

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 42, H. Con. Res. 190, I was en route from my Congressional District on official business. Had I been present, I would have vote "yea."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. 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 the consideration of H.R. 4939, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 725 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. 4939.

□ 1212

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. 4939) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, 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 California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, today we turn our attention to the fiscal year 2006 emergency supplemental, addressing the global war on terror and the gulf coast disaster assistance.

The committee-recommended funding levels is \$91.833 billion, which is \$400 million below the President's request.

The bill provides for \$67.6 billion in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The supplemental fully funds the administration's request of \$4.85 billion to train and equip security forces in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The bill earmarks, I repeat, Mr. Chairman, the bill earmarks \$850 billion over the President's request to up-

grade Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles. The committee is also earmarking, I repeat, Mr. Chairman, earmarking an additional \$480 million over the request for newer, self-up-armored Humvees, for a total of \$890 million of earmarks.

The committee has fully funded the President's request to procure and develop countermeasures to prevent IED attacks on our troops. The bill also includes the enhanced \$400,000 life insurance benefit for servicemembers and \$100,000 death gratuity for combat-related fatalities.

The committee did not fund \$1 billion of the request for various construction projects related to security training activities in the region because they were poorly defined and not well justified.

The committee did provide a five-fold increase for the Department of Defense Inspector General to monitor war expenditures.

Under title II, the supplemental provides \$19.1 billion for hurricane-related disaster assistance, including \$9.55 billion for FEMA's disaster relief fund. The bill also provides \$4.2 billion for HUD community development block grants to address long-term recovery and restoration of devastated areas.

□ 1215

The bill also provides the requested amount of \$1.46 billion for various flood control projects and levee repairs by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

This legislation also requires FEMA to provide better reporting on the expenditure of disaster funds and provides funding for the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute fraud cases.

Like most Members of the House, I have heard from many of my constituents expressing strong concerns about the possibility of foreign-owned companies managing U.S. ports. As a result of those concerns, the House Appropriations Committee overwhelmingly, and in a bipartisan fashion, adopted an amendment that prohibits the company, Dubai Ports World, owned by one of the governing bodies of the United Arab Emirates, from taking over the operation of any port facility in the United States.

It was not my intention, Mr. Chairman, to have the committee rewrite the Defense Production Act or change the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, the CFIUS process. Those are very complex policy decisions which rest primarily with the Financial Services Committee. Additionally, the Homeland Security Committee, the Armed Services Committee, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on International Relations have a great deal of interest in this matter.

The straightforward amendment adopted in our committee was crafted to block only the Dubai Ports World deal. This is a national security issue.

This is a national security bill. Our goal is to ensure that security of our ports is in America's hands.

During our debate, Mr. Chairman, on the supplemental, I fully expect an amendment to strike this language from the bill. This striking amendment, which will likely fail on a broad bipartisan basis, gives our Members the opportunity to voice their strong opposition to the port deal. It will also send a strong and unmistakable message that the Congress and the American people stand united on the critical national security issue that involves the ports.

Mr. Chairman, I urge an aye vote on the passage of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill, and I am pleased to have worked with Chairman KOLBE to develop the foreign assistance portion of this measure. The bill cuts the amount requested for international assistance by about \$140 million from the administration's request, and rescinds an additional \$17 million in previously appropriated funds that are no longer needed.

However, I do have concerns about what we have included and what we have not included. I am particularly concerned about the lack of funding in this bill for Afghanistan. During the chairman's recent visit to Afghanistan, the ambassador and USAID staff outlined a need for \$600 million in FY 2006 supplemental funding to help address the power and infrastructure needs in Afghanistan.

Our ambassador, the Afghan government, and provincial leaders all agreed that progress on reconstruction and development was critical to help consolidate the rule of law, curtail the influence of the Taliban and al Qaeda operatives and combat opium poppy cultivation.

Yet, the President's request does not contain the \$600 million that Ambassador Neumann requested. It does not even contain the \$407 million that Secretary Rice requested in her submission to OMB. The President requested just \$62 million for assistance to Afghanistan in the supplemental, one-tenth of what is needed. The committee further cut this amount providing only \$8 million for Afghanistan.

