

Tierney	Walsh	Weiner
Towns	Wasserman	Wexler
Udall (CO)	Schultz	Woolsey
Udall (NM)	Waters	Wu
Van Hollen	Watson	Wynn
Velázquez	Watt	
Visclosky	Waxman	

NOT VOTING—7

DeLay	Kennedy (RI)	Wilson (SC)
Evans	Mollohan	
Flake	Snyder	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1531

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO REDUCE TIME FOR ELECTRONIC VOTING DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5441, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during consideration of H.R. 5441 pursuant to House Resolution 836, the Chair may reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting under clause 6 of rule XVIII and clause 9 of rule XX.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5441, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the vote on ordering the previous question on House Resolution 836 on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 195, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 210]

YEAS—217

Aderholt	Bass	Boehner
Akin	Beauprez	Bonilla
Alexander	Biggart	Bonner
Bachus	Bilirakis	Bono
Baker	Bishop (UT)	Boozman
Barrett (SC)	Blackburn	Boustany
Bartlett (MD)	Blunt	Bradley (NH)
Barton (TX)	Boehlert	Brady (TX)

Brown (SC)	Hayworth	Peterson (MN)	Langevin	Nadler	Serrano
Brown-Waite,	Hefley	Peterson (PA)	Lantos	Napolitano	Sherman
Ginny	Hensarling	Petri	Larsen (WA)	Neal (MA)	Skelton
Burgess	Herger	Pickering	Larson (CT)	Oberstar	Slaughter
Burton (IN)	Hobson	Pitts	Lee	Obey	Smith (WA)
Calvert	Hoekstra	Platts	Levin	Oliver	Solis
Camp (MI)	Hostettler	Poe	Lewis (GA)	Ortiz	Spratt
Campbell (CA)	Hulshof	Pombo	Lipinski	Owens	Stark
Cannon	Hunter	Porter	Lofgren, Zoe	Pallone	Strickland
Cantor	Hyde	Price (GA)	Lowey	Pascarell	Stupak
Capito	Inglis (SC)	Pryce (OH)	Lynch	Pastor	Tanner
Carter	Issa	Putnam	Maloney	Payne	Tauscher
Castle	Istook	Ramstad	Markey	Pelosi	Taylor (MS)
Chabot	Jenkins	Regula	Marshall	Pomeroy	Thompson (CA)
Chocola	Jindal	Rehberg	Matheson	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Coble	Johnson (CT)	Reichert	Matsui	Rahall	Tierney
Cole (OK)	Johnson (IL)	Renzi	McCarthy	Rangel	Towns
Conaway	Johnson, Sam	Reynolds	McCollum (MN)	Reyes	Udall (CO)
Crenshaw	Jones (NC)	Rogers (AL)	McDermott	Ross	Udall (NM)
Cubin	Keller	Rogers (MI)	McGovern	Rothman	Van Hollen
Culberson	Kelly	Rohrabacher	McIntyre	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Davis (KY)	Kennedy (MN)	Ros-Lehtinen	McKinney	Ruppersberger	Visclosky
Davis, Jo Ann	King (IA)	Royce	McNulty	Rush	Wasserman
Davis, Tom	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)	Meehan	Ryan (OH)	Schultz
Deal (GA)	Kingston	Ryun (KS)	Meek (FL)	Sabo	Waters
Dent	Kline	Schmidt	Melancon	Salazar	Watson
Diaz-Balart, L.	Knollenberg	Schwarz (MI)	Michaud	Sánchez, Linda	Watt
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kolbe	Sensenbrenner	Millender-	T.	Waxman
Doolittle	Kuhl (NY)	Sessions	McDonald	Sanchez, Loretta	Weiner
Drake	LaHood	Shadegg	Miller (NC)	Sanders	Wexler
Dreier	Latham	Shaw	Miller, George	Schakowsky	Woolsey
Duncan	LaTourette	Shays	Moore (KS)	Schiff	Wu
Ehlers	Leach	Sherwood	Moore (WI)	Schwartz (PA)	Wynn
Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus	Moran (VA)	Scott (GA)	
English (PA)	Lewis (KY)	Shuster	Murtha	Scott (VA)	
Everett	Linder	Simmons			
Feeney	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)			
Ferguson	Lucas	Smith (TX)	Buyer	McKeon	Radanovich
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Lungren, Daniel	Sodrel	DeLay	Meeks (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Foley	E.	Souder	Evans	Mica	Saxton
Forbes	Mack	Stearns	Flake	Miller (FL)	Simpson
Fortenberry	Manzullo	Sullivan	Jones (OH)	Mollohan	Snyder
Fossella	Marchant	Sweeney	Kennedy (RI)	Oxley	Wilson (SC)
Fox	McCaul (TX)	Tancredo	Kirk	Pence	
Franks (AZ)	McCotter	Taylor (NC)			
Frelinghuysen	McCrery	Terry			
Gallegly	McHenry	Thomas			
Garrett (NJ)	McHugh	Thornberry			
Gerlach	McMorris	Tiahrt			
Gibbons	Miller (MI)	Tiberi			
Gilchrest	Miller, Gary	Turner			
Gillmor	Moran (KS)	Upton			
Gingrey	Murphy	Walden (OR)			
Gohmert	Musgrave	Walsh			
Goode	Myrick	Wamp			
Goodlatte	Neugebauer	Weldon (FL)			
Granger	Ney	Weldon (PA)			
Graves	Northup	Weller			
Green (WI)	Norwood	Westmoreland			
Gutknecht	Nunes	Whitfield			
Hall	Nussle	Wicker			
Harris	Osborne	Wilson (NM)			
Hart	Otter	Wolf			
Hastings (WA)	Paul	Young (AK)			
Hayes	Pearce	Young (FL)			

