provide a concrete example and a powerful symbol of mutually beneficial cooperation between the Western and Islamic worlds and put an end to the talk of the death of civilizations.

''This in turn would be a true strengthening of Europe and the European ideals that converge with the values of the 'pilgrims of the book' spoken by the current Prime Minister of Turkey.''

The Ecumenical Patriarchate has a record of reaching out and working for peace and reconciliation amongst all faiths and has fostered dialogue among Christians, Jews and Muslims. What the Greek Orthodox community and all watchdogs of religious freedom throughout the world are asking for in return is simply that Turkey abides by the tenets of its constitution, which secures religious rights for all of its citizens.

In accordance with the administration's ambitious agenda over the next 2 years to further develop a U.S.-Turkey strategic relationship, I urge my fellow Members to support House Resolution 373, of which I am an original cosponsor, so that we may impress upon Turkey the need to grant the Ecumenical Patriarchate ecclesiastic succession; the right to train clergy of all nationalities; and respect for human rights and property rights of the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

By encouraging Turkey to continue the achievements that democratization has yielded thus far for its society, we will be working to promote and safeguard religious human rights for the Ecumenical Patriarchate. For this, we and nearly 300 million Orthodox Christians would be eternally grateful.

□ 1915

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY). 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 gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. GRANGER 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 gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHIFF 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 Idaho (Mr. SALI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SALI 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 Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR 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 gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WYNN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND OTHER ISSUES OF THE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, as always, I profoundly appreciate the privilege to address you on the floor here of the United States House of Representatives.

We have had quite a momentous week here, and it gives one a sense who has been in the middle of this environment that there are times when this Congress can work urgently and times when our priorities finally rise to the top. And as I watched the committee action and have been involved in it across on this Hill for these last 4½ years, but especially this last week, with the intensity we had at hearings and the intensity we had at markups, and transferring those markups here to the floor for consideration by the full body and debate and occasionally amendments offered, it has been an intense week, and it has been momentous.

Before I get into the meat of the discussion that I hope to take up this evening, Mr. Speaker, I have to reflect upon what has transpired here just today on the floor of the House of Representatives, and that is passing legislation that improves our lobbying reform and puts more sunlight on the donations that come from lobbying. And I believe that, yet all of us are bound by our own ethical standards, putting sunlight on those activities allows for the public to make that judgment as well as the individual Member of Congress.

I very much support that philosophy, and I am particularly pleased that the motion to recommit spread that responsibility not just across private sector lobbyists, but also the public sector lobbyists as well. That is something that I believe should have been part of the bill, Mr. Speaker. It was something that I brought language to the Judiciary Committee to correct.

We had a significant and intense discussion on that in the Judiciary Committee, but yet the amendment wasn't quite ready for prime time, as they say. It has had a couple of technical flaws in it, so we withheld that amendment in the Judiciary Committee and brought it here as a motion to recommit tonight where it had significant support from Democrats and Republicans. So I am pleased that we have taken that step.

I am hopeful that we will be able to take up some other steps to provide more sunlight on this Congress. And particularly, the language that I offered in the lobby reform bill that passed the floor today and was eventually included in the bill was the requirement that the information be posted on the Internet in a searchable, sortable, downloadable format that would allow the bloggers across the country to be able to go on the Internet and see what is going on with campaign donations and those activities between the lobby and the Members of Congress.

Sunlight is the best disinfectant, and real-time reporting in searchable, sortable, downloadable format so that we are not putting people through the difficulty of having to reenter from a PDF or an Adobe file, or we are not putting them through the difficulty of trying to come up with some summarized information when easily it can go out there in a spreadsheet fashion and make it available in a format that says, we want you to know this; we want you to see this. In fact, we want that kind of oversight from the public, because this is the people's House, and the people are sovereign in America. And this legislation that passed the floor today helps with that.

But I would like to see that same level of scrutiny on the individual campaign contributions of our Members and in real-time reporting in searchable, sortable, downloadable format, Mr. Speaker. And if we can do that, if we can do our financial reportings so that they are to an exact dollar amount or within a narrow dollar figure within that dollar amount, and then file our own personal finances as well as our campaign contributions in real-time, searchable, sortable, downloadable format, hand it over to the American people with easy access on the Internet, and let them download, let them sort, let them draw their conclusions, let them write their op eds, let them fire up their base and run their Web pages, and let's let that dialogue be added to the mainstream media, the talk radio dialogue, the across-the-backyard-fence dialogue, all of the things that go together in this national conversation that we have that is an amalgamation of all of the opinions in America that helps shape and, in fact, does shape the consensus that America needs in order to move forward.

Then I would also, Mr. Speaker, suggest a fairly simple thing, and that is that when we are on the floor of this Chamber, and we are debating a bill and an amendment, the number and the name of the bill and the number and the name of the subject of the bill and the amendment are only available to a Member when they walk in here on the floor by going over there and asking staff or asking a clerk. That means then if Members of Congress can be watching this operation on C–SPAN, and walk from their Cannon or Rayburn or Longworth Office Building over here in about a 4½-minute span of time, and from the time of knowing what's going on by watching the television of the floor action and spending that 4 to 5 minutes to walk over here, the subject can change, the bill can change, the amendment can change. Two or three amendments can be passed by a voice vote in that period of time, and you will have no idea what kind of action is taking place on the floor when you walk in here without asking someone that is managing the bill or managing the opposition to the bill.

Yet I look up here, Mr. Speaker, into the gallery, and I see visitors on a daily basis, sometimes in significant numbers, and they can't know what is being debated here on the floor. They can't understand the debate or the actions that are here because we don't make it easily available to them. We don't want to make that a secret. We want people to know what is being debated here. In fact, that is one of the reasons why Members come here to the microphones is because they are able to speak, not just you, Mr. Speaker, but simultaneously to a national television audience.

Members want the public to know what we are doing, but the most obvious thing we could do we don't do, and the cheapest and simplest thing, and that would be just simply to project up here on the wall where we project our votes when we are voting the number and the title of the bill, and the number and the title and the author of the amendment. Post those things up there so that when the public comes in and

sits down, they can look and see precisely what the subject matter of the debate is.

That happens in a majority of the State legislatures of the United States, of the 50 States, and here we are stuck in time back in the 19th century or earlier, and we can't quite make that change, not because we don't agree with it, just because, well, it is a change, and change comes with difficulty here. So we don't have a crisis to cause us to step forward and make that change, and we are stuck with this reality that has gone on for a couple hundred years here.

So I would submit those changes. I hope we can move forward with those kind of changes, and I am looking forward to the opportunity to do that.

And then I take up the issue that just passed the floor of this House by a vote of 280–142. Mr. Speaker, that is finally the funding for our troops in the Middle East and Iraq and in Afghanistan. This is the emergency and urgent supplemental spending bill that the President asked for at the onset of this 110th Congress in January. This is something that we all knew needed to be done. Everyone here out of the 435 understood that you cannot put troops in harm's way and not fund those troops, and yet those who are opposed to the operations in Iraq, and I assume there are some there that are opposed to operations in Afghanistan as well, they wanted to tie conditions on the appropriations to the funding for our military, and so this debate began. And as this debate unfolded, by my count it is 108 days that this Congress has deliberated over a long Easter break while the Speaker went over to the Middle East and conferred with the Israelis and the Syrians, and a couple of other stops over there, those being the most significant.

That engagement in foreign policy is another subject perhaps for another day, Mr. Speaker. And I believe that we are all constrained by this Constitution. I don't believe any of us should be involved in negotiations with a foreign government, to engage in those acts that the Logan Act is specifically designed to prohibit. Yet, I think most of us are convinced that that is what happened. Negotiations were taking place over in the Middle East while our troops needed funding that needed to happen back here.

When General Petraeus came back here to brief Congress on the stage of the surge and the new plan and the new direction in Iraq, when he was here, he briefed a classified briefing to every Member of Congress; we were all invited. A reasonable turnout, Mr. Speaker, but the Speaker of the House was not there. The Speaker of the House couldn't work it into her schedule, at least by news accounts. She was able to go to the Middle East to negotiate over there in relations between Israel and Syria, the results of which I think both countries have some question about the message that was carried, but not when General Petraeus was here in the United States Capitol, in these office buildings around this Capitol.

We had the opportunity to hear from him, and he let us know that funding was urgent, that daily our military were making decisions that had to be done because the funding stream wasn't coming. So different weapons programs that were going on, the development of weapons programs, the procurement process, many of those things, including the training of the Iraqi military, had to all be slowed down, adjusted, in some cases stopped because the funds that were in the pipeline needed to be redirected so that our troops weren't in further danger.

But troop readiness is essential. And that is obvious from the conditions that were attached to the appropriations bill, by the majority side I will add, and those conditions that require troop readiness were being undermined and diminished by the reluctance and the delay in the appropriations that we just did today, finally, for our military, 108 days later.

