

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2346,
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2009

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 545, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2346) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 545, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 12, 2009, at page H6683.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, this is the last of last year's business. We have a huge amount of work that we have to do before the August recess. We have to pass all 12 appropriation bills, we have to make time on the schedule for health care reform, for the military authorization bill, and for historic climate change legislation. I just think we ought to get on with it.

I think everybody understands what is in this bill, and the sooner we can get on with it, the sooner we can get on with this year's business.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that we at least for now appear to be returning to regular order on appropriations bills as we deal with this emergency supplemental that is before us. However, I must confess to being disappointed at the turn this final product has taken in recent days as compared to where we began with our original House-passed bill. The majority has chosen to go to the high-dollar level for every account in this conference report, except as it relates to the primary purpose of the legislation, the critical troop funding in the Department of Defense and Military Construction accounts.

My understanding of the final conference agreement is that it cuts the House level for DOD and MilCon by \$4.6 billion. More disconcerting is that the final package includes \$5 billion for IMF funding that was not a part of the original House package. This \$5 billion for foreign aid will secure a whopping \$108 billion in loans.

Mr. Speaker, I must say, this is such an important message and important piece of legislation, I think it is important that our constituents, as well as our colleagues, pay careful attention to this debate.

In essence, in this package the IMF is funded at a level almost \$30 billion more than what is provided for our

troops, which supposedly was what this bill was all about. What began as a troop funding bill has become a means of fulfilling the President's promise to provide more IMF funding, or foreign aid, for international bailouts.

If that isn't bad enough, the conference agreement also includes \$1 billion in emergency spending for the Cash for Clunkers program that was not a part of either the House or the Senate package, nor was it requested by the President.

I understand the conferees have dropped the Graham-Lieberman-McCain language relating to the release of detainee photos. The conferees have also significantly watered down language relating to the release or transfer of detainees at Guantanamo Bay. This is an issue that is and will continue to be of great concern to many of us, as well as the American people.

Just last week, the President approved having a Guantanamo detainee transferred to New York City and ordered the release and transfer of four Uyghers to Bermuda. The President appears to be racing to move these detainees to their new homes before Congress can act substantively on the issue of closing Guantanamo.

During last week's conference meeting, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. GRANGER and I offered several amendments. The first, offered by Ms. GRANGER, sought approval of the Senate provision prohibiting the release of detainee photos. The second motion, offered by Mr. YOUNG, insisted upon the higher House funding level for DOD and MilCon spending in this conference agreement. And the third motion, which I offered, insisted upon agreeing to section 202(a) and section 315 of the Senate bill prohibiting the transfer or release of Guantanamo detainees. All three amendments were defeated in a party-line vote by the House conferees.

As I prepare to close, let me make one additional point. Much has been made about the total cost of this emergency supplemental. I note for the record that the final conference agreement is \$106 billion, which is \$14 billion more than the President's request, \$9 billion more than the House-passed bill, and \$15 billion more than the Senate-passed level.

Again, we have increased funding for everything in this bill except for the troops. Arguments about maintaining some level of fiscal responsibility certainly ring hollow when we lard up a troop funding bill with taxpayer dollars to support foreign aid for hostile governments and cash for cars past their prime. This is a troubling pattern that is being repeated in many of our funding bills this year.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, it is a shame that a process that began in a spirit of bipartisanship has concluded in such a partisan manner. We began as a united, bipartisan House seeking to support our troops, but have ended this process by appeasing the very Members who

opposed this emergency funding in the first place.

I strongly support our troops, but cannot and will not support an international bailout for hostile regimes disguised as a troop funding bill.

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

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 and include tabular and extraneous material on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2346.

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 30 seconds.

I would simply note in light of the gentleman's comments on the IMF that in 1999, the last time we voted on it, the IMF funding was attached to the Transportation bill and 162 Republicans voted for it. They didn't seem to have any problem at that time. I find it interesting that today, with a different President, they do.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY).

Mr. CONAWAY. I thank the ranking member.

The distinguished chairman of the committee said we know what is in this bill. That may or may not be accurate, but we certainly know what is not in this bill. The conferees ignored the specific instructions of a bipartisan vote to include instructions to protect the detainee photos of alleged abuses that went on in our custody.

Mr. Speaker, the protection of these photos, to prevent their release, requires a legislative fix, in my view. I don't believe the President has full authority to stand against the judicial branch, so we need to protect these photos from release.

Even the court has recognized the validity of the claims of harm that would come from release of these photos, whether it is recruitment of additional jihadists or inflaming the current jihadists into doing things they might not otherwise have done, but also perhaps squelch the growing protests in Iran if we were to release the photos showing this abuse. Think back to the cartoon that was released in the Danish paper that insulted Mohammad and the overreaction to that cartoon. Think what the release of these photos would do to our relationships.

The military leadership, Generals Odierno and Petraeus, both oppose the release of these photos. They have persuaded Secretary Gates and President Obama to change their original position, and they too now oppose the release of these photos.

The release of these photos will serve no good purpose. They will get young

Americans hurt that don't need to get hurt. I am disappointed that the conferees did not include the instructions that we specifically gave them to protect these photos from disclosure.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this supplemental.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), the finest whip Virginia has ever produced.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill. America has the best military in the world. I think all of us who have traveled and who have seen the commitment of our Armed Forces are overwhelmed by their patriotism. The success of our military has much to do with the character and the courage of the men and women in uniform who fight every single day for our freedom.