NAYS—195

Abercrombie	Clay	Ford
Ackerman	Cleaver	Frank (MA)
Allen	Clyburn	Gonzalez
Andrews	Conyers	Gordon
Baca	Cooper	Green, Al
Baird	Costa	Green, Gene
Baldwin	Costello	Grijalva
Barrow	Cramer	Gutierrez
Bean	Crowley	Harman
Becerra	Cuellar	Hastings (FL)
Berkley	Cummings	Herseth
Berman	Davis (AL)	Higgins
Berry	Davis (CA)	Hinchey
Bishop (GA)	Davis (FL)	Hinojosa
Bishop (NY)	Davis (IL)	Holden
Blumenauer	Davis (TN)	Holt
Boren	DeFazio	Honda
Boswell	DeGette	Hooley
Boucher	Delahunt	Hoyer
Boyd	DeLauro	Inlee
Brady (PA)	Dicks	Israel
Brown (OH)	Dingell	Jackson (IL)
Brown, Corrine	Doggett	Jackson-Lee
Butterfield	Doyle	(TX)
Capps	Edwards	Jefferson
Capuano	Emanuel	Johnson, E. B.
Cardin	Engel	Kanjorski
Cardoza	Eshoo	Kaptur
Carnahan	Etheridge	Kildee
Carsen	Farr	Kilpatrick (MI)
Case	Fattah	Kind
Chandler	Filner	Kucinich

Nadler	Serrano
Napolitano	Sherman
Neal (MA)	Skelton
Oberstar	Slaughter
Obey	Smith (WA)
Oliver	Solis
Ortiz	Spratt
Owens	Stark
Pallone	Strickland
Pascarell	Stupak
Pastor	Tanner
Payne	Tauscher
Pelosi	Taylor (MS)
Pomeroy	Thompson (CA)
Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Rahall	Tierney
Rangel	Towns
Reyes	Udall (CO)
Ross	Udall (NM)
Rothman	Van Hollen
Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Ruppersberger	Visclosky
Rush	Wasserman
Ryan (OH)	Schultz
Sabo	Waters
Salazar	Watson
Sánchez, Linda	Watt
T.	Waxman
Sanchez, Loretta	Weiner
Sanders	Wexler
Schakowsky	Woolsey
Schiff	Wu
Schwartz (PA)	Wynn
Scott (GA)	
Scott (VA)	

NOT VOTING—20

Buyer	McKeon	Radanovich
DeLay	Meeks (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Evans	Mica	Saxton
Flake	Miller (FL)	Simpson
Jones (OH)	Mollohan	Snyder
Kennedy (RI)	Oxley	Wilson (SC)
Kirk	Pence	

□ 1540

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 194(a) and the order of the House of December 18, 2005, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy:

Mr. TAYLOR, Mississippi.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4963

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be withdrawn as a cosponsor of the bill, H.R. 4963.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend

their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5441, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 836 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5441.

□ 1545

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. 5441) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, with Mr. GILLMOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. SABO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

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

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here to present the fiscal year 2007 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill. The bill provides just over \$32 billion in discretionary funds for the upcoming fiscal year, that is \$1.8 billion above the current year, providing ample resources to fund the Department's operations in 2007.

After 3 years, the Department of Homeland Security has made enormous progress, but much work remains. The past year has been challenging. We have seen military-like incursions at the border, learned of potential vulnerabilities within port security and witnessed a massive failure in our Nation's preparedness and response during Hurricane Katrina. It has not been an easy year.