I have mentioned Israel. And I can't help but reflect that Israel has found themselves, from the inception of their Nation in 1948, in one of the most violent regions in the world surrounded by enemies, enemies that have lined up against them and attacked them on a number of occasions. They have fought off their enemies courageously and valiantly. And you see the American spirit also within the Israelis, their love of freedom, their tenacity to hang onto it, the difficulty that they had in carving it out and achieving it. And yet, I still look back upon their history, about 58 years old, and in that period of time, aside from their war for independence and a protracted lengthy war in Lebanon that was more a period of taking military positions there than a period of constant fighting, aside from that, Israel has never had a war that took as long to fight and achieve a victory or a settlement in all of their existence as it took for this Congress just to fund our military.

Mr. Speaker, think about what that means. If we can't turn around funding for our military and it takes 108 days, and they are waiting to be able to make their decisions, and they are doing intradepartmental transfers of resources that are already in the pipeline, suspending the development of weapons programs, stopping and/or suspending, at least to some extent, the training of Iraqi troops, putting our troops in jeopardy, all of that going on because it takes 108 days to do what everybody in this Congress knew had to happen anyway.

Well, it finally happened today. People were able to make their political points and score their political scores over the last 108 days. And the American people are tired of it, and the White House is plenty tired of it. So, finally, we come to this resolution, and finally our troops are going to be funded.

But if that bill had hit the floor of this Congress 108 days ago, it would have passed, and the funding would have been in their hands, and we would have been in a significantly better position for military readiness across all branches of the Armed Forces and a better position within the Middle East.

But what this has done is encouraged our enemies, it has undermined our troops, it has put them at risk, and it threatens also to rear its ugly head again sometime in September and start us all through this same process. Well, that encourages our enemy. They are sitting there watching what is going on, and they would like to influence the political process here in the United States. Thankfully, our military knows what their duty is, and they are sworn to uphold their duty and obey their commanding officers and ultimately their Commander in Chief. Because of their loyalty, because of their sense of duty, we have a solid tactical position in Iraq and in the Middle East.

□ 1930

If they acted like some of the people here in this Congress acted, Mr. Speaker, that operation over there would have fallen apart a long time ago. So I thank our military men and women.

We're moving forward towards the Memorial Day where this Nation not just pauses, stops, stops to reflect upon the ultimate sacrifice that's given by our military men and women, the sacrifice of their lives for our freedom. And they ask us, did we adhere to this Constitution and did we exercise the freedoms that they've defended and fought for us in a fashion that's respectful and worthy of their sacrifice?

So I will say that today, finally, passing this appropriations off this floor, even though I'd like to go through there and amend a lot of that language, was closer to anything we've done this year to show that we're worthy of their sacrifice.

But the message is still the wrong message. The message I want them to hear is, it was worth it. It was worth you laying down your life for the freedom of 300 million people, and we're going to move this Nation forward into the future so that we can reach our destiny. And this destiny is a brighter destiny and a brighter future than many of the critics of this appropriations, this funding for our military.

And so, Mr. Speaker, that wraps up the portion of this presentation that deals with the current events of this week and today. But I have to roll this thing back to the current events of last week, that being that last week, on Thursday afternoon, here in this city, about 12:30, if I remember correctly, there was a press conference that took place over on the Senate side. And a group of senators got together and announced that they had finally untied the Gordian Knot of immigration and put together the best immigration bill that could be put together. They called it comprehensive immigration reform.

And they stipulated that they had been negotiating and working on this with Senator KENNEDY of Massachusetts, who was one of the presenters, with the White House, President Bush, his representatives there, and that this delicately balanced comprehensive immigration bill could be and would be the vehicle that should pass through the Senate without amendment and come over here to the House, where we should certainly be respectful and just adopt the wisdom of the Senate, send the bill on to the President, who we know is waiting there with pen in hand, eager to sign the, what they would describe to be a comprehensive immigration bill.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I'd take you back, and the Members back to about January 6 of 2004. That would be the moment in time when President Bush gave his first major immigration reform speech. And I recall the speech that he gave. In fact, I pleaded that he not give it because it would split the Republican party. And it called for amnesty.

Now, we've had many debates on what amnesty is in that period of time, in that subsequent three, not quite 3½ years. And I will lay out the definition that I think emerges as the most consistent and the most accurate definition of amnesty.

Now, we know that amnesty is a pardon, plain and simple, a pardon for a violation of a crime, generally to a group or class of people. Black's Law Dictionary defines it pretty close to that. It also recognizes that the 1986 bill that was the Immigration Reform Act, Immigration Reform and Control Act, IRCA, was an amnesty bill. And that's identified in Black's Law Dictionary.

But I'll define amnesty as a way that I think it works a little bit better for the American people, Mr. Speaker, and that is, to grant amnesty is to pardon immigration law breakers and reward them with the objective of their crime; a pardon and a reward.

So what I'm talking about that's going on with this comprehensive immigration reform isn't just amnesty, but it's amnesty plus a reward. And the reward is the objective of their crime.

Now, some will say it's amnesty if they get to keep a job because that's what they want. Well, some want to work. Some don't. In fact, 7 out of 12 are working; 5 out of 12 are not. So it doesn't work to define that they're getting amnesty because they get to have or keep a job here in the United States.

Some come here to be homemakers. Some come here because they are attracted by a relation. Some come here too young to work. Some come here too old to work. Not that many of those, I might add.

But they have a whole different variety of motives for coming into the United States illegally or overstaying their visas.

But the objective of their crime, and it is a crime to enter the United States illegally, and those people who do so are criminals by any definition. It doesn't do to march in the streets and say, you're not; if you committed a crime to come here, you're a criminal.

So to pardon immigration law breakers and reward them with the objective of their crime, pardon and reward. The objective is whatever is on their list, whatever their motivation is, we grant them. And that's what the Senate proposes to do with the legislation that they have before them in debate there this week, is that they propose to not only pardon those who enter the United States illegally, but to grant them the objective of their crime. And that means we're going to let you stay here and work, but we'd like to have you working, but you don't have to work. You can follow your own path. After all, this is America.

And so to argue that it's not amnesty, first I would back up just a little bit, Mr. Speaker, and point out that the language that is comprehensive immigration reform, that phrase encompasses amnesty. And the administration has argued, and the Open Borders Lobby has consistently argued that they are not for amnesty; they're opposed to amnesty. And yet, they're proposing that everybody be forgiven, and all of those who are not convicted of a felony or three serious misdemeanors, if you haven't had your fingerprints taken in America, they want to give you amnesty. They want you to be able to stay here. And they want to give you an automatic provisional permit to stay in the United States.

They keep talking about 12 million. Well, first I want to submit that comprehensive immigration reform now means to the American people amnesty. The administration and the Open Borders Lobby has not been successful in redefining the term amnesty. They can't convince you or me or the American people that it's not amnesty if you grant someone a pass or a pardon to stay here, because it might be coupled with paying a fine, and the fine somehow is supposed to be a substitute for 6 months in jail and/or deportation.

But whatever the current penalty is for violating, the law is what it is. If you reduce that penalty and if you change the law, that means you've provided a pardon, and that's amnesty; and especially when the fine that they're proposing is a fine that's generally significantly less than it would cost to hire a coyote to bring you, smuggle you into the United States.

Yes, I know. There's a fee of $4,000, and coyotes are $1,500 to $2,500, what the going rate is. But that can be paid over increments, and it's stretched out over a period of time.

The talk is, well, what else are you going to do with the 12 million people? Well, first of all, it's not 12 million people; 12 million people is not the ceiling; it's the floor. It's the beginning. It's a minimum of 12 million people, Mr. Speaker, and that number goes up.

If you go back to the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, it was predicted that that was going to provide amnesty to a million people.

President Reagan, Lord bless his memory, told the truth. He said, I'm going to sign an amnesty bill because I believe it's the best alternative. And so he signed the bill. It was for a million people, and it became 3 million people because the quickly growing cottage industry of document fraud provided for the kind of phony documents that allowed three times as many people to apply and be approved. And there was a significant percentage of those applications that were later, upon Congressional oversight, proven to be fraudulent documents that granted people a green card and a path to citizenship here in the United States, even though it wasn't consistent even with the amnesty law that was signed by President Reagan.

Now, here we are. What else are you going to do with 12 million people? We're going to give them a provisional legal status here in the United States. In 18 months, they submit that they will sign everybody up, and now we'll have everbody's fingerprints, and we'll be able to do a background check on everybody. And some of those background checks have to get done within 24 hours. You aren't going to have a private company do that. Background checks have to be done by government. Private companies do not have access to those databases of fingerprints, NCIC files, the kind of violations that are there. And government doesn't move so quickly that they can swallow up, in a matter of 18 months, the 12 million applications that are envisioned by the Senate that would be processed; 12 million applications. We have backlogs there now. We have delays there now. And the 12 million is not the ceiling; it's the floor. It begins at 12 million.