Now, I do understand that Chairman KOLBE and Chairman LEWIS are frustrated with the lack of response from the State Department on the counter-narcotics program in Afghanistan, and I share that frustration. However, in this instance, I fear that we are cutting off our nose to spite the State Department's face. I do not think this is a responsible strategy. And before this bill is enacted, I hope we can find the means to restore or even increase the

administration's request for Afghanistan.

While I applaud the funding in this bill for Sudan and other humanitarian needs in Africa, I was disappointed that the administration did not seek robust funding for the fledgling democracy in Liberia and the critical transition in Haiti. I am pleased that the committee accepted an amendment by Representative JACKSON to add \$50 million in assistance to Liberia. It is important that the United States send a strong message of support to Liberia, particularly as we prepare to receive President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the first woman to be elected head of state in Africa.

This money will provide critical short-term support to meet refugee and humanitarian needs, as well as to help stabilize Liberia in the initial months of her administration. First Lady Laura Bush and Secretary Rice pledged that the U.S. would stand by Liberia during this period of transition, and I think our bill with the addition of \$50 million in economic support funds does just that.

Finally, let me speak to the bulk of funding in the foreign operations bill which is for Iraq. I am not convinced that providing more money for Iraq will cure the problems for that country. But I will support the additional funding because I think we owe our men and women in uniform in Iraq every tool to achieve success.

I am dismayed that the committee defeated on a party-line vote, however, my amendment to ensure proper oversight of these additional resources. My amendment would have simply placed the additional funds in the foreign operations title of the bill under the oversight of the Special Inspector General for Iraq, as is the case for prior funds appropriated for assistance to Iraq.

By voting against this commonsense amendment, the Republicans in our committee sent the message to American taxpayers that while Congress expects them to bear the burden of reconstructing Iraq, the Republicans in Congress are not interested in ensuring that the money is accounted for and effectively spent. I hope the issue is corrected when the bill is taken up by the Senate. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), my mentor, the former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who now chairs the Subcommittee on National Security.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me the time. I want to compliment him for having produced this very important supplemental appropriations bill in record time, and a very good bill.

I want to expand a little on what the chairman has said about this bill. For example, we have increased the President's budget by \$850 million to ensure that Army tracked combat vehicles

such as Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles will be upgraded, especially for the units that will be rotating into Iraq in the coming months. An increase of \$360 million in equipment for the Marine Corps is provided based on an assessment of their most pressing shortfalls. And \$273.7 million additional is provided for Air Force procurement, including additional predators, electronic countermeasures to protect our aircraft, and funding to ensure the continuation of the C-17 production line.

Very importantly, Mr. Chairman, the committee recommendation supports and enhances the President's request for the National Guard and Reserve forces. We have included in the war supplemental portion of this bill a total of \$3.57 billion for the Guard and Reserve, an increase of \$320 million over the amounts requested by the President.

We have been able to add to the request the following items: \$230 million for the Abrams Tank Integrated Management or AIM program, to support fielding of National Guard combat brigades; \$50 million for 42 Bradley fighting vehicles to complete two Army National Guard combat brigades; and \$40 million to cover shortfalls in the Army Reserve personnel accounts.

All and all, Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill. It does speak to the needs of those who are fighting the war. I highly recommend its passage.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as I said earlier, this bill is here because of a massive failure of American leadership, which goes right to the very top in the White House.

We are going to be spending \$90 billion in this bill, most of which goes for Iraq, a war which was engaged in by our country, initiated by our country on the basis of bad information and manipulated intelligence. After we were in the war, we were told by the administration that Iraqi reconstruction would cost between \$1 and \$2 billion and could be financed by Iraqi oil revenues.

After the administration submitted its reconstruction request for over \$18 billion, Secretary Rumsfeld told us, "We just had no idea of how bad the Iraqi economy was."

That certainly is an understatement.