I have watched the Department tackle these challenges, and have been forthcoming in both my criticisms and praise, and they deserve both. Now, in its fourth year of existence, DHS is still struggling to merge its 22 legacy agencies.

Basic business systems are not yet established. And there is a constant shuffling of responsibilities and positions. From one day to the next, it is hard to determine who is in charge of what effort. On top of the mundane job of simply managing a large bureaucracy of over 180,000 employees, the De-

partment is often focused on managing the crisis of the day. Part of this is necessary. Katrina's aftermath certainly required the attention of DHS leadership.

But I do not think the Department should lose sight of its long range goals and diverse legacy missions, to deal exclusively with the latest crisis. Nor, do I think that we as a Congress can afford to be so caught up in today's crisis that we fail to provide balance, stability and aggressive oversight within the Department's operations.

The President's budget put a strong emphasis on two areas, borders and immigration security, and nuclear detection. These are certainly homeland security priorities which I support. But increases in these areas came at the expense of everything else, resulting in reduced funding for first responders, port security and legacy agencies such as the Secret Service.

The bill before you shifts some of these resources and provides a balance among all of the Homeland Security priorities. It gives the Department the tools, assets and direction it needs to prepare our Nation for both terrorist attacks and natural disasters.

Since September 11, we have provided \$217.6 billion for homeland security, including \$116.9 billion for the Department itself. This does not include emergency appropriations for Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma.

For the past 3 years, we have provided funds to get the Department up and running. But this year marks a turning point for the Department. It is 3 years old. It is already up and running. We now expect results. No longer will we tolerate excuses and delays due to reorganizations, personnel shortages and poor financial management. Those days are over. We need to have confidence that this money is making a difference and that as a Nation we are safer and better prepared.

The bill includes a number of initiatives designed to compel the Department to develop strategies and milestones for performance. To eliminate any ambiguity of Congressional intent, the bill fences funds until certain actions are performed. In fact, a total of \$1.3 billion is withheld until we have strategic plans, expenditure plans, and better financial data throughout the Department.

The bill also balances funding across all programs, not just a select few. But there are some caveats. We give money to the Department, but we also require results. For port security, cargo security and container security, we include \$4.185 billion, a significant sum of money, but not without strings.

There are stringent performance requirements, such as doubling the amount of cargo inspected, 100 percent screening of all cargo and the establishment of minimum security standards for all cargo containers.

It also requires that DHS double the amount of cargo screened for radiation. These requirements are in line with the

recently considered SAFE Port Act, which overwhelming passed this House on May 4.

For border security and immigration enforcement, the bill is also generous. We provide \$19.6 billion, including almost \$4 billion for the Secure Border Initiative. Again, these funds do not come without strings. Strategic and expenditure plans must be submitted for this effort. Unless the Department can show us exactly what we are buying, we will not fund it. Since 1995, spending on border security has quadrupled from \$5.1 billion to over \$17.9 billion.

And the number of Border Patrol agents has more than doubled from 5,000 to 12,319. However, during this same period, the number of illegal immigrants has jumped from 5 million to an estimated 12 million people. The policy of more money and no results is no longer in effect.

We will not fund programs with false expectations. The American taxpayer deserves more. We learned many lessons, Mr. Chairman, from Hurricane Katrina. The Department has taken a number of steps to prepare for the start of the 2006 Hurricane season on June 1, including improvements to communications, logistics management, victim registration and debris removal.

However, much work remains. And we provide \$493 million to build FEMA's operational capabilities, including 200 new staff to improve incident and logistics management, evacuations and debris removal.

The bill includes \$3.2 billion for our first responders. This is in addition to the \$5.1 billion that is still in the pipeline waiting to be spent, moneys from previous years. Here, too, we require results. And we put pressure on DHS to measure progress in preparing our first responders.

Since September 11, we have given the first responders, we have provided \$37.4 billion. The question is, are they better trained? Are they better prepared? Are they better equipped? We do not know the answer to that, but we should. The bill includes a provision requiring DHS to develop a preparedness strategy and to measure the performance of first responders.

The bill provides \$6.4 billion for the Transportation Security Administration and the air marshals, including \$497 million for explosive detection systems, and \$55 million for air cargo security. It also continues to cap the number of screeners at 45,000, ensuring that TSA will not rely exclusively on people to secure aviation but rather use smart technologies to screen for explosives and other contraband.

We must get out of the cycle of simply giving more money for people when technology in many cases provides a better answer. The bill includes \$500 million for the domestic nuclear detection office. Much work has been done in this area over the past year, and the office has made significant progress in the areas of detection technologies and