Then the document fraud, then the miscalculations, then the erroneous census and erroneous estimations on how many people are here in the United States start to show up, and those that have a clean record or have some means to present a clean record are going to come forward.

But I would ask the Members of the Senate, Mr. Speaker, even if this all happens the way you envision it, even if the good people come forward and they put their fingerprints down and that goes through the NCIC database and comes back, and even though they may be clean and they don't have felonies against them, or three serious misdemeanors, maybe all of that could happen, I guess maybe in another world it would happen that way.

But if it all happened, what are you going to do about the people that don't come out of the shadows? What can be done about the people that are here under false identification, about the people that have a criminal record in their home country and they're afraid we are going to find that out with a background check, difficult to do. What are we going to do about the people that stay in the shadows? What are

we going to do about the people that came here to live in the shadows and decided already they want to stay in the shadows and live there, that they don't have an interest in becoming part of the records of the United States?

How does that get resolved?

What do you do to provide an incentive for felons, criminals, people who have committed three or more serious misdemeanors? What do you do to get them to come forward?

And the answer to that is, if you want to deport them, they're not coming forward. If it's your goal to deport felons and triple violators of serious misdemeanors so that you can send them back to their home country, they are not going to come forward. They're going to stay in the shadows.

Some of the estimates say that 10 percent of the illegal population are criminals in one fashion or another beyond just violating immigration law. I don't know what that number is. I know that 28 percent of the populations within our Federal and State penitentiaries are criminal aliens. And so I would suspect that that percentage of population is greater.

But they're not coming forward. You'll not get felons to come out of the shadows. And so the very object of this grand idea from the administration and the Open Borders Lobby is, we can't enforce the border unless somehow we take these millions of people that are pouring across our border, legalize them so they don't clutter up our law enforcement, they don't get in the way of our law enforcement; and then, if we do that, now we can concentrate on the criminals, the felons, the triple serious misdemeanor violators, and that'll let us take our 18,000 Border Patrol officers and our extra 10,000-plus our existing ICE officers, and we will enforce the law, and we'll have more prison beds, and this is all going to work out in this grand scheme into a grand dream that will become reality.

But this grand scheme, grand dream is never going to become reality because there's such a thing as human nature. And human nature will resist if it's not in their interest. So we'll still have the negative elements out of this population that I will concede is predominantly good people, on balance. And yet the negative elements that exist there in significant proportions are not going to be brought forward by anybody's promise that, if you do so, we're going to grant you a legal status in the United States because we've already promised we're going to send you home.

So I ask this question of the Senators, Mr. Speaker, and that is, we're not willing to deport the people today that violated our immigration laws. We're not willing to pick up the 500,000 or more that poured out into the streets to demonstrate for what, benefits from the United States taxpayer that they want to go to people who are unlawfully in the United States. And I'll speak more specifically of those demonstrations a year ago last May and in the previous march than I do for the ones I saw here because they were far weaker. But that's the people that are putting demands on the taxpayers.

And to presume that they're going to come forward is a flawed notion. They will not. And we're not willing to send people home today who are just in violation of our immigration laws. So why would I, why would anyone who would contemplate voting for this Senate bill, why would we believe that the people that promote it, the Teddy Kennedys, and the other personalities over there, including the White House, if they won't enforce the law today, why do we think they'd enforce the law as this proposal matures in 4 years, 8 years or add the 18 months, the sign-up period to it, 9½ years, when they would deport the first person who was just unlawfully present from the United States?

□ 1945

The proponents of this bill won't do it today. They resist that, and they say you can't deport 12 million people; so that is your only other alternative except ours. Well, no. Truthfully, Mr. Speaker, I would say, yes, we could deport 12 million people. No, I am not in favor of attempting that, but if we had the will, we could put together the ability. We had the Manhattan Project. How long did that take us, 3½ years, or was it 34 months, right in that area, to decide that we were going to develop an A-bomb and detonate it? And if we did that, if the United States makes up its mind we are going to act, we can act, and we can get things done.

No. We don't have the will. We don't have the will to enforce the law because our heartstrings are tugged upon by our neighbors who we know are here illegally, but they are good workers and good family people. That is a constraint.

But what we need to do is we need to step up and take a look at this thing and fall back in love with the rule of law. It is one thing to have affection for your neighbors, but it is another to pay that price off and at the expense of it to be the rule of law. And that is what is presented here. It is a plain, straight-up amnesty policy. It is the destruction of the rule of law in America. And the rule of law is the most essential pillar of American exceptionalism.

If you pull the rule of law out of our Nation's history, and you decide whom you are going to enforce against and whom you are not, and let people pick and choose, and if you can get a large enough constituency group out there, like 12 million or 20 million, then you can ignore the rule of law, or you can amend the law to accommodate the constituency group that is out there.

No matter what your interests are, if you don't adhere to this Constitution, and if you don't adhere to this rule of law, and if you take the rule of law out of our history, and then you replay history forward again, back it up to July 4, 1776, pull the rule of law out of the equation, and then march forward and see what you get, Mr. Speaker, and I will submit this: You don't really have a reason to have a Revolutionary War. You don't have a reason to throw the yoke of tyranny off of our back. You don't have a reason to bring patriots forward to put their lives on the line to fight for freedom that was shaped by our Founders, and the legacy of the Founders would be out then and taken out of the continuum of American history. And if you pull the legacy of the Founders, the Declaration, the God-given rights that come from Him through the Declaration and are established in our Constitution, if you pull that all out of the equation, try to march forward towards freedom without the rule of law. Try to march towards prosperity without the rule of law. Try to march forward towards a free Nation that is conceived in liberty and dedicated to proposition that all men are created equal, and do that without the rule.

I think, Mr. Speaker, we are starting to see what kind of Nation we would have had if the people in this Congress who preceded us would have had such cavalier disregard for the rule of law, as there appears to be over in the United States Senate, as I fear there may be here in the House of Representatives. The most essential pillar of American exceptionalism is the rule of law, and it would be sacrificed on the altar of cheap labor.

The rule of law is the first thing to go, and the second thing is the middle class. It is another pillar of American exceptionalism, Mr. Speaker, the middle class. And here in the United States, because of our prosperity, what we have done is we have expanded this middle class. We have provided an opportunity for everyone to get a free public education, and that education has put them forth so that when they got out of the public education process, they went to work. And people who decided they didn't want to go on to college, every generation up until this generation had an opportunity to put on a blue collar and punch a time clock and live with a level of moderate prosperity that allowed them to aspire to buy and own a home and raise their family and live their lives in a productive fashion if that was what they wished, because we ever broadened and raised the opportunities for the middle class. But the middle class, Mr. Speaker, will be destroyed by the Senate proposal because the costs of this proposal are astronomical.

We have never done anything that had this kind of economic impact. And the economic impact, as laid out by Robert Rector of the Heritage Foundation in the study, shows that if we go forward with the language that is in the Senate or with some of this that is contemplated here in the House, the Social Security burden comes crashing into the Social Security Trust Fund at

almost precisely the time that that trust fund goes into the red. And when that happens, it puts a $2.5 trillion burden on the American taxpayers. That burden and the painful march up to that period of time in the future puts such a burden on our producers in this country and the welfare benefits and the public services that will be used up by those who can't produce enough to carry their load in this society. And it is not their fault. They just can't, by their educational background and their lack of skills. Then forever this middle class is diminished. It is narrowed, and it is lowered.

So you have an ever-expanding nouveau riche at the top. You have a new aristocracy that has emerged that believes that they have a birthright to cheap labor, not just to work in their factories, but to clean their mansions. That is the cheap-labor people that are part of this. And you have the cheap votes side of this of people who know that they will get a powerful new constituency base. Those are the two ends of this, the sacrifice of the rule of law, the sacrifice of the great middle class that has been a principal pillar of American exceptionalism.

The third thing, and the least important of the three, is what happens to the Republican Party? That is where we are going if we adopt the philosophy that is presented over in the Senate. That is where we must not go if we love the destiny of this country. We must have a national debate. We need to have a CBO score, an OMB score on the Senate bill. When it changes, the Senators need to know the fiscal impact of what happens not just in the next 10 years, but what happens in the next generation or two.

This Nation has plenty of labor. The argument that this economy would collapse if everyone woke up legally in their home country tomorrow morning is false. And it is flawed on its face.

Mr. Speaker, I will take that up perhaps a little later. But what I see on the floor at this moment is the gentleman from Tennessee. And when I see that look in the face of the gentleman from Tennessee, I know I want to hear what he has to say, and I would be so happy to yield to Mr. ZACH WAMP.

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

And I did not know he was coming to the floor tonight on this topic, but when I heard that he was here, I wanted to come and join him. I thank him very much once again for bringing this important issue to the American people. And I just want to touch on a couple of points tonight, as the gentleman from Iowa yields to me, about this bill.

Many people out there may say how is the Congress responding in this kind of a way to this problem? And I just want to say, having served over 12 years in this body, that I compare the U.S. House of Representatives especially to a very large church-building committee, well-intended people who have the ability to get together and make colossal mistakes, because everyone here wants to try to do a better job of fixing the problem than the person beside them. And it is almost a proliferation of do-gooders that get together and make colossal mistakes even though their intentions are good. And as physicians have to swear an oath that, above all else, do no harm, we need to remember that as lawmakers, when we look at the problems that our country faces, that we need to ensure that the solutions that we propose do not cause more problems than the current challenges that we face. And that is exactly the devil in the details of this so-called comprehensive immigration reform proposal that the Senate is moving this week.

The most problematic element of this whole bill to me is Title VI. It is the Z visa path to citizenship. It is amnesty. No matter how they package it, how they spin it, how they explain it, it is amnesty. It is something that, at 4 years at a time, can be extended all the way through that illegal alien's life. They can stay here. It's just that simple, and that is amnesty.

Z–1 is the illegal alien themselves. Z–2 is their spouse or their parents. Z–3 visa is their children, which basically means all of these people are given permanent residency, a path to citizenship in this country. And as the gentleman pointed out so well, it flies in the face of the rule of law. And how much can you water down the rule of law than not having the rule of law in this country?

And I want to point out two things that I see are very problematic in this kind of a solution where the Congress gets together trying to solve a problem, and the Senate product actually creates a whole lot more problems.

The provisions in this bill are not practical or workable, and you almost have to be, sometimes in our position, handling casework for people in your district that come to your office and say, we have someone working in our company that are trying to become United States citizens, or they have a family member that right now is going through the process of being cleared or checked through a background check or an FBI investigation. I have got one in my district. I can't disclose the names or the details, but it has been pending for over 2 years. Yet in this bill they somehow think that magically we are going to be able to, this government, approve these people quickly and do background checks.

That will not happen. The backlog will be enormous, given what we have seen with the rise of immigration into this country in recent years. And 20 years ago was Simpson-Mazzoli with 2½ million illegals. They came up with a solution that was very similar at that time to what the Senate is proposing today, and it was a catastrophic failure in the sense that we did not enforce the provisions in that law, and 2½ million illegals became 12 million illegals over 20 years. Why would we think that doing the same thing again will produce different results?

I will guarantee you this legislation will not be enforceable. It will be a colossal mess. If you thought at the Medicare prescription drug bill that this Congress passed without my voting for it, I voted against it, but if you thought it was problematic in its implementation, wait until this bill becomes law and they try to implement all of these details associated with this legislation. It will be ridiculous and absurd, their trying to actually bring this about.

And then I want to close with this: These individuals are not like traditional immigrants. My family has German roots. Those relatives on my father's side of the family, they wanted to come to this country and be American citizens. They came here throwing it all into this country. The people we are talking about here are here for one reason and one reason only, and that is money, so that they can make money. Because of cell phones and Western Union, this money and this support goes back to where they are from, and they are here simply to make money. They are not here to assimilate. As a matter of fact, a lot of them proudly carry the flag of their country of origin around with them, not wanting to be Americans and carry our flag, but actually carry the flag of the country they came from. They are even protesting in the streets that they should be able to stay here illegally and, frankly, defy the rule of law. So these people are not trying to assimilate to become citizens, or, as what former Senator Phil Gramm used to say, they don't want to pull the wagon; they want to ride in the wagon.

□ 2000

And we have all the documentation showing that they are a huge drain on the U.S. taxpayer. Respectfully, most of them do not have a high school equivalency, and therefore they will actually draw three times as much out of the Treasury as they will contribute to the Treasury. So just do the math, and we are talking a multi trillion dollar burden on the U.S. taxpayer over time by opening up the country to more and more immigration at this level. We are not talking about an H1B Visa increase for high-skilled technical workers who actually contribute more to the U.S. economy than they take from it. We're talking about the people that come in and take more from the government than they contribute. That's not the American way. They don't want to assimilate. They don't want to dedicate themselves to our country's principles. They're here for money.

So many people in the Immigration Reform Caucus might disagree with me, but a limited Guest Worker Program that says, on a temporary basis, you can work here is fine with me; we can do that. But let me tell you, this solution goes so far beyond trying to

regulate the workers that we need here that it should be rejected wholesale. They should go back and start over.

The border security is necessary. In the last 2 years, we have made great strides to secure the southern border. Actually, Secretary Chertoff hasn't received the credit that he is due, or this administration, on the steps that we have taken to secure the southern border. We no longer have Catch and Release, which was a policy that evolved, or devolved, from the 1986 legislation, where for years, if you were caught coming across our southern border, you were released into our country on your own recognizance pending your court date. And we all know they didn't show up for court, and 2.5 million illegals became 12 million illegals. We no longer do Catch and Release. It's Catch and Return; 99 percent of the people coming across the southern border that are apprehended today are returned to their country of origin, and we detain them. We consolidated the prison space. We have detained them; all of this has happened in the last 24 months. So great strides are being made.

But job one here is, secure the southern border. For national security reasons, to restrict this illegal immigration problem, the enforcement of our existing laws, the workplace enforcement, these things need to be done. But to go into this title 6Z Visa Path to Citizenship, my goodness, that's going to cause more problems than we have today. It's going to cause more immigration than we have today. It's going to cause more stress on the Federal budget than we have today. And the thought that these individuals would draw from our Social Security system and our Medicare system, or walk in our fee-for-service hospitals that guarantee emergency room care. And they're there; you go to any one of the 100 safety net hospitals in this country on a Friday and Saturday night and you will see these people getting health care at the most expensive point of service, which is the emergency room, because it is guaranteed to people in this country.

We can't afford this legislation. We can't afford this response to this problem. This is a large church building committee gone amuck; well-intended people who are getting together and making a bad situation even worse. So we need to reject it and start over. And if ever there was a time for restraint in the United States Congress, it is on this immigration bill. Because they call it ''comprehensive,'' and it goes so far beyond the cure that is necessary that it should be rejected. Go back, get to the bare bones minimum of enforce the law in the workplace, internally in this country, with law enforcement, secure the southern border, restrict illegal immigration, and then manage the people that are here.

You're right. You're right. It's possible to round up 12 million illegals and deport them, but it is not practical at all. Let's manage the ones we have, but let's stop 12 million illegals at 12 million illegals. And let's give them a way, with a counter-proof card, you can't counter-proof the card, for a Guest Worker Program. They've got to rotate in and out of this country. That is the only solution we need; not comprehensive, no Path to Citizenship, no amnesty. Reject it.

And as the Democratic leadership sent word to the President of the United States it was going to take 70 Republicans in the House of Representatives to send this legislation to the President so that he can sign it, I hope and pray that there is at least 70 of us that will stand against this legislation so that they will be forced to go back and just do what is necessary, not all of this extra stuff, like a Path to Citizenship, which is bad for the rule of law and bad for this country.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee, who brings his typical insight and vigor to the floor of the House of Representatives.

And I pick up where we left off, and that is, the colossal mistakes that are often made by large bodies. And I reflect upon one way that I analyze it when I find myself in the minority of the vote, and that is, the people's judgment is what is at place here. That's what goes up on the board in this Chamber, Mr. Speaker. And the response to that, when a colossal mistake is made is, ''Nor is the people's judgment always true. The most can err as grossly as the few.'' And I would submit that there are potentially people poised to err grossly and take us down a path for which there is no return. There are no do-overs. There is no putting the toothpaste back in the tube. If we do this, it would be a colossal mistake. And something that is a basic tenet in the Senate for their negotiations, and I believe a basic tenet here in the House for theirs, is that the bottom line for Democrats is, those who are here illegally get to stay. That is their standard. They don't want to send anybody back. They won't ask anybody to go home. They won't ask them to comply with the law and self-deport. And if you're not willing to send people home, you can't have an immigration policy. So I ask the question, when would you, under the Senate proposal of the bill, deport the first person that was just unlawfully present in the United States and hadn't broken any laws? And the answer to that is, they don't know the answer. And the answer you get from the other side over here, Mr. Speaker, is they don't know the answer either, at least they can't confess to the answer, which is, not today, not next month, not next year, not in the 18 months of voluntary sign up for provisional legal status, not in the 4 years subsequent to that, which you could sign up with for a Z Visa, not in the next 4 years which you could extend it for, and not in the next 8 to 9½ years at least, and in fact, we know that not now, that not ever would they be willing to deport someone who was just illegally in the United States. And if the proponents of this plan aren't willing to deport people, then they can't have an enforcement law at all. All they can have is, we're going to sign everybody up, and we're going to hope that the felons and the criminals will sign up, too. And if they do, we will hope they don't walk back out the door, and we can maybe identify them and send them home someday. I don't know if they've examined the idea that they aren't going to show up to sign up if they think they might be deported. And if you ask them to go back to their own country and do a touchback, they aren't going to go back unless you guarantee they can come back into this country. And in fact, that's one of the other promises that they made in the Senate; well, you can go back to your home country. You have to do that if you're the head of a household, and I believe it's if you want a Path to Citizenship, unless there are exceptions of course. And so the list goes on and on.