The administration then claimed that we would be greeted as liberators and that 6 months after the invasion, we could begin withdrawing troops. Since then, the insurgency has exploded. We have lost over 2,300 U.S. troops who have been killed. Thousands have been injured. Many more Iraqis have been killed and a continuing U.S. troop deployment in Iraq of around 130,000, down only slightly from the 150,000 in the year before.

We have had a failure to plan for adequately equipping our troops with armor. And as a result, our troops have been rummaging for scrap metal from

garbage dumps and they have had to deal with a myriad of other equipment shortages.

Then we have seen the disgraceful stories about Abu Ghraib. We have seen stories about torture all being done in the name of the United States, in the name of every citizen of this country. We have reports that more than 100 people have died in custody, and then we have reports that the administration is spying on Americans and eavesdropping on Americans. I want to make it clear, I want our government to eavesdrop on every person that it needs to eavesdrop on in order to protect this country, but I want it done in a way which is constitutional, and in a way which is in conformance with the law, not outside the law, and right now that is not the case.

So this bill comes before us with the United States divided and with the American people confused about what our mission is, what our purpose is, and what our plans are. And now we are asked to provide this additional money.

I will vote for this bill because, while I have grave misgivings about the war, and while I believe that Mr. Rumsfeld should have resigned a long time ago, I intend to support whatever money is necessary in order to support our troops. But having said that, let me just make another observation. We are going to be spending \$91 billion. \$19 billion is for Katrina. Over almost \$70 billion is for Iraq. And I am told that those funds will be expended at a rate of about \$6.8 billion a month. And yet we are going to be squabbling over the next 2 days over a fraction of that amount that some of us believe should be used to provide heating for our elderly, education for our kids, and medical care for our veterans.

Three years after this war began, does anybody here really believe the President of the United States when he tells us that this is all about bringing democracy and freedom to Iraq? \$400 billion and then some later, does anybody believe that Congress did the right thing when this Congress handed a blank check to the administration? After more than 17,000 Americans wounded in Iraq, does anyone think Congress was right to sit on its hands when it was clear that this White House and the civilian leadership at the Pentagon did not have the first clue about what they were doing?

□ 1230

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the divisions which we face on Iraq, we face some other problems with this bill.

This bill, for instance, contains Mr. LEWIS' amendment shutting off and shutting down the ports transaction involving Dubai. At the same time, however, the committee blocked the Sabo amendment which would have created a process which would have guaranteed that our government would know each and every time such a transaction was being contemplated. Without the Sabo

amendment, we are still in a position where notice to the American government of any such transaction is optional. We do not believe on this side of the aisle it ought to be optional.

Secondly, the committee blocked efforts, again by Mr. SABO, to add \$3.4 billion for crucially needed funding to strengthen port security and border security.

The committee cut back my amendment to provide \$1 billion to help low-income Americans pay for higher energy prices which are in large measure arising today because of our misadventures in Iraq. The committee cut back that effort to \$750 million with no guarantee that a single dollar of that will be provided to people who need it this year.

Then the committee declined to support a provision by Mr. BERRY which would have repaired the prescription drug plan that has now gone into effect and which would have at least given seniors more time to sort out their confusion before they have to commit themselves to signing up for one plan or another.

The committee also refused to adopt, well, to save time, I will skip the other three points that I think were important to discuss, but let me simply say this, Mr. Chairman. There will be a lot of debate on this bill over the next 2 days, and a lot of it will be focused on Iraq. But I think it is important for each and every American to understand and it is important for each and every man and woman representing this country in uniform to understand that our divisions about the advisability of the war and about what ought to happen next in that war have nothing whatsoever to do with our feelings for those who wear the uniform of the United States and are presently engaged in this contest. They have done every possible thing that could be asked of them. We owe them our gratitude for their sense of sacrifice, their willingness to answer the call of their country, and I do not think that turmoil over the advisability of the war ought to be mistaken for disagreement that we owe a debt of obligation to each and every person who is fighting in that war.

I wish we had a similar sense of self-sacrifice on the part of persons who are not participating in that war. It sometimes seems that the only people who are being asked to sacrifice are military families. We are telling the rest of the country, while some folks are off to war, "Do not worry, folks, we are going to give you a nice fat tax cut, and people who make \$1 million a year are going to get \$110,000 tax cut." No sense of self-sacrifice there.

So, Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for this bill in the end, but we could have adopted a number of amendments which would have made this a much more balanced product, and I would hope that as we go through the debate that we will find a way to at least address some of the issues which we

failed to address when the committee dealt with the bill last week.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding the time and, more importantly, for ushering out this important bill in short time and in good order, and I urge my colleagues to support this supplemental appropriations for the global war on terror and hurricane recovery.

Mr. Chairman, without a doubt, Hurricane Katrina was the worst natural disaster the Nation has ever seen, covering more than 93,000 square miles, claiming over 1,300 lives. Nearly 7 months after landfall, Hurricane Katrina continues to consume us as a Nation, both with recovery and rebuilding, as well as questioning what went wrong and why.

The bill before us today fully funds the ongoing work of FEMA. Since Katrina made landfall, and including the \$9.5 billion in this bill, the Congress has provided more than \$44.5 billion in supplemental funds for Gulf coast recovery just through the Disaster Relief Fund. That is a staggering sum of money, Mr. Chairman, and one that reflects our commitment to help our Nation recover from the devastation of the 2005 hurricane season.

Mr. Chairman, we are a little more than 2 months away from the 2006 hurricane season. I do not think that is a particularly welcome observation for those still recovering from the 2005 season.

I am pleased that this bill includes several important programs that will help us prepare. One of the lessons learned, Mr. Chairman, in Katrina was the importance of early warning and communications. The bill before us today includes \$70 million to allow FEMA to improve public alert, warning and communications systems.

The Bipartisan Committee on Hurricane Katrina and the White House's "Lessons Learned" identified critical failures in FEMA's ability to manage its workload. To address some of those concerns, this bill includes \$5 million to hire additional personnel for logistics management, inventory management, and contract management. With these additional staff on board before the 2006 hurricane season begins, FEMA will be better prepared to position critical assets, as well as plan for short-term recovery operations such as debris removal and housing.

Katrina also showed us that much work remains on both the national response plan and the national incident management system. This bill includes \$5 million to immediately begin a review of those two important documents.

Mr. Chairman, I am also pleased this bill includes funds for ongoing work of

the Coast Guard as it relates to the war on terror and addresses an unexpected shortfall within the Secret Service based on increased protective operations driven by the latest terrorist tactics and the current threat environment.

As reported by the full committee, this bill is free of extraneous matters, and I believe it is important that we maintain that clean bill of health. I suspect there will be attempts to add additional funds to areas deemed critical such as port security, border and immigration security, nuclear non-proliferation, first responders and aviation security. I would remind my colleagues that the 2007 appropriations cycle is already upon us. I believe debate on these very important issues should be reserved and considered within the context of the regular appropriations cycle in which we are engaged even now.

I also understand there may be attempts to take funds from the Disaster Relief Fund and use them for other purposes. I would urge my colleagues to oppose those attempts.

I urge, Mr. Chairman, all of us to support this bill.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend the distinguished minority leader of the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Chairman, a lot of us on this side and virtually everyone on the other side are going to vote for this bill, but we should do so with considerable reservations.

First of all, two-thirds of it goes to fund the Iraq War; even though, after 4 years, there is still no end in sight. You wonder if this is not more good money going after bad or at least after a mission that has yet to be defined.

We will now have spent \$490 billion from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2007. Mr. Chairman, the cost of the entire Vietnam War, adjusted for inflation, was exactly the same cost that we have now appropriated.

Mr. Chairman, the most credible poll that was just taken showed that three-quarters of the American troops believe that we should withdraw within the year, and over half said it should be within 6 months.

Even more telling, a poll that was conducted on January 28 of this year among Iraqi citizens showed that 82 percent of Sunnis and 69 percent of Shi'a want U.S. troops withdrawn immediately. These are the people that we are trying to save for democracy, and in fact, the majority of both Shi'a and Sunnis believe that the U.S. will hurt, that is their word "hurt," Iraq over the next 5 years unless it withdraws immediately. Mr. Chairman, we need an exit strategy that is going to work and that has the support of the people we're trying to help.