□ 1715

And what we can do, as Members of this Congress, to speak to that courage and that commitment on the part of those men and women is to stand up and to remove politics from bills affecting their ability to execute on their mission to protect us.

Mr. Speaker, we can pass a bipartisan bill. This House has shown several weeks ago, we passed a bill with a 368-60 vote, clearly, a bipartisan bill sending the message that this Congress stood for our troops and nothing got in the way.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, we now find a conference report that will make its way to this House that is vastly different from the bill approved in a bipartisan way.

Number one, Mr. Speaker, the provisions in the conference report that will make its way to this floor seem to put the rights of terrorists before the security of Americans. When we see that this body somehow wants to remove language prohibiting the transfer of detainees at Guantanamo Bay to U.S. soil, when this House allows for that transfer, what that says is we are willing to take on untold risk at the expense of the security of the people that our troops are trying to protect.

Next, Mr. Speaker, we have seen the conferees take out language that would prohibit the release of photographs that we know will endanger the lives of our troops. Our commander on the ground in Iraq, General Odierno, was very clear in his admonition several weeks ago when he said our troops will be put in greater harm's way, and specific units will have enhanced danger immediately, if these photographs are allowed to be released.

And I know that the majority says that we've got protections, that the White House will stand up and not allow for their release. But at the end of the day, we have the ability to stop it and to act now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I yield the gentleman another 1 minute.

Mr. CANTOR. And I ask that this House stand up, act now, and make sure that these photos don't make their way to brochures for recruitment of al Qaeda or make their way on to Internet sites to help attract more terrorists in the fight against our troops.

And lastly, Mr. Speaker, to burden our troops with \$108 billion of a loan guarantee to a global bailout is not putting our troops first. That's putting politics before our troops, and that's unacceptable to the American people.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) a member of the Defense Subcommittee of Appropriations.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the defense portion of the supplemental were considered as a stand-alone legislation it would receive my support and the majority of those on this side of the aisle. We recognize that we need to provide our deployed men and women, all volunteers, with the funding and resources they need to accomplish their important ongoing missions in Iraq and Afghanistan. But unfortunately, the majority has added items to this measure totally unrelated to these wars.

First, the much-debated IMF provision, which interestingly enough, allows our country drawing rights for the first time in the history of the IMF.

Secondly, the majority stripped language from this bill that would have prevented release of photographs of detainees, thus endangering U.S. citizens and members of our own Armed Forces overseas.

Thirdly, the majority inserted watered-down language on the closing of Guantanamo Bay, allowing for these dangerous prisoners to be brought to the U.S. for trial 45 days after the Obama administration submits certain paperwork to Congress. These all represent reasons to vote "no," to send this legislation back to the drawing board, and to come back with a straightforward bill that supports our troops.

But I want to use this time to talk about the direction of our national security funding, our defense spending. If you believe the administration, this will be the last supplemental appropriations bill to fund our operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, even though our forces will remain in Iraq for a significant number of years and our efforts in Afghanistan are just now ramping up.

The administration says it's putting such costs for future soldier needs into the base appropriations bill. However, it doesn't take a green eyeshade to determine that the administration's request, combined with the rate of infla-

tion, essentially adds up to no growth. We're standing still. We're treading water.

And in a world where the North Koreans threaten conventional nuclear war, Russia is becoming more resurgent and aggressive, and China is rapidly increasing its aggressiveness.

For these reasons, I rise to oppose this conference report.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, could I please check and see how much time there is on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 17½ minutes remaining. And the gentleman from Wisconsin has 29 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to TOM COLE, one of the fabulous new members on our side of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this conference report, and I do that with a heavy heart, quite frankly. When this measure was initially before us I supported it enthusiastically. And in my remarks I praised the President. I thought he'd made a tough decision and deserved bipartisan support. I praised the majority because they had brought us, I think, a very good and finely crafted bill. And frankly, I was proud of the minority because we stepped up unconditionally, supported the President, provided the votes that he needed to win and make a difference to have not just a bipartisan majority, but Republican votes that put us in the majority.

I felt like we dealt with the President and the administration in good faith. And frankly, I don't think, since that point, that faith has been reciprocated. Over the course of the process as this legislation's moved through, IMF funding has been added. It scores at \$5 billion but it's a considerably greater amount of money that will be deployed.

We've had this issue with the photos. We've had the issue of detainees. And frankly, throughout that, there's been no effort to negotiate with our side of the aisle, which did provide the funding again, the votes needed to pass the original bill, you know, without condition. And frankly, it's almost as if there was assumption on the other side that we would either roll over or be blackmailed or be bullied into supporting the bill simply because of the military funding in it.

And I wonder whether or not, in retrospect, it was worth losing literally dozens and dozens of Republicans that were prepared to support this bill in a bipartisan fashion in order to add these other measures which could have, frankly, been brought to the floor on their own.

So I'm forced to urge the rejection of this conference report. I would hope that we could restore the military funding that was taken out. I would hope that we could strip the unrelated IMF funding, and I would hope that we

could practice once again the bipartisanship that led us to such an overwhelming success in the original bill. And if we go back to that method, I think that the President and the administration will be able to rely on continued bipartisan support in the tough decisions they have to make going forward.

Mr. OBEY. I yield 1 minute to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. I rise in strong support of this legislation. Eighty percent or more of this bill is to support the young men and women, and some not so young, whom we have sent in harm's way in Iraq and Afghanistan to confront terrorism. We passed that bill. We passed it with 368 votes.