The argument that comes is, well, it's not amnesty because it's not an automatic Path to Citizenship. So I asked the question, when have we given an automatic Path to Citizenship to anyone? And the answer to that is, we have done that five times in our history. The last time was a few years ago to the Marquis Lafayette, the brave Frenchman who fought so well to help preserve, protect and promote our liberty here, posthumously by a couple of hundred years, but we gave him automatic citizenship. The one prior to that was Mother Teresa, another one very, very well deserving, a saint. We granted her automatic citizenship posthumously. There are three others whose names I don't have uploaded into my memory, but five people in the history of America have received automatic citizenship.

So one of the best talking points that the Senate has and the White House has is, well, it's not amnesty because they don't get automatic citizenship? I mean, that is a speechless argument designed to throw you off the track.

And so I looked through a few more of these pieces, and there is language that comes out that is part of their commercial that is designed to convince us that we should be for this bill. And one of the languages is also, here we go, this is from the proponents of the bill. They say rest easy because ''no illegal alien should be able to gain employment in the United States.'' Well, oops, I left out one word. ''No illegal alien should be able to gain legitimate employment in the United States'' once this proposal is adopted. Now, think about that, Mr. Speaker, wouldn't that be the case today, that no illegal alien can gain legitimate employment in the United States today? Because if they gain employment, it's illegitimate employment, isn't it? And so this is their commercial, no illegal alien should be able to gain legitimate employment in the United States. Well, none can now.

So, you have a series of benchmarks and a series of triggers. And when you look at what that means, it's quite interesting. The triggers are not based upon performance, they are not based upon getting operational control of the border or security, they're just based upon spending money. So if we spend enough money and we build some fence on the border, up to 370 miles of that fence, that releases one trigger, and it legalizes this. Well, the trigger is the Path to Citizenship, by my view. Those who get provisional status here are everybody that walks forward that we don't have their fingerprints and that have not committed a felony or a serious misdemeanor.

So one of the triggers, to build some fence; that doesn't mean that you can't build it in such a fashion that we are building. They will go around the end. But it is not the 854 miles of fence that this Congress has mandated, that passed the floor of this House, that passed the Senate by a vote of 80–19, that went to the President where he signed it, without ceremony, I might add; without significant ceremony. No, the American people are being docked 484 miles of double wall and fence because the trigger is 370 of it built. Now they say they are going to go ahead and build the rest, but it's not appropriated, and you know how that goes. We have appropriated money to some fence, and that is $1.187 billion to that.

Then another trigger is that, let's see, that we hire up to 18,000 Border Patrol officers. That is a trigger. Well, we've got a turnover there that the new hires only have an average turnover of 24 months. So you've got to hire a lot more to keep them in place. That's two of the triggers.

But it's today in law, Mr. Speaker, that the Secretary of Homeland Security certify ''operational control of the border.'' And the definition of ''operational control of the border'' is a real operational control of the border, and that means to effectively and definitionally eliminate illegal border crossings, to force all crossings through the ports of entry, to have sufficient conditions there so that we can interdict contraband and illegal border crossers. That's one that could be a trigger that is already in law. It's not the trigger. The trigger is, cut back the fence and wall by 484 miles and build 370 of it only.

What's not in the trigger? The U.S. VISIT exit system. After September 11, we required that we establish a U.S. VISIT system that would, by computer, you could swipe your card, and it would tell you when you came into the United States; you went up on a tally sheet as in the United States. When you left, the exit portion of U.S. VISIT tallied that you left. And you have a list of the sum total of the people that are here in the United States, but the administration said we can't build U.S. VISIT. We can't make it work in the exit system, and we're not going to try. That was a few months ago. Well, this can't work without an exit system for U.S. VISIT. That's not the trigger. They think maybe they are going to go forward and build it, but it's not in the trigger, and it should be because their system can't function without it.

I said operational control of the border. Twenty thousand additional beds to help us be able to process these illegal border crossers, they don't have to be in place, but that is something that has to happen. None of this is funded, by the way.

And so, if I look at the other missing portions of this, the sanctuary cities, the significant number of large cities in America that have an executive order, or their city council has passed an ordinance or other political subdivisions that prohibits their law enforcement officers from cooperating with Federal law enforcement officers with regard to immigration status. So they say you can't even gather information on people whom are in the United States illegally even when you know they are there illegally, even when you know they are gang members. You can't go in there and interdict them and deport them because they want to be a sanctuary city. And yet, when we come across the people that don't sign up, according to the Senate version of the plan, somehow we are going to deport them, without the help and support and cooperation of local law enforcement, who are allowed to draw down billions in Federal dollars, but defy Federal law and prohibit their local law enforcement officers from even cooperating and gathering data so that they can cooperate with the Immigration Customs Enforcement people, with the ICE people.

Sanctuary cities are not addressed. They have a sanctuary in this bill to defy Federal law. We must have them in order to do that and in order to make this work.

And then, an annual hard cap. They say it's 12 million. I say it's a lot more than 12 million. I think it's more than 20 million. But they don't consider that; the 12 million is the floor, not the ceiling. There is no ceiling. And so they will sell this package without a real estimate on how many it will be, Mr. Speaker. And when you ask them, will they support or will this House, and they will get their chance to do it, will they support putting a cap at 12 million? You think it's 12 million? Fine. Put it in law that you're not legalizing or authorizing any more than those you say that you're authorizing right now. And I'll submit that they will resist that hard cap. In fact, I don't think it has been a serious discussion over in the Senate. I saw the looks on their faces when I brought up the issue, and it's like we haven't really thought of that.

□ 2015

I think there needs to be a hard cap. I believe we have enough labor. I know there are 69 million Americans working age that are not in the workforce. There are about 6.9 million working illegals. You could hire one out of ten of the people not in the workforce today of working age and replace all illegals. That is all it would take.

The illegals that are in the workforce are 4.7 percent of the workforce. They are producing 2.2 percent of the work, for skill reasons, and we know that. If you think that would be cataclysmic on the American economy if we got up tomorrow morning and we didn't have that labor to do that work, some places would make some dramatic adjustments, yes. But if it were your factory and your workers, you found out at 7:30 in the morning when they clocked in at 8 that 2.2 percent weren't going to show up, your alternative would be this: You would simply send out a memo to all of your people and you would say sorry. Today your coffee break in the morning and afternoon gets cut from 15 minutes down to 9½. We are going to pick up the 2.2 percent of the production, and we will still be clocking out of here and you can go home at 5 o'clock.

That is how much labor that is. That is how much production 2.2 percent is. And then you would start to hire the people to fill the gap. Hire the people that are here legally, put the people to work that are here riding already in this cart, as was mentioned by Mr. WAMP.

So we have the solutions to this here in this country. We need to adhere to the rule of law and preserve and protect the most essential pillar of American exceptionalism, that rule of law.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ENGEL of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of family medical reasons.

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. MCDERMOTT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SARBANES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WYNN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. GRANGER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SALI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today. (The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PAYNE, 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. 1352. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 127 East Locust Street in Fairbury, Illinois, as the ''Dr. Francis Townsend Post Office Building'', to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, 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. 988. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5757 Tilton Avenue in Riverside, California, as the ''Lieutenant Todd Jason Bryant Post Office''.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. 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. Accordinly, pursuant to the previous order of the House of today, the House stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m. on Monday, May 28, 2007, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 158, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 28, 2007, at 9:30 a.m., unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 158, 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:

1965. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2006 through March 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1966. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 as required by the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund provision in Title IX of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2007, Pub. L. 109-289; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1967. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1968. A letter from the Assistant Director, Executive & Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1969. A letter from the Assistant Director, Executive & Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1970. A letter from the Assistant Director, Executive & Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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1981. A letter from the Assistant Director, Executive & Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1982. A letter from the Assistant Director, Executive & Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1983. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1984. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1985. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Mgmt., Department of Labor, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1986. A letter from the Assistant Director, Executive & Political Personnel, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1987. A letter from the Assistant Director, Executive & Political Personnel, Department of the Army, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1988. A letter from the Director of Human Resources, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the Endowment's FY 2005 and FY 2006 usage of Category Rating Human Resource flexibility report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3319(d); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1989. A letter from the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1990. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Mgmt., Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1991. A letter from the Interim Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting Pursuant to Title II, Section 203, of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002, the Corporation's Annual Report for FY 2006; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1992. A letter from the Interim Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's report on the amount of the acquisitions made from entities that manufacture the articles, materials, or supplies outside of the United States in fiscal year 2006, pursuant to Public Law 109-115, section 837; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 964. A bill to protect users of the Internet from unknowing transmission of their personally identifiable information through spyware programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept.

110–169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. BACA, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. CASTOR, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HARE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KIND, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SAXTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SHULER, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STARK, Ms. SUTTON, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TIERNEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WATT, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WELLER, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 2470. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the construction and renovation of public schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. TIAHRT (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. TERRY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

H.R. 2471. A bill to provide for streamlining the process of Federal approval for construction or expansion of petroleum refineries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WYNN (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. KILPATRICK):

H.R. 2472. A bill to amend titles V and XIX of the Social Security Act to improve essential oral health care for lower-income individuals under the Maternal and Child Health Program and the Medicaid Program and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to dentists for dental services provided to low-income individuals; 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. POMEROY (for himself and Mr. MORAN of Kansas):

H.R. 2473. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to encourage owners and operators of privately-held farm, ranch, and forest land to voluntarily make their land available for access by the public under programs administered by States and tribal governments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 2474. A bill to provide for an increased maximum civil penalty for violations under the Consumer Product Safety Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida):

H.R. 2475. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to guarantee home equity conversion mortgages for elderly veteran homeowners; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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. KUHL of New York:

H.R. 2476. A bill to authorize the United States Department of Energy to remediate the Western New York Nuclear Service Center in the Town of Ashford, New York, and dispose of nuclear waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 2477. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct research on indicators of child well-being; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota):

H.R. 2478. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe rules prohibiting deceptive advertising of abortion services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 2479. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act relating to emergency child care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas):

H.R. 2480. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to suspend the Federal motor fuel excise taxes until the average price of unleaded gasoline is below $3 per gallon for at least 6 months; 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. HILL:

H.R. 2481. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on the number of new qualified hybrid and advanced lean-burn technology vehicles eligible for the alternative motor vehicle credit and to provide for a credit for manufacturing hybrid vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota (for herself, Mr. KIND, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. ELLISON, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H.R. 2482. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study regarding the proposed Mississippi River Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HALL of Texas (for himself, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GINGREY, and Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina):

H.R. 2483. A bill to provide for research, development, and demonstration on energy technologies to ensure the Nation's continued supply and efficient use of affordable, reliable, and clean energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. FARR (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 2484. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish new separate fee schedule areas for physicians' services in States with multiple fee schedule areas to improve Medicare physician geographic payment accuracy, and for other purposes; 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. FILNER:

H.R. 2485. A bill to require public employees to perform the inspection of State and local surface transportation projects, and related essential public functions, to ensure public safety, the cost-effective use of transportation funding, and timely project delivery; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ACKERMAN:

H.R. 2486. A bill to keep faith with the thousands of Iraqi nationals who have risked everything by assisting and working for the United States Government and United States Armed Forces in Iraq, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. BAIRD:

H.R. 2487. A bill to provide for an additional place of holding court in the western district of Washington; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BERKLEY (for herself, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HILL, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. NUNES, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 2488. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the rate of tax on distilled spirits to its pre-1985 level; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself and Mr. PENCE):

H.R. 2489. A bill to amend section 1091 of title 18, United States Code, to allow the prosecution of genocide in appropriate circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee):

H.R. 2490. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a pilot program for the mobile biometric identification in the maritime environment of aliens unlawfully attempting to enter the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H.R. 2491. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat charitable remainder pet trusts in a manner similar to charitable remainder annuity trusts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. CAMP of Michigan, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. KIRK, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon):

H.R. 2492. A bill to protect the welfare of consumers by prohibiting price gouging with respect to road transportation fuel or domestic heating fuel during certain abnormal market disruptions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Armed 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. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. AKIN, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2493. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for a reduction in the number of boutique fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas:

H.R. 2494. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase from 1 year to 2 years the post-employment restrictions of Members and elected officers of either House of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. SOUDER, Ms. FOXX, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS):

H.R. 2495. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to extend military commissary and exchange store privileges to veterans with a compensable service-connected disability and to their dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 2496. A bill to provide for the establishment of a partnership between the Secretary of Energy and appropriate industry groups for the creation of a transportation fuel conservation education campaign, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself and Mr. THORNBERRY):

H.R. 2497. A bill to restore fairness and reliability to the medical justice system and promote patient safety by fostering alternatives to current medical tort litigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. NUNES, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. RADANOVICH, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 2498. A bill to provide for a study regarding development of a comprehensive integrated regional water management plan that would address four general areas of regional water planning in both the San Joaquin River Hydrologic Region and the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region, inclusive of Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties, California, and to provide that such plan be the guide by which those counties use as a mechanism to address and solve long-term water needs in a sustainable and equitable manner; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CUELLAR (for himself, Mr. REYES, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. FARR, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. BRADY of Texas):

H.R. 2499. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to expand and improve the assistance provided by Small Business Development Centers to Colonias; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (for herself and Mr. CULBERSON):

H.R. 2500. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 2501. A bill to establish the Rocky Mountain Science Collections Center to assist in preserving the archeological, anthropological, paleontological, zoological, and geological artifacts and archival documentation from the Rocky Mountain region through the construction of an on-site, secure collections facility for the Denver Museum of Nature & Science in Denver, Colorado; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 2502. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to deem certain training in geriatric medicine or geriatric psychiatry to be obligated service for purposes of the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. FARR, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 2503. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the Office of Women's Health and the regulation of breast implants, and to provide for a scientific workshop on the use of emergency contraception by women under age 18; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 2504. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the admission of L-1 intra-company transferee nonimmigrants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONNELLY:

H.R. 2505. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and extend the vehicle refueling property credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. DOOLITTLE:

H.R. 2506. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resources study of the Tule Lake Segregation Center in Modoc County, California, to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing a unit of the National Park System; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 2507. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the inclusion in gross income of Social Security benefits and tier 1 railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLEGLY:

H.R. 2508. A bill to require Federal contractors to participate in the basic pilot program for employment eligibility verification; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. KUHL of New York, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. GOODE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. AKIN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. FOXX, Mr. WAMP, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. FEENEY):

H.R. 2509. A bill to prohibit United States assistance to foreign countries that oppose the position of the United States in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOODE (for himself, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BAKER, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. WAMP, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. PITTS, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SALI, Mr.

KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. HAYES, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CULBERSON, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. LINDER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. AKIN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. NUNES, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HELLER, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. TERRY, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. BONNER, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MCHENRY, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE):

H.R. 2510. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the inscription ''In God We Trust'' to appear on a face of the $1 coins honoring each of the Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GORDON (for himself, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 2511. A bill to revise and extend provisions under the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HONDA, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. WATSON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CLAY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 2512. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to prohibit States from requiring eligibility determinations for children for benefits under the Medicaid Program and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) more frequently than once every year; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HALL of New York (for himself and Mr. WELCH of Vermont):

H.R. 2513. A bill to require advertising for any automobile model to display information regarding the fuel consumption and fuel cost for that model, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HARE (for himself, Mr. FILNER, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. REYES, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KAGEN, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. CARSON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BACA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. HALL of New York, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. SPACE, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 2514. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for an assured adequate level of funding for veterans health care; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HELLER (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. PORTER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. RENZI, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. RADANOVICH):

H.R. 2515. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program in the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. INSLEE (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. LEE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WEINER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FARR, Mr. KIND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. STARK, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. CASTOR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WU, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HILL, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MCNULTY, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. REYES, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. WATT, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. CARSON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. HARE, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. FILNER, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 2516. A bill to protect inventoried roadless areas in the National Forest System; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. LAMPSON (for himself, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. CRAMER):

H.R. 2517. A bill to amend the Missing Children's Assistance Act to authorize appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LAMPSON (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. HILL, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KIND, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. HODES, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 2518. A bill to implement certain measures to increase the effectiveness of international child abduction remedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Education and Labor, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. LANGEVIN (for himself and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 2519. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a corporate responsibility investment option under the Thrift Savings Plan; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CAMP of Michigan, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. JINDAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FARR, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. ELLISON):

H.R. 2520. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare Program of certain medical mobility devices approved as class III medical devices; 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. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 2521. A bill to provide loans and grants for fire sprinkler retrofitting in nursing facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. DRAKE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 2522. A bill to establish a congressional Commission on the Abolition of Modern-Day Slavery; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Government Reform, 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 Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 2523. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to expand access to contraceptive services for women and men under the Medicaid Program, help low income women and couples prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce abortion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2524. A bill to provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education with increased authority with respect to asthma programs, and to provide for increased funding for such programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 2525. A bill to direct the Architect of the Capitol to fly the flag of a State over the Capitol each year on the anniversary of the date of the State's admission to the Union; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SPACE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WATSON, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LEE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. CLAY, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CROWLEY, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 2526. A bill to designate Greece as a program country for purposes of the visa waiver program established under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia):

H.R. 2527. A bill to provide for enhanced protection of the Internal Revenue Service and employees of the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 2528. A bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to promote the use of energy and water efficiency measures in Federal buildings, to promote energy savings performance contracts and utility energy service contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 2529. A bill to establish efficiency resource standards for retail electricity and natural gas distributors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS (for herself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. RENZI, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. SALI):

H.R. 2530. A bill to better inform consumers regarding costs associated with compliance for protecting endangered and threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MELANCON (for himself and Mr. KLEIN of Florida):

H.R. 2531. A bill to improve United States hurricane forecasting, monitoring, and warning capabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself and Mr. BARROW):

H.R. 2532. A bill to enhance the section 8(a) program of the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WYNN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

H.R. 2533. A bill to amend chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to allow individuals who return to Government service after receiving a refund of retirement contributions to recapture credit for the service covered by that refund by repaying the amount that was so received, with interest; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2534. A bill to permit statues honoring citizens of the District of Columbia to be placed in Statuary Hall in the same manner as statues honoring citizens of the States are placed in Statuary Hall, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. NUNES (for himself and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 2535. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility and suitability of constructing a storage reservoir, outlet works, and a delivery system for the Tule River Indian Tribe of California to provide a water supply for domestic, municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. OLVER (for himself, Ms. WATERS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. WALSH of New York, and Mr. WATT):

H.R. 2536. A bill to require all public housing revitalization projects assisted under the HOPE VI program to meet green communities standards; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 2537. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to beach monitoring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 2538. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide greater protections to domestic and foreign workers under the H-1B nonimmigrant worker program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER (for himself, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. HODES, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Ms. SUTTON):

H.R. 2539. A bill to recognize the performance of the United States military in Iraq, to begin the redeployment of National Guard units, and to ensure the protection of the States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington):

H.R. 2540. A bill to amend title 38, United State Code to provide for the treatment of period of service in uniformed services as continued employment for purposes of pension and retirement benefits for individuals who die during the period of service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RENZI:

H.R. 2541. A bill to amend title VI of the Native American Housing and Self-Determination Act of 1996 to authorize Indian tribes to issue notes and other obligations to finance community and economic development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RODRIGUEZ (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. ORTIZ):

H.R. 2542. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to make grants to hire, train, and equip local law enforcement officials on and near the southern border of the United States, as well as to reimburse the costs of paying overtime to such officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California:

H.R. 2543. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the definition of unlawful enemy combatant for purposes of laws administered by the Secretary of Defense relating to military commissions, to establish a statutory right of habeas corpus for individuals detained at the detention facility at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed 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. SESTAK:

H.R. 2544. A bill to establish an Independent Ethics Commission within the House of Representatives composed of former Federal judges; to the Committee on House Administration, 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. SHAYS (for himself, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):

H.R. 2545. A bill to make available on the Internet, for purposes of access and retrieval by the public, certain information available through the Congressional Research Service web site; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SHULER (for himself, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. COBLE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. WATT,

Mr. HAYES, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. FOXX, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. MCINTYRE):

H.R. 2546. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Asheville, North Carolina, as the ''Charles George Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIRES (for himself and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H.R. 2547. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to prevent misrepresentation about deposit insurance coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SOLIS (for herself, Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 2548. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to reduce air pollution from marine vessels; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TANNER (for himself, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. REYNOLDS):

H.R. 2549. A bill to amend section 1862 of the Social Security Act with respect to the application of Medicare secondary payer rules to workers' compensation settlement agreements and Medicare set-asides under such agreements; 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. TAYLOR (for himself and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan):

H.R. 2550. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to recreational vessels; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TERRY (for himself, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 2551. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery in Sarpy County, Nebraska, to serve veterans in eastern Nebraska and western Iowa; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. TOWNS (for himself and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico):

H.R. 2552. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish, promote, and support a comprehensive prevention, research, and medical management referral program for hepatitis C virus infection; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WATSON (for herself and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 2553. A bill to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for the establishment and maintenance of existing libraries and resource centers at United States diplomatic and consular missions to provide information about American culture, society, and history, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WATSON:

H.R. 2554. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to require HIV testing of Federal prisoners about to be released, to direct the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide HIV/AIDS treatment for recently released Federal prisoners, and for other purposes; 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 Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico:

H.R. 2555. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico:

H.R. 2556. A bill to enhance the energy security of the United States by promoting biofuels, energy efficiency, and carbon capture and storage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, Oversight and Government Reform, 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. LANTOS (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.J. Res. 44. A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Con. Res. 158. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment or recess of the two Houses; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York (for himself and Mr. KILDEE):

H. Con. Res. 159. Concurrent resolution expressing the support of Congress for a National Complex Regional Pain Syndrome and Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. Con. Res. 160. Concurrent resolution regarding the endoresement of U.S. citizens' claims for payment by Chinese Government of defaulted Chinese bonds; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. STARK, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HONDA, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BACA, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. WATT):

H. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 40th Anniversary of Dr. King's Launching of the Poor People's Campaign and Organization of the Poor People's Army; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H. Con. Res. 162. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Congress and the President should increase basic pay for members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H. Con. Res. 163. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in support of further research and activities to increase public awareness, professional education, diagnosis, and treatment of Dandy-Walker syndrome and hydrocephalus; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KUHL of New York (for himself and Mr. KIRK):

H. Res. 439. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the National Kidney Foundation Kidney Walk; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GILLMOR:

H. Res. 440. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that any comprehensive plan to combat illegal immigration must increase resources for border patrol, establish an instant employment eligibility verification system, renew a limited temporary worker program, prohibit blanket amnesty for illegal aliens who have deliberately broken the law, and give priority to law-abiding, highly-skilled immigrants applying for legal citizenship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMANUEL:

H. Res. 441. A resolution electing a Member to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCINTYRE (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. BOREN, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. CARSON, Ms. WATERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. DOYLE):

H. Res. 442. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a National Youth Sports Week should be established; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H. Res. 443. A resolution recognizing the service of the 65th Infantry Borinqueneers during the Korean War, honoring the people of Puerto Rico who continue to serve and volunteer for service in the Armed Forces and make sacrifices for the country, and commending all efforts to promote and preserve the history of the 65th Infantry Borinqueneers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER:

H. Res. 444. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Aviation Maintenance Technician Day, honoring the invaluable contributions of Charles Edward Taylor, regarded as the father of aviation maintenance, and recognizing the essential role of aviation maintenance technicians in ensuring the safety and security of civil and military aircraft; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BEAN (for herself and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H. Res. 445. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should support a mutually-agreed solution for the future status of Kosovo and reject an imposed solution for the status of Kosovo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. ISSA):

H. Res. 446. A resolution honoring the life and accomplishments of Astronaut Walter Marty Schirra and expressing condolences on his passing; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H. Res. 447. A resolution condemning the recent convictions and sentencing of Vietnamese pro-democracy activists, expressing concern over the future of the United States-Vietnam relationship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MATHESON (for himself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. GALLEGLY):

H. Res. 448. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a National Cancer Research Month, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TANCREDO (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. POE, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. WOLF):

H. Res. 449. A resolution encouraging the Federal Government and State and municipal governments, universities, companies, and other institutions in the United States, and all Americans to divest from companies that do business with Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. CARSON, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

H. Res. 450. A resolution recognizing Rachel Carson, ecologist and author whose courage, selfless spirit, and sense of wonder ushered in the modern environmental movement; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 11: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 21: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. LANTOS, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 23: Mr. BARROW, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HAYES, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 63: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.

H.R. 77: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 82: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. PETRI, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. KLEIN of Florida.

H.R. 111: Mr. COOPER, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. HELLER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 156: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 169: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 171: Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 174: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 197: Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 260: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 281: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.

H.R. 303: Mr. LATOURETTE and Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 315: Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 333: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. REYES.

H.R. 358: Mr. HENSARLING and Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 372: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 457: Mr. SALI.

H.R. 460: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 463: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. REYES.

H.R. 468: Ms. CARSON.

H.R. 471: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 502: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 503: Mr. GOODE, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 507: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 522: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 530: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. HILL, and Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 535: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 538: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 550: Mr. REGULA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. CANTOR.

H.R. 551: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 552: Mr. PAUL, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 562: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 579: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. MITCHELL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 583: Mr. PITTS, Mr. BERRY, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 601: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 632: Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 636: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 642: Mr. MEEKS of New York.

H.R. 643: Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. MELANCON.

H.R. 654: Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 661: Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 687: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 690: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 704: Mr. REYES.

H.R. 718: Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. BOSWELL, and Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 726: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 736: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 741: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 743: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 748: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. WU, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GORDON, Mr. JINDAL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. PORTER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. COBLE, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 760: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 782: Mr. TURNER and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

H.R. 784: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 821: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 864: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 871: Mr. WEINER.

H.R. 882: Mrs. CAPITO and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 885: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 891: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 923: Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 927: Mr. HAYES.

H.R. 962: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 969: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SIRES, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 970: Mr. PICKERING.

H.R. 971: Mr. SALI.

H.R. 980: Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UPTON, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 989: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 1008: Mr. SPACE.

H.R. 1023: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mrs. DRAKE.

H.R. 1028: Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 1030: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1032: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1043: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. WATSON, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 1073: Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 1078: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1091: Mr. BILBRAY and Mr. FEENEY.

H.R. 1092: Mr. KIRK.

H.R. 1098: Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 1103: Mr. COHEN and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 1108: Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. HODES.

H.R. 1110: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 1113: Mr. PICKERING, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STARK, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1115: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.

H.R. 1127: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 1134: Ms. SUTTON, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. WAMP, Mr. PORTER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CAMP of Michigan, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 1142: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1147: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. TIBERI, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 1157: Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. BARROW, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 1190: Mr. COHEN, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. PICKERING.

H.R. 1193: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. MURTHA, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1194: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1211: Mr. REYES.

H.R. 1216: Ms. LEE, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 1222: Mr. REYES and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1223: Mr. REYES and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1228: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1229: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SPACE, and Mr. BAKER.

H.R. 1232: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.

H.R. 1237: Mr. WYNN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1239: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1275: Mr. ELLISON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA.

H.R. 1282: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1283: Mr. PASTOR, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1287: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1293: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1302: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 1304: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. ARCURI.

H.R. 1314: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H.R. 1331: Mr. SIRES and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 1338: Mr. WEINER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. LEE, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1343: Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. WELLER, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. LAMPSON, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr.

NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 1354: Mr. REYES.

H.R. 1355: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 1366: Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H.R. 1381: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1399: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. TANNER, Mr. HILL, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BERRY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SPACE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. REYES, Mr. BACA, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. KIND, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1400: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. HAYES, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. HODES, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1418: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1419: Mr. CUMMINGS and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1420: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1422: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 1459: Mr. MEEK of Florida and Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1461: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1464: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 1474: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BOREN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. SALI.

H.R. 1475: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1506: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. PASTOR, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1507: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 1514: Mr. ALLEN and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1535: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1536: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 1537: Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 1540: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1542: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 1551: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 1552: Mr. WAMP, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WU, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 1576: Mr. PITTS and Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 1584: Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 1589: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 1610: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. BOREN, Mr. WEXLER, and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 1614: Mr. CLAY, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1616: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1629: Mr. GOODE and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 1644: Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1647: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1649: Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 1653: Ms. CARSON and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 1655: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1663: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 1665: Mr. SALI and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1688: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 1705: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ALTMIRE, and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 1709: Mr. DELAHUNT.

H.R. 1719: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 1727: Mr. WYNN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, and Mr. LAMPSON.

H.R. 1731: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 1735: Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 1738: Mr. PICKERING and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1745: Ms. SOLIS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BACA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. SALAZAR.

H.R. 1754: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 1759: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1764: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1772: Mr. WAMP, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HARE, Mr. INSLEE, and Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 1776: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1781: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. PICKERING.

H.R. 1783: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1797: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 1820: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1821: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 1834: Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 1840: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 1845: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1866: Mr. FARR, Mr. POE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 1871: Ms. GIFFORDS.

H.R. 1876: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 1878: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 1881: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 1884: Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1888: Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 1892: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1893: Ms. LEE.

H.R. 1907: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1927: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1937: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. BOREN, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. BERRY.

H.R. 1940: Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 1943: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1944: Mr. MITCHELL and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 1945: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 1956: Mr. MEEKS of New York.

H.R. 1957: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1965: Mr. SPACE, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. KAGEN.

H.R. 1967: Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 1971: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. SALAZAR.

H.R. 1975: Ms. LEE and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 1983: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 1992: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. CLARKE, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 2001: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 2015: Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 2036: Ms. LEE.

H.R. 2046: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 2049: Mr. PASTOR and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2050: Mr. MCNULTY.

H.R. 2053: Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. POE, Mr. FARR, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BACA, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BOREN, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 2054: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 2060: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 2062: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2102: Mr. UPTON, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WALSH of New York.

H.R. 2103: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 2104: Mr. POE, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 2108: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 2114: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 2122: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 2129: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SUTTON, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. HOOLEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. WEINER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 2131: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 2132: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 2138: Mr. HONDA, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 2139: Ms. CARSON and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 2141: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 2144: Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 2163: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. REYNOLDS, and Mr. PICKERING.

H.R. 2164: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 2167: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 2192: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 2197: Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. SUTTON.

H.R. 2208: Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 2215: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2221: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2231: Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 2234: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 2238: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 2244: Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 2253: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 2262: Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 2265: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

H.R. 2266: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 2280: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PAUL, Mr. TERRY, and Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.

H.R. 2287: Mr. TURNER and Mr. POE.

H.R. 2291: Mr. TIAHRT and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 2295: Mr. ARCURI, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TIM MURPHY of

Pennsylvania, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. DRAKE, and Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 2303: Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 2313: Mr. HONDA and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2315: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. OBEY, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mr. SPACE.

H.R. 2327: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. SMITH of NEW JERSEY.

H.R. 2329: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2330: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 2335: Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 2337: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. BACA.

H.R. 2347: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 2352: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 2353: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. PORTER, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 2357: Ms. KILPATRICK.

H.R. 2361: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, and Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 2365: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 2366: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 2367: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 2371: Mr. FILNER and Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 2380: Mr. JORDAN, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BOREN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 2401: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. FARR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 2417: Mr. KAGEN.

H.R. 2432: Mr. BUYER, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, and Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 2434: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 2435: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 2443: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GERLACH, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 2446: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 2457: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2458: Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 2460: Mr. KING of New York.

H.J. Res. 12: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. MICHAUD.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. LATOURETTE.

H. Con. Res. 75: Mr. RANGEL and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 85: Mr. OLVER and Ms. DELAURO.

H. Con. Res. 87: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. HONDA.

H. Con. Res. 94: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. MCNULTY and Mr. PASCRELL.

H. Con. Res. 104: Ms. MATSUI.

H. Con. Res. 122: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. OLVER, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H. Con. Res. 125: Mr. KIRK, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BONNER.

H. Con. Res. 131: Mr. BAKER, Mr. GERLACH, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H. Con. Res. 142: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. KING of New York.

H. Con. Res. 147: Mr. COSTA, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. FORTUÑO, and Mr. SAXTON.

H. Con. Res. 148: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. ELLISON.

H. Res. 54: Mr. LAMBORN.

H. Res. 106: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H. Res. 111: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. ADERHOLT.

H. Res. 118: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H. Res. 123: Mr. MURTHA.

H. Res. 127: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina and Mr. PEARCE.

H. Res. 146: Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H. Res. 148: Ms. ESHOO.

H. Res. 154: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. WAMP, Mr. SALI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee.

H. Res. 194: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WEINER, Mr. FARR, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. DELAHUNT.

H. Res. 231: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H. Res. 233: Mrs. DRAKE.

H. Res. 251: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. ALLEN.

H. Res. 257: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H. Res. 258: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H. Res. 259: Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas.

H. Res. 282: Mr. POE, Mr. REYES, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND.

H. Res. 287: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H. Res. 294: Mr. POE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. BOOZMAN.

H. Res. 295: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H. Res. 303: Mr. MCNULTY.

H. Res. 341: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 345: Mr. DINGELL.

H. Res. 351: Mr. FORBES.

H. Res. 361: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. STARK, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. WATT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. CARSON, Mr. MCNULTY, Ms. ROYAL-ALLARD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. WU, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. HALL of New York, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mrs. EMERSON.

H. Res. 397: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H. Res. 407: Mr. FORTUÑO.

H. Res. 416: Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SALI, Mr. CAMP of Michigan, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H. Res. 417: Mr. BERMAN.

H. Res. 422: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 423: Mr. EHLERS.

H. Res. 424: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. RANGEL.

H. Res. 425: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H. Res. 426: Mr. HONDA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. STARK.

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. Res. 417: Mr. BECERRA.