Now the other reservation we have is over the way in which this money is being spent. We are told that about \$8.8

billion has been used inappropriately of Iraqi reconstruction funds that we appropriated. It is unaccounted for, according to the Inspector General in Iraq. There are 50 investigations going on. A Halliburton subsidiary just acknowledged, admitted, that they overcharged the government by \$63 million for a contract.

We need a Truman Committee-type investigation. It saved the American taxpayer tens of billions of dollars in the 1940's. It was rejected in the full committee, but it should be made part of this bill.

Now another major part of this bill deals with Hurricane Katrina. I was just down there in Louisiana, Mr. Chairman, on my own tab, for what it is worth what I learned about the contracting process down there is just stunning. It makes you wonder whether we should be providing any money unless we can get a handle over the way the money is spent.

Let me give you a thinly-veiled hypothetical example. One contract, for example, we give it to a prime contractor to fix roofs for \$25,000 a roof. Eighty percent of it goes to a subcontractor, then 60 percent to another subcontractor, to another subcontractor, and, finally, it gets down to a company that actually puts the roof on for \$1,200 a roof. You do the math, Mr. Chairman. Virtually all of the money goes to these contractors who never banged a hammer on a nail, and you know how we found out about it? Because the actual undocumented aliens who did the work contacted a FEMA person on the field, wondering how they were going to get paid. You go figure, Mr. Chairman.

Another contract went for debris removal, prime contractor, subcontractor, down again through reiterations, finally goes to the company that is already doing the very work for the City of New Orleans for a fraction of the cost but they never saw 90 percent of the money. These are things a Truman Committee could look into and fix.

Beyond the need for more oversight on the contracting process of the Federal Government, Mr. Chairman, we have some other issues that should have been part of this bill. The members of the full committee in the last omnibus appropriations conference had put the bill to bed, finished it up, when the majority leader of the Senate came over and added 45 pages providing liability exemption for drug companies.

□ 1245

We wanted to rectify that by striking the language we never approved. That was not done.

The third issue that we debated in full committee, and unfortunately it lost, was to give Medicare recipients an extra 7 months within which to make a decision as to whether to participate in Medicare part D. If Medicare senior citizens don't sign up by May 15, they have to then wait for another 7 months

and they will pay an extra 1 percent a month. That means there will be a tax, if you will, a penalty of 7 percent for the rest of their lives applied to their insurance premiums.

It is too confusing a program. They need more time to decide. We ought to give them another 7-month extension so that they can make that decision by the end of this calendar year. If we don't ten million seniors will pay this penalty for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Chairman, there are so many other issues in this bill that we could discuss. Some of them will be discussed. But the bottom line is that it is an awful lot of money. It is the largest supplemental we have ever passed in this body. The largest appropriation as a supplemental ever considered. We have to provide it, but we ought to show more scrutiny towards the way the money is being spent.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, there is a provision here with regard to Dubai Ports World attempted purchase of American ports. I know I am in the distinct minority. It was a 62-2 vote, and I was one of the two that opposed this language. We have to identify our friends, and Dubai is our friend. The fact is that the Homeland Security Secretary said if this deal goes through it will strengthen port security, yet we ignore that information as well as the reality of the fact that Dubai is doing everything to be a bridge to the moderate Arab world. We blew up that bridge in committee, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, and I would hope we will try to rectify some of that damage.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. GILLMOR, 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. 4939) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the Speaker, the majority and minority leaders, the Chair announces that during the joint meeting to hear an address by her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of the Republic of Liberia, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his right and left will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels the rule re-

garding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested. The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint meeting by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, March 9, 2006, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

During the recess, beginning at about 1:50 p.m. the following proceedings were had:

□ 1350

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HER EXCELLENCY ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Bill Sims, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the President of the Republic of Liberia, into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER);

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM);

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN);

The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY);

The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH);

The gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN);

The gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE);

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH);

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON);

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI);

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN);

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS);

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS);