

House. Had I been here and able to vote, I would have cast the following votes:

Rollcall vote No. 623—Yes, rollcall vote No. 624—No, rollcall vote No. 625—Yes, rollcall vote No. 626—No, rollcall vote No. 627—Yes, rollcall vote No. 628—Yes, rollcall vote No. 629—Yes, rollcall vote No. 630—Yes, rollcall vote No. 631—Yes, rollcall vote No. 632—Yes, rollcall vote No. 633—Yes, rollcall vote No. 634—No, rollcall vote No. 635—Yes, rollcall vote No. 636—Yes, rollcall vote No. 637—Yes, rollcall vote No. 638—Yes, rollcall vote No. 639—No, rollcall vote No. 640—No, rollcall vote No. 641—Yes, rollcall vote No. 642—Yes, rollcall vote No. 643—No, rollcall vote No. 644—Yes, rollcall vote No. 645—Yes, rollcall vote No. 646—Yes, rollcall vote No. 647—Yes, rollcall vote No. 648—Yes, rollcall vote No. 649—Yes, rollcall vote No. 650—Yes, rollcall vote No. 651—Yes, rollcall vote No. 652—No, rollcall vote No. 653—No, rollcall vote No. 654—Yes, rollcall vote No. 655—Yes, rollcall vote No. 656—No, rollcall vote No. 657—Yes, rollcall vote No. 658—No, rollcall vote No. 659—No, rollcall vote No. 660—No, rollcall vote No. 661—No.

DESIGNATING CERTAIN BUILDINGS  
OF CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL  
AND PREVENTION

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 13, 2005*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4500, a bill to designate the Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center building of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building". The bill also honors Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, also known as Mother Teresa of Calcutta, by designating the CDC's Global Communications Center building as the "Mother Teresa Global Communications Center Building".

Mother Teresa devoted her life to helping the poor and sick throughout the world. Her compassion and humanity, in the face of abject poverty, war, and starvation serves as a reminder to us all that when our hearts are focused on helping those who can not help themselves, our potential for greatness is unlimited. Although, at first sight, she appeared to have been a tiny woman, Mother Teresa was strong enough to carry the weight of the world's suffering on her narrow shoulders and to bring love and dignity to those facing the greatest challenges that life can offer.

Mother Teresa was born in Skopje in modern day Macedonia on August 27, 1910. She recalled being pulled to the work of God at the age of 12 and, by age 18, she left her family to join the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns with missions in India. After teaching at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta for 17 years she found that she could no longer simply hear the stories of dismal poverty and despair that existed outside the convent walls. In 1948, Mother Teresa left the convent school to devote her time to working among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Calcutta. There she opened a school for poor children though she had no money herself.

On October 7, 1950, Mother Teresa received permission to start her own order, "The Missionaries of Charity". Since its inception in 1950, the Missionaries of Charity has spread to all corners of the world, tending to the most desperately needy in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. They also assist in relief work in the wake of natural disasters such as floods, epidemics, famine, and earthquakes, and care for the homeless and those suffering with the AIDS virus.

Mother Teresa's work was not limited to the developing world. In the United States, the Missionaries of Charity have established many soup kitchens, emergency shelters for women, shelters for unwed mothers, homes for the dying, prison ministries, service to hospitals, and nursing homes.

In 1985, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom; in 1997, she was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. In 1996, Congress passed and the President signed Public Law 104-218, proclaiming Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu—Mother Teresa—to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America. At the time she was only the fifth person to ever receive this honor.

Mother Teresa died on September 5, 1997, in Calcutta. She continued to work with the poor right up until her death.

Mr. Speaker, the bill also designates the headquarters of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as the "Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building".

As I noted during debate on H.R. 2967, which designates a Federal building in Detroit, Michigan, in honor of Rosa Parks, she is known as the "mother of the civil rights movement." With one single act of defiance—when she refused to give up her seat on the Cleveland Avenue bus in Montgomery, Alabama—she galvanized a Nation and changed the course of history. On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Parks was sitting in the middle rows of the bus with three other black riders. The bus driver demanded that all four give up their seats so that one white man could sit. Three of the riders complied. Mrs. Parks remained seated.

As Mrs. Parks herself has said in the years following that pivotal moment, she hadn't planned on taking a stand that day. She hadn't planned on becoming the face of the injustices of segregation. She had simply had enough. She was tired of being treated like a second-class citizen. She had had enough.

Rosa Parks' act of courage sparked the civil rights movement.

The strength and presence of a Federal building perfectly captures the character and personality of this icon of the civil rights movement.

It is fitting and just that the lives and accomplishments of Mother Teresa and Rosa Parks are acknowledged with these designations.

I strongly support H.R. 4500 and urge its passage.

HONORING THE 2005 NCAA CHAMPION UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON HUSKY WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Sunday, December 18, 2005*

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the women's volleyball team from my alma mater, the University of Washington, for winning the school's first NCAA National Championship in that sport in San Antonio on Saturday.

The Huskies finished a fantastic 32 and 1 season with the most dominating performance in the history of the NCAA Women's Volleyball National Championship Tournament, winning every game in their six tournament matches. I commend the athletes from the University of Nebraska for their excellent play in the final match, but the Huskies, led by Coach Jim McLaughlin, would not be denied this year.

I would also like to recognize the Tournament's Most Outstanding Player, Christal Morrison, for her exceptional play, as well as Courtney Thompson and Sanja Tomasevic, who deservedly made the all-Tournament team.

This talented and hard-working group of women have made this Husky very proud. So much so, that I am tempted to offer a rendition of the Husky fight song: Bow Down to Washington. But to the relief of my colleagues, I will not do so tonight.

I encourage all Members to join with me in congratulating the University of Washington's Women's Volleyball Team.

BORDER PROTECTION, ANTITERRORISM, AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION CONTROL ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, December 16, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4437) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to strengthen enforcement of the immigration laws, to enhance border security, and for other purposes:

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, as the co-authors of H.R. 4360, which is included in H.R. 4437 as Section 607, we have drafted this expression of our legislative intent with the guidance and approval of the House Judiciary Committee to help ensure that our intent in this section is fulfilled by the law enforcement community, the U.S. Attorney General, the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security, the Congress, and the Appropriations Committee as rules are written and funds are spent to carry out the activities authorized by Section 607.

H.R. 4360 and Section 607 of H.R. 4437 both authorize \$100 million per year to pay for the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by "any sheriff or coalition of sheriffs" from counties along the southern border to detain,

house, and transport illegal aliens. It is our intent that the language of section 607 be interpreted and implemented to reimburse or provide advance payments to border county sheriffs for all costs of "detaining, housing . . . transporting [and] transfer[ing] aliens who are not lawfully present in the United States."

H.R. 4360 and Section 607 both contain a provision that "not more than 20 percent" of the funds paid in advance or reimbursed to sheriffs may be used for the construction or renovation of detention or similar facilities. This provision, coupled with the authorization for use of funds "including the costs of personnel (such as overtime pay and costs for reserve deputies), costs of training of such personnel, equipment," make it clear that 80 percent of the funds appropriated and sent to border sheriffs or a coalition of border sheriffs are authorized to be used for "the costs of personnel (such as overtime pay and costs for reserve deputies), costs of training of such personnel [and] equipment . . ." Both bills require that these federal funds "supplement, and may not supplant, State or local funds used for the same or similar purposes."

It is our intent in Section 607 of H.R. 4437 to authorize federal funds appropriated by Congress and sent by the Department of Justice to border sheriffs or a coalition of border sheriffs to be used to hire, train, pay and fully equip additional deputy sheriffs and reserve deputies whose duties include in whole or in part "detaining, housing . . . transporting [and] transfer[ing] aliens who are not lawfully present in the United States." We agree with the traditional legal and common sense definition that a person is detained from the moment their "freedom of movement [is] restricted." *U.S. v. Thomas*, 250 F. Supp. 771, (S.D.N.Y. 1966). also see *Henry v. U.S.*, 80 S. Ct. 168 (U.S. 1959).

Therefore, a border county sheriff can use these funds to hire, train, pay and fully equip additional deputy sheriffs and reserve deputies whose duties include patrolling the border regions of their county, supporting the work of the U.S. Customs Border Protection patrols and who detain aliens who are not lawfully present in the U.S. in the course of their day to day law enforcement duties.

We have attached to this letter clarifying our legislative intent the proposed budgets prepared by the border sheriffs in Texas which detail the type of additional expenditures they anticipate will be necessary for them to fulfill their responsibilities under H.R. 4360 and Section 607 of H.R. 4437. These are precisely the types of additional expenditures which we intend to authorize under Section 607 of H.R. 4437, and we want the Appropriations Committee and the Department of Justice to do what is necessary to ensure that the border sheriffs are promptly reimbursed or paid in advance for expenses like these.

We authored this legislation to ensure a steady, predictable and sufficient flow of federal funds to help border sheriffs hire and equip additional deputies, and build, maintain and operate enough additional bed space, to detain, arrest, house and transport aliens who are not lawfully present in the United States. This work by the border sheriffs will be done in support of and in coordination with the USCBP along the lines of "Operation Hold the Line," "Operation Stone Garden," and the current "Operation Linebacker" which has been proposed by the Texas Border Sheriffs Coalition.

These border counties are largely rural and do not have a tax base or a local revenue source large enough to hire enough additional deputies or build, maintain and operate enough additional bed space to keep up with the growing tide of lawless criminals and narco-terrorists crossing our southern border. These federal funds are indispensable to enable these border sheriffs to help USCBP protect our southern international border.

CAMERON COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT, August 23, 2005.

MR. GONZALEZ: The Cameron County Sheriff Department patrols approximately a 35 mile stretch along the United States and Mexican border. We have four international bridges in our county. The Sheriffs Department is responsible for approximately 40 miles of beach front in which the flow of narcotics at this time is evidently being seen by a recent number of narcotic seizures along the beaches. Cameron County is also home to one of the largest ports in the State of Texas which is better known as The Port of Brownsville.

Our area has also seen an increase in illegal immigrant smuggling and crossing. A high number of immigration arrests have been made on Hondurans, Nicaraguans, and Brazilian. An increase in arrests has recently been rising of a notorious group called the Mara-Salvatrucha gang better known as MS-13. This group has strong ties to terrorist groups and Al-Qaeda.

To better protect our borders and provide support for our local border patrol, we estimate the need of 20 additional officers. The cost per officer includes vehicles, uniform, weapons, radios, and gear. The per officer amount is \$70,633.00 for the first year at a total of \$1,412,660.00. The annual salary after the first year is \$28,252.00 for a total of \$565,040 to follow on a yearly basis.

Thank you and if you have any questions, please contact me at my office.

Sincerely,

CAPTAIN REYNA.

TEXAS BORDER SHERIFFS COALITION  
[Proposed Budget to assist USBP in Border Security Protection]

Item description	Unit cost	Qty requested	Total cost
Off Road Vehicle Ford F150 4X4	\$30,000	2	\$60,000
Polaris 4X4 Quad runners	8,000	2	16,000
16 ft Trailer	2,000	1	2,000
Night Vision Binoculars	2,000	2	4,000
Nikon 10X50 Binoculars	150.00	2	300.00
BlackHawk Night OPS Flashlights	235.00	7	1645.00
AR15 A3 Tactical	1000.00	7	7000.00
Protective Body Armor	500.00	7	3500.00
Hydra Storm Camel Backs	120.00	7	840.00
Mavica Digital Camera	500.00	2	1000.00
Overtime Existing Deputies	30,000	1	30,000
GPS	200.00	7	1,400.00
Heavy Duty Wear Tactical Uniform (Brush, Mountain)	300.00	7	2,100.00
Additional Deputies	30,000	4	120,000.00
TOTAL			249,785.00

WEBB COUNTY

Twenty-seven (27) deputy sheriffs to patrol border—including salaries, fringe benefits, training @ \$35,058 per deputy—payroll plus fringe benefits and equipment for a total of \$1,370,957.

Twenty-seven (27) vehicles @ \$32,000 per vehicle for a total of \$865,000; Twenty-seven (27) mobile radios for patrol units at \$2,000 per radio—\$54,000; Twenty-seven (27) laptop computers for patrol units @ \$1,500 per laptop—\$41,000; Yearly maintenance and fuel for vehicles—\$3000 per vehicle for a total of \$81,000 (first year); Twenty-seven (27) Night Vision Goggles—\$3,000 each for a total of \$81,000;

Mobile command center of \$60,000; Heavy duty river boat and motor—\$100,000; Body armor and sidearms, shotguns and auto weapons—\$98,000 plus ammo; Biohazard suits costs unknown; Geographic information system \$10,000 per year.

\*It should be noted that Webb County has been under the gun by a cross-border war between drug cartels with violence spilling over into the U.S. side; our needs are dire and our manpower requirements are critical

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT,

Sierra Blanca, TX, August 16 2005.

SHERIFF: Here is a list of Personnel and equipment that I feel would help us assist the Border Patrol in maintaining a secure Border for our Country. These items are the minimum we could use. If you have any questions please give me a call.

- 480,000—Vehicle and emergency equipment.
- 22,500—Weapons and Flash lights.
- 22,500—Lap tops.
- 720,000—Salaries, Overtime and Benefits.
- 10,000—Uniforms.
- 21,000—Vehicles Insurance.
- 150,000—Fuel per year.
- 1,200—Lease on Building.
- 12,000—Utilities.
- 15,000—Phones.
- 35,000—Vehicle Maintenance and Tire.
- 100,000—Support Personnel dispatch and secretary.
- 25,000—Supplies and Equipment.

If you need more information please call.

Sincerely,

ARVIN WEST,  
Sheriff.

PRESIDIO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

OPERATING COST ESTIMATE

AUGUST 2005

Salaries (Deputy Sheriff) w/3% increase for 2005.

Base = 86 hours bi-weekly @ \$12.32/hour = \$1,059.52 bi-weekly 26 = \$27,547.52.

Social Security = 7.65% of \$27,547.52 = \$2,107.38.

Retirement = 6.00% of \$27,547.52 = \$1,652.85.

Insurance = \$4,784.00.

Unemployment = \$239.66.

Workers Compensation = \$2,203.80.

Overtime/Extra Duty Pay = 10 hours bi-weekly @ \$18.48/hour = \$184.8026 = \$4,804.80.

Total Cost Per Deputy = \$43,340.01.

Total Cost for 15 Deputies = \$650,100.15.

Equipment (Needed for everyday operation).

1 Vehicle (2005 Dodge 4x4 PIU) = \$24,999.00.

1 Two-Way Radio Motorola 100 Watt Mobile Unit = \$3,675.00.

1 Two-Way Radio Motorola 10 Watt Portable Unit = \$3,750.00.

1 Satellite Communications System w/ Phone Unit = \$2,750.00.

1 Set of emergency lights for vehicle w/ Siren = \$1,200.00.

1 Bushmaster Full Auto Carbine w/ammo = \$1,000.00.

1 Law Enforcement Camera System for vehicle = \$3,999.00.

1 Speed Radar unit = \$1,300.00.

1 Year's Supply Uniforms with badge and ID \$500.00.

1 Set Misc. Equipment (First Aid Kit, Mask Etc.) \$250.00.

1 T.C.L.E.O.S.E. Mandatory Training = \$500.00.

1 Monthly Fuel Cost = \$400.00.

Estimated Cost of Equipment per Deputy = \$44,323.00.

Estimated Cost of Equipment for 15 Deputies = \$664,845.00.

Total Operating Cost per Deputy = \$87,663.01.

Total Operating Cost for 15 Deputies = \$1,314,945.15.

FYI—These numbers are based on a 2005 current price list and may change at any time and without notice.