It then went to the Senate, and the Senate amended the bill and added additional funding for the IMF, the International Monetary Fund. That did not squeak by on some partisan vote. In fact, more than two-thirds of the Senators voting on that issue, including approximately 25 percent of the Republicans voting on that issue, voted to include the IMF. Why? Because, like Ronald Reagan, President George Bush in the 1990s, President George Bush in 2008, because they believed that the IMF itself was an important asset in the seeking of security by the United States of America.

Now, we didn't put it in that bill. But it's supported by two-thirds of the United States Senate, supported by the President of the United States, who, when he met with the G-20, pledged to play our part in trying to bring the security that this country has paid so dearly to achieve. Our share is approximately 20 percent. The other members of the G-20, 19 nations, will be putting up 80 percent. Why? Because they too believe this is enhancing the security of their countries and also what they think it does to lift up the poorest nations of the world. Not Iran, who hasn't gotten any money since 1984 when Ronald Reagan was President, the last time Iran got money from the IMF. Not Hezbollah, no discussions with them. The United States would clearly weigh in to stop such funding; properly so.

So we have a bill that seeks security and peace, and it's two-pronged now, not one. And I suggest to you that it is my belief that if it were a Republican President asking for this that this bill would pass with some 368 votes again. Why? Because Democrats would join in the Republican President's request, as we have in the past, and say this is for America's security, for international security, and we'll support it.

Now, this bill does some other things. We have a pandemic flu, swine flu, H1N1 flu, that is now at a level that the World Health Organization says is 41 years historically in the context. And the administration has said, because of that, we need additional funds for new vaccines.

We didn't have that in our bill. Clearly, there's not a Member in this House

that doesn't want to take care of the health of our people. I might say, although he doesn't carry a lot of weight on your side of the aisle, that Jim Leach has strongly endorsed this effort; for the same reason, Ronald Reagan, who we honored just the other day. Just the other day we heard so many people say what a great leader Ronald Reagan was.

I'm going to quote Ronald Reagan for you, if I can find it real quickly. Ronald Reagan said this: The IMF is the linchpin of the international financial system. That's Ronald Reagan. He went on to say, I have an unbreakable commitment to increased funding for IMF. That's not a Democrat. That is a conservative leader that you revere, who led this country, and was strongly supported by this country.

And I want you to know that I supported Ronald Reagan on most of his security initiatives, as my good friend JERRY LEWIS knows, because I believed that we needed to make America stronger and to tell our Soviet adversaries that we were prepared to invest in the security of our country.

□ 1730

I think, in doing so, they ultimately decided that they couldn't compete, and glasnost and perestroika came about.

The first President Bush said this: "The IMF and the World Bank are at the crossroads of our cooperative efforts."

Remember the responsibility of Speaker Gingrich when he said in 1998: "We have an obligation to work with the International Monetary Fund."

This is not a partisan issue, but I suggest to you it has been made a partisan reason to oppose this bill and to try to embarrass Democrats, very frankly, that we can't pass funding. We can and we will. I urge you to join us. I urge you to forget the partisan rhetoric. I urge you to think of Ronald Reagan, of George Bush, of the second George Bush, of Newt Gingrich, and of so many other Republican leaders who I won't take the time to quote, who have said that this is a critical component of our security apparatus.

We did not have it in our bill, but we all know how the legislative process works. The other body, particularly when it does so by a two-thirds vote, adds legislation. The President of the United States believes that's good legislation, and very frankly, I believe it's good legislation, and many in this House do as well. Would we have added it? We didn't, but it's here.

Do not use this addition by the United States Senate as a reason to say, "I can't vote," for 80 percent of this bill supports those young men and women and, as I said, some not so young who are deployed abroad in the defense of freedom and in the furtherance of our security.

I will tell you, my friends, on numerous occasions, as most of you know who have served with me, I have put

my card in the slot or have come to this well or have raised my voice on behalf of Republican Presidents who sought to further the security of this country. I am proud of those votes. I am proud of that voice. I ask you to join me today to support our troops, to support our national security, to support propping up countries that will be the repositories of economies that will further the ability of terrorists to recruit in countries that find themselves without jobs, without economic opportunity for their young people and that will have them turn and be recruited by those who would undermine their lives and would recruit them as terrorists.

So I urge each one of my colleagues: This is a vote for America, for its interests and for its troops. Do not delude yourselves that this is not a vote to support the troops. Eighty percent plus of this bill is about American servicemen and women in harm's way. Stand up for them.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have great respect for the majority leader, and he is very eloquent at the microphone, but he forgot to mention a couple of things that, I think, the American people would like to know.

For instance, 80 percent of this bill is helping the troops, but this is a war supplemental; 100 percent should be helping our troops. In addition to that, he did not mention that this is a 22 percent reduction from what was in the supplemental last year, so we're actually cutting funding to the troops by 22 percent over what we did last year, and we're just expanding our operation into Afghanistan. So I think that the people ought to really get the whole picture. The whole picture is that this is a war supplemental, and it's being cut over what we spent last year for the same type of legislation.

Now, he mentioned the International Monetary Fund, the \$5 billion for that. This is a war supplemental. This is not an IMF bill. It's going to create \$108 billion in additional loaning capability by the IMF. A few of the countries that will benefit from this with Special Drawing Rights are people who are not our friends—like Venezuela, Mr. Chavez down there; like Iran, a terrorist state; Yemen; Syria; Zimbabwe; and Burma.

So I would just like to say—and I would never admonish the majority leader, because he is a great man, and I really like him—let's get all of the facts out there and not just part of them.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. PENCE. I thank the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant opposition to the military supplemental bill that is before Congress today. I was pleased to join many of my Democratic colleagues in supporting the bipartisan military supplemental bill that passed this House earlier in this Congress.

It seems to me, when it comes to providing our soldiers with the resources they need to get the job done and to come home safe, it's the right time to set aside politics as usual—the partisan divide—and go forward to the best of our abilities in a united front. We did that, but I cannot support this military supplemental bill today. I see it as a disservice to the taxpayers of this country and as a disservice to those brave men and women who defend us every day.

You know, in the midst of difficult economic times, it's easy for some people to forget that we are a Nation at war, and it's easy to go back to politics as usual and to spending as usual; but with American soldiers in harm's way, we must never falter in our effort to make sure those soldiers have everything they need to get the job done and to come home to us and to their families safely.

Emergency war funding bills should be about emergency war funding. This legislation, which includes \$108 billion in loan authorizations for a global bailout for the International Monetary Fund at a time when this government has run up a \$2 trillion annual deficit I believe does a disservice to taxpayers and to those who defend us. Passing a \$108 billion global bailout on the backs of our soldiers is just not right.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this conference report. Stand with our troops. Stand with the American taxpayer. Stand against one more bailout. Let's reject this bill tonight, and let's come right back to this floor here tomorrow and bring a clean emergency war funding bill, in a bipartisan fashion, back into the legislative process.

It is time for us to reject this legislation, to reject the changes that were made in the United States Senate, to get our soldiers the resources they need, and to do it in a way that serves the broadest possible interests of the American taxpayer.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER), a member of our leadership.

Mr. MCCOTTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the conference report precisely because it is about our troops. The bill that left this Chamber with broad bipartisan support was 100 percent about our troops, and it is precisely now why it is only 80 percent about our troops. We should not allow for that 20 percent reduction to delude us that somehow this is a better bill.

I had the opportunity today to read in the *detroitfreepress.com* that the Treasury Department had said that \$10 billion in loan guaranties to auto manufacturing suppliers was a nonstarter. They didn't have it. I come here tonight. I hear that we have \$108 billion for the IMF.

This is not only about our troops. It is about the hardworking men and women who put money into the Federal Government not only to defend our troops but to defend their own way of life and their own prosperity and to make sure that it's here when they get back.

Of the \$108 billion going off to the IMF, I did not hear of anyone at the IMF losing their jobs in a painful restructuring. I did not hear of anyone at the IMF being asked to take reductions in their lifetimes of hard-earned health care benefits. I did not see anyone lose anything from the IMF for the \$108 billion underwriting by the U.S. taxpayers; but for \$85 billion, I did see back home in Detroit people losing their jobs under a painful restructuring. I saw retirees losing health care benefits. I saw dealerships closing. I was told this was necessary. I was told by this administration that we've got to be careful not to put money into a sinkhole. Well, this is also about equity.

When those troops come home, when they come home to the Midwest, when they come home to my Michigan, I will look them in the eye and say, "As long as I have been here, I have defended and supported our troops, but I have also made sure that, when you came home, you came back to the American opportunities that you left behind to defend us."

As for the future that the majority leader has talked about, I don't have to speculate. Let me read you a statement:

If people tell you that we cannot afford to invest in education or in health care or in fighting poverty, you just remind them that we are spending \$10 billion a month in Iraq.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. MCCOTTER. If we can spend that much money in Iraq, we can spend some of that money right here in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in big cities and in small towns in every corner of this country.

That was candidate Barack Obama.

I would never take money from funds appropriated for our troops and use it for domestic spending. I have said that before; but if you're going to add \$108 billion to fund a conference report for our troops, then spend it here in the United States. Spend it on the men and women who support our troops every day. Spend it on their families so they stay employed. Do not send it to the IMF. I oppose this bill.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 2 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it was a proud moment for us to be able to come together in a bipartisan fashion here in the House, as put together in the House, and support the supplemental for the troops; but to add this mess that's coming down here from the conference that the Senate stuck in—over \$100 billion for the IMF? I mean they're loaning money that they get from us and that we're going to have to borrow from China in order to give it to countries that hate us and that would love to see us go away. That makes no sense.

If we are going to add this additional burden onto the American taxpayer, which is going to work counter to the troops who are out there, who are putting their lives at risk, why not just bring them home and not pay our enemies all that extra money and just call it a wash? If we're going to give money that we're going to have to borrow from the Chinese, let's just call it a wash and bring our troops home instead of funding our enemies. That's ridiculous. We should not go there. Let's stop this, and let's get back to the good bill we had in the House before.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I must mention I have only got one speaker remaining, so I would like to inquire of my colleague from Wisconsin just the status of his circumstances: You would be the person to close?

I will have to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I understand that we have the right to close, and we have only one remaining speaker.

I continue to reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as I indicated, I have one additional speaker.

As long as you're giving me all of this flexibility, just let me mention that, as we began this process on this bill, both my chairman and I were very pleased by the fact that there was broadly based bipartisan support for giving the kind of assistance to our troops that is fundamental to our success in the Middle East. To have that package now come back from conference in the shape of being a bill that has reduced the President's request for troop funding by approximately \$4.7 billion and, in turn, has a cost factor of some \$5 billion for the IMF is most disconcerting to this Member.

I may have two additional speakers since my colleague here is standing.

□ 1745

Mr. NUNES. If the gentleman will yield.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. NUNES. I have a question for the gentleman because I know he has spent a lot of time on approps. I know you're from California, and we've talked a lot about the water issue in California.

Because this bill is going to go to the President and become law, this is one of our last opportunities to actually make law and get pumping levels back up to historic levels so we can provide water not only to San Joaquin Valley, but also to Los Angeles and San Diego. Do you think there's any possibility we could amend this bill and get something changed here so it will go to Obama's desk?

Mr. LEWIS of California. The gentleman is asking a very, very important question, and I will try to be straightforward in my response. This is a conference report in which both the House and the Senate have come together. The gentleman has raised his concerns about water in central California at a level that has gotten almost the entire country's attention. Indeed, if there were any way I could amend this package to help you solve this problem, the desperate need to get those pumps going to get water to our crops and the farmlands in Central Valley, I would do so. But, unfortunately, in this case, I am unable to help, but stand ready to try.

Mr. NUNES. Well, I would hope the gentleman would yield again.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Sure.

Mr. NUNES. As we go through the approps process, I know you will be helpful in trying to get the point across that we have 40,000 people right now without jobs in the San Joaquin Valley, long food lines, 20 percent unemployment. These are very serious issues, and I would hope that your committee will be helpful.

Mr. LEWIS of California. As we go through with our hearings, I might mention in just a few days ahead we will be discussing agriculture problems and challenges to funding for programs for the 2010 year. Indeed, one way or another, we are going to do everything we can to help the gentleman. So I very much appreciate his inquiry.

Mr. NUNES. Thank you.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I do have one additional speaker, and I am very proud to yield 1 minute to the Republican leader, Mr. BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I said earlier this year that when the President does what we think is the right thing for the American people, that he will have no stronger allies than House Republicans. We believe that the President has a responsible strategy in Iraq and in Afghanistan, and we have in fact supported him.

When this troop funding bill left the House, it left with a broad bipartisan majority. And as this bill is now considered, after a conference with the Senate, there are a couple of very troubling parts of this bill.

First and foremost, the addition of a \$108 billion line of credit for the Inter-

national Monetary Fund I think is unnecessary in this bill. And it's unnecessary because to ask our troops to carry money for a global bailout, frankly, I think is unfair. There is only about \$80 billion in this bill for our troops, and here we're asking them to spend nearly \$30 billion more to carry this global bailout.

Now, I've got to tell you, we may have enough money in the United States to solve our economic problems, but I'll guarantee you we don't have enough money to solve the world's economic problems. And when you think about the fact that we don't have \$108 billion to loan to the IMF, so what's going to happen here? The United States is going to go to China, we're going to borrow \$108 billion, we're going to give it to the IMF, and they're going to give it to countries, most of whom don't like us very much.

Now, I would suspect that most of my constituents would say, This is a bad deal, and, BOEHNER, we expect you to vote "no." And trust me, I am going to vote "no." But the fact is, it doesn't belong in this bill. That issue should be debated on its own and should be voted up or down on its own.

The second issue is that the Senate included language in their bill that would have protected these photos of detainees from being released. General Petraeus, General Odierno, and others, have made it clear that the release of these photos will endanger our troops. I believe it will also cripple the ability of our intelligence officials to do their job. And yet while it was supported in this House last week with another broad bipartisan vote, the language isn't in the bill; it's been taken out at the demands of the fringe left. And so I would suggest to my colleagues that this is not a bill that I can support.

I'm going to do everything I can to help our troops. They're doing a marvelous job on our behalf in helping to keep Americans safe. But to load this bill up with this kind of political gamesmanship is not what the American people expect of their Congress.

So I would ask my colleagues to stand up and say "no" to this bill. Let's bring back the broad bipartisan majority that passed the first bill and take care of our troops the right way. This is not the answer, though.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 4 minutes remaining; the gentleman from Wisconsin has 28 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, as I noted at the beginning of the debate, this item represents last year's left-over business. It is the last item of last year's left-over business.

We have been mired in a war for over 7 years. The President previous to this one has continually minimized the cost of that war by financing it on the installment plan. Instead of providing a

full estimate of a yearly cost for the war, he would ask to fund that war in 6-month increments. And when he left office, there was still one 6-month increment left to go that was not yet paid for left over from his watch. And so this bill today, in the process of supporting the President's policies of trying to wind down that war, is providing the remaining funding for this fiscal year to help accomplish that.

In addition, this new President is trying to change the way that that war has been breaking in Afghanistan, and by necessity, Pakistan, which is integrally tied to the Afghanistan situation. And what he is trying to do is, through a combination of military action, political action, and diplomacy, he is trying to change the mix and gradually extricate ourselves from that conflict and stabilize that region politically in the process. I doubt that that will succeed. But this President, having inherited a God awful mess both at home and abroad, has a right to try to fix this situation. That's what the American people, in part, elected him to do. And so this bill provides the financing to do that.

And, yes, it added some other items that were not in the bill when it left the House. It did add funding for the IMF, about which our friends on the other side of the aisle roundly complain. But I would point out, in 1999, the last time I believe that we voted on this, the majority party then, our friends on the other side of the aisle, added IMF funding to the Transportation bill and 162 Republicans voted for it. I find it interesting that today, with a new President, they decline to provide that support.

We also added something else. The GI bill education proposal that the Congress passed last year, had one remaining gap which needed to be filled. That legislation said that if you served your country in the military a sufficient length of time, you could then obtain education benefits; and if you did not use them yourself, you could convert them to the use of your spouse or your children. This bill closes a gap because the one thing that that bill did not do last year was to enable a combat veteran who was killed in combat to make that same transfer of education benefits to a spouse or children. This bill provides that expanded benefit for our fighting men and women. It was not in the bill when it left the House. It is now. If you vote against this bill, that's one of the provisions you will be voting against.

We also have additional money for military hospitals that the administration did not request. We have additional help for the auto industry. I didn't think that was a Federal offense to try to provide some assistance to that industry. And, yes, we have a significant amount of additional funding for pandemic flu. Now, we tried to put that money initially in the original economic recovery package. We did put it in when the bill left the House. It

went to the Senate and we were laughed at. People said, "Oh, what does the flu have to do with the economy and with jobs?" Well, Mexico found out when they had to shut down their entire economy for 2 weeks because of the turmoil in that country with the flu. It is now estimated that as many as one-third of Americans will be hit by that flu. This bill has billions of additional dollars to try and meet that challenge. And I would submit to you that the average American family has a greater chance of being hit by that flu than it does to be hit by any terrorist presently ensconced in Guantanamo.

Now, we are also told that the IMF funding is bad because it borrows money in order to give to other countries. You know, this is a tough reality; we have to participate in the world. And when the world economy becomes shaky, we have a responsibility to ourselves to try to stabilize that world economic situation. That is one of the roles that the IMF tries to play. It certainly does it imperfectly—and I've had many arguments with them in the past—but to say that our contribution to the IMF does not benefit us is to be ignorant of history and to be ignorant of how the world economy works.

The fact is that we created the IMF after World War II. Why? Because we saw what led up to World War II. We saw the world's financial system col-

lapse in the thirties. As a result, in Germany, Hitler came to power and 50 million people died. We would kind of like to avoid that this time. And so what we're trying to do is to provide the President with all the tools he needs internationally to defend our economic stability and to stabilize the economy of our trading partners because our economy does not function and we do not create sufficient jobs in this economy unless we help create economic conditions in other countries so they can buy our goods. That's why we do it. It's called enlightened self-interest.

In addition, it has been suggested that somehow money that we appropriate to the IMF is going to go to Iran. Well, let me tell you something, Mr. Speaker. Iran has not had a loan from the IMF since 1962. And under this legislation, the United States representative at the IMF is required to oppose any loan or assistance to countries such as Iran that have been designated by the Secretary of State as a state sponsor of terrorism.

The United States can effectively block loans that it opposes. We've got by far the largest block of votes of any single member. And I doubt very seriously that the IMF is going to approve any loan that we don't approve of.

One other thing. We've been told that somehow the President is endangering

national security because he has not allowed the Congress to pass the Lieberman amendment with respect to the release of those pictures. The fact is the President sent to the conferees a letter and made quite clear that he will do everything in his power to prevent the use of those pictures. I want to quote one paragraph from his letter:

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"I deeply appreciate all you have done to help with the efforts to secure funding for the troops and assure you I will continue to take every legal and administrative remedy available to me to ensure that DOD detainee photographs are not released. Should a legislative solution prove necessary, I am committed to work with the Congress to enact legislation that achieves the objectives we all share."

Now, each of us can nitpick or object to certain specifics in this bill, but the great thing about democracy is that after we've had a chance to state our first preferences and fight for what we believe in, in the end we also have an obligation to reach consensus and move on. That's what this bill tries to do. It must be finished before we can move on to finish the rest of our appropriation bills and to get to the other huge items on the agenda, including health care and climate change.

I urge an "aye" vote for the bill.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009						
TITLE I						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Foreign Agricultural Service						
Public Law 480 Title II Grants.....	300,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	500,000	700,000	---	-500,000	-700,000
(emergency).....	---	---	---	700,000	+700,000	+700,000
TITLE I GENERAL PROVISION						
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Additional Loan authorizations:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct.....	---	(360,000)	(360,000)	(360,000)	---	---
Farm operating loans:						
Direct.....	---	(400,000)	(225,000)	(400,000)	---	(+175,000)
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	---	(50,201)	---	(50,201)	---	(+50,201)
Subtotal.....	---	(450,201)	(225,000)	(450,201)	---	(+225,201)
Additional Loan subsidies:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct (overseas deployments and activities).....	---	22,860	---	---	-22,860	---
Direct (emergency).....	---	---	22,860	22,860	+22,860	---
Farm operating loans:						
Direct (overseas deployments and activities).....	---	47,160	---	---	-47,160	---
Direct (emergency).....	---	---	26,530	47,160	+47,160	+20,630
Unsubsidized guaranteed:						
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,250	---	---	-1,250	---
(emergency).....	---	---	---	1,250	+1,250	+1,250
Subtotal.....	---	48,410	26,530	48,410	---	+21,880
Rural Development mission (rescission)(emergency).....	---	-71,270	-49,390	---	+71,270	+49,390
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund.....	---	---	---	71,270	+71,270	+71,270
(Loan authorization).....	---	(810,201)	(585,000)	(810,201)	---	(+225,201)
Total, Title I.....	300,000	500,000	700,000	771,270	+271,270	+71,270
Appropriations.....	(300,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	(49,390)	(771,270)	(+771,270)	(+721,880)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(571,270)	(700,000)	---	(-571,270)	(-700,000)
Rescissions (emergency).....	---	(-71,270)	(-49,390)	---	(+71,270)	(+49,390)
TITLE II						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs (emergency).....	---	---	40,000	40,000	+40,000	---
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses.....	30,000	---	---	---	---	---
Detention trustee:						
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	60,000	---	---	-60,000
(emergency).....	---	---	---	60,000	+60,000	+60,000
Total, General Administration.....	30,000	---	60,000	60,000	+60,000	---
Legal Activities						
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	1,648	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,648	1,648	---	-1,648	-1,648
(emergency).....	---	---	---	1,648	+1,648	+1,648
United States Attorneys, Salaries and expenses.....	5,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	5,000	5,000	---	-5,000	-5,000
(emergency).....	---	---	10,000	15,000	+15,000	+5,000
Total, Legal Activities.....	6,648	6,648	16,648	16,648	+10,000	---

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
United States Marshals Service						
Salaries and expenses:						
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
(emergency)	---	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
National Security Division						
Salaries and expenses	1,389	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	1,389	1,389	---	-1,389	-1,389
(emergency)	---	---	---	1,389	+1,389	+1,389
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	---	---	35,000	35,000	+35,000	---
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses:						
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	---	20,000	---	---	-20,000
(emergency)	---	---	---	20,000	+20,000	+20,000
Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives						
Salaries and expenses	4,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	4,000	14,000	---	-4,000	-14,000
(emergency)	---	---	---	14,000	+14,000	+14,000
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	5,038	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	5,038	5,038	---	-5,038	-5,038
(emergency)	---	---	---	5,038	+5,038	+5,038
Total, Department of Justice	47,075	17,075	162,075	162,075	+145,000	---
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Office of Inspector General:						
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
(emergency)	---	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000
(rescission) (emergency)	---	-3,000	---	-3,000	---	-3,000
Total, Legal Activities	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Title II	47,075	17,075	202,075	202,075	+185,000	---
Appropriations	(47,075)	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations	---	---	(85,000)	(205,075)	(+205,075)	(+120,075)
Overseas deployments and activities	---	(20,075)	(117,075)	---	(-20,075)	(-117,075)
Rescissions (emergency)	---	(-3,000)	---	(-3,000)	---	(-3,000)
TITLE III						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
Military Personnel						
Military Personnel, Army	10,195,106	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	10,924,641	11,455,777	11,750,687	+826,046	+294,910
Military Personnel, Navy	1,354,782	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	1,716,827	1,565,227	1,627,288	-89,539	+62,061
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	1,419,979	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	1,577,850	1,464,353	1,524,947	-52,903	+60,594
Military Personnel, Air Force	1,390,554	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	1,783,208	1,469,173	1,500,740	-282,468	+31,567
Reserve Personnel, Army	284,155	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	381,155	387,155	418,155	+37,000	+31,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy	39,478	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	39,478	39,478	39,478	---	---
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	29,179	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	29,179	29,179	29,179	---	---
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	16,943	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	16,943	14,943	14,943	-2,000	---
National Guard Personnel, Army	1,439,333	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	1,373,273	1,542,333	1,775,733	+402,460	+233,400
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	17,860	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	101,360	46,860	45,000	-56,360	-1,860
Total, Military Personnel	16,187,369	17,943,914	18,014,478	18,726,150	+782,236	+711,672

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Operation and Maintenance						
Operation & Maintenance, Army.....	14,119,401	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	14,024,703	13,933,801	13,769,418	-255,285	-164,383
Operation & Maintenance, Navy.....	2,380,116	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	2,367,959	2,337,380	2,274,903	-93,056	-62,457
(Transfer out).....	(-129,503)	(-129,503)	---	---	(+129,503)	---
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps.....	1,090,842	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,084,081	1,037,842	1,034,366	-49,715	-3,476
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force.....	6,294,031	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	6,216,729	5,992,125	5,980,386	-236,343	-11,739
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide.....	5,667,483	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	5,353,701	5,065,783	5,101,696	-252,005	+35,913
(Transfer out).....	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	---	---	(+30,000)	---
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve.....	115,017	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	101,317	110,017	110,017	+8,700	---
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve.....	25,569	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	24,318	25,569	25,569	+1,251	---
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.....	30,775	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	30,775	30,775	30,775	---	---
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....	34,599	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	34,599	34,599	34,599	---	---
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard.....	203,399	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	178,446	203,399	178,446	---	-24,953
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance.....	29,971,232	29,416,628	28,771,270	28,540,175	-876,453	-231,095
Iraq Freedom Fund.....	415,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	365,000	---	---	-365,000	---
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund.....	3,606,939	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	3,606,939	3,606,939	3,606,939	---	---
Iraq Security Forces Fund (overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	1,000,000	---	---	-1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund 1/.....	400,000	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (overseas deployments and activities).....	---	400,000	400,000	400,000	---	---
Total, Operation and Maintenance.....	34,393,171	33,788,567	33,778,209	32,547,114	-1,241,453	-1,231,095
Procurement						
Aircraft Procurement, Army.....	762,604	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,285,304	315,684	1,192,744	-92,560	+877,060
Missile Procurement, Army.....	767,141	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	677,141	737,041	704,041	+26,900	-33,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army.....	1,683,371	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	2,233,871	1,434,071	1,983,971	-249,900	+549,900
Procurement of Ammunition, Army.....	230,075	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	230,075	230,075	230,075	---	---
Other Procurement, Army.....	8,121,572	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	8,039,349	7,029,145	7,113,742	-925,607	+84,597
Aircraft Procurement, Navy.....	600,999	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	691,924	754,299	636,669	-55,255	-117,630
Weapons Procurement, Navy.....	99,540	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	31,698	31,403	29,498	-2,200	-1,905
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps.....	348,919	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	348,919	348,919	348,919	---	---
Other Procurement, Navy.....	264,826	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	172,095	207,181	197,193	+25,098	-9,988
Procurement, Marine Corps.....	1,638,386	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,509,986	1,658,347	1,526,447	+16,461	-131,900
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force.....	2,378,818	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	5,138,268	2,064,118	4,592,088	-546,200	+2,527,950
Missile Procurement, Air Force.....	57,416	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	57,416	49,716	49,716	-7,700	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force.....	183,684	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	183,684	138,284	158,684	-25,000	+20,400
Other Procurement, Air Force.....	1,834,953	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,745,761	1,910,343	1,802,083	+56,322	-108,260
Procurement, Defense-Wide.....	197,068	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	200,068	237,868	237,868	+37,800	---
Mine Resistant Ambush Protection Vehicle Fund.....	2,693,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	4,843,000	4,243,000	4,543,000	-300,000	+300,000
National Guard and Reserve Equipment (overseas deployments and activities).....	---	500,000	500,000	500,000	---	---
Total, Procurement.....	21,862,372	27,888,559	21,889,494	25,846,718	-2,041,841	+3,957,224

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation						
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army.....	73,734	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	73,734	71,935	52,935	-20,799	-19,000
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy.....	144,536	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	96,231	141,681	136,786	+40,555	-4,895
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force...	108,259	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	92,574	174,159	160,474	+67,900	-13,685
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide.....	483,368	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	459,391	498,168	483,304	+23,913	-14,864
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	809,897	721,930	885,943	833,499	+111,569	-52,444
Revolving and Management Funds						
Defense Working Capital Fund, Army.....	443,200	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	443,200	443,200	443,200	---	---
Defense Working Capital Fund, Air Force (overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	15,000	15,000	+15,000	---
Defense Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide.....	403,526	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	403,526	403,526	403,526	---	---
Total, Revolving and Management Funds.....	846,726	846,726	861,726	861,726	+15,000	---
Other Department of Defense Programs						
Defense Health Program:						
Operation and maintenance.....	845,508	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	845,508	845,508	845,508	---	---
Procurement.....	30,185	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	50,185	30,185	50,185	---	+20,000
Research and development.....	33,604	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	201,604	33,604	159,604	-42,000	+126,000
Total, Defense Health Program.....	909,297	1,097,297	909,297	1,055,297	-42,000	+146,000
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense (overseas deployments and activities).....	141,198	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	137,198	123,398	120,398	-16,800	-3,000
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund:						
Attack the Network.....	499,830	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	499,830	349,830	349,830	-150,000	---
Defeat the Device.....	607,389	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	457,389	457,389	457,389	---	---
Train the Force.....	333,527	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	333,527	283,527	283,527	-50,000	---
Staff and infrastructure.....	26,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	26,000	26,000	26,000	---	---
Total, Joint IED Defeat Fund.....	1,466,746	1,316,746	1,116,746	1,116,746	-200,000	---
Office of the Inspector General.....	9,551	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	9,551	9,551	9,551	---	---
Total, Other Department of Defense Programs.....	2,526,792	2,560,792	2,158,992	2,301,992	-258,800	+143,000
Department of Defense General Provisions						
Special DE transfer authority (this title only).....	(4,000,000)	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	(2,000,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(+500,000)	---
Additional transfer authority.....	(1,500,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Defense Cooperation Account.....	6,500	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	6,500	6,500	6,500	---	---
Iraq Security Forces Fund.....	1,000,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,000,000	---	---	-1,000,000	---
(emergency).....	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
(rescission) (emergency).....	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	---	-1,000,000	---	-1,000,000
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund.....	125,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	125,000	---	---	-125,000	---
(rescission) (emergency).....	-125,000	-125,000	---	---	+125,000	---
Fuel (rescission).....	-2,900,000	-3,010,000	---	-1,003,007	+2,006,993	-1,003,007
(overseas deployments and activities) (rescission)..	---	---	---	-1,906,993	-1,906,993	-1,906,993
Classified (rescission).....	-10,000	---	---	---	---	---
Classified and other (overseas deployments and activities) (rescission).....	---	---	---	-1,051,160	-1,051,160	-1,051,160
Fuel, Classified, and Other (Rescissions).....	---	---	-925,203	---	---	+925,203
(overseas deployments and activities) (rescission)..	---	---	-3,646,633	---	---	+3,646,633
Personnel: Army, Army Reserve, & Army National Guard..	470,900	---	---	---	---	---
Procurement, Army (rescission).....	-470,900	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities) (rescission)..	---	---	---	-354,000	-354,000	-354,000

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Personnel: Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard (by transfer) (overseas deployments)						
Guard (by transfer) (overseas deployments)	---	(150,600)	---	---	(-150,600)	---
Procurement, Army (transfer out)	---	(-150,600)	---	---	(+150,600)	---
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (rescission)2/ (overseas deployments and activities) (rescission)						
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (rescission)2/ (overseas deployments and activities) (rescission)	-181,500	-181,500	---	---	+181,500	---
Stop Loss Transfer Fund (overseas deployments and activities)	---	734,400	---	534,400	-200,000	+534,400
Total, DOD General Provisions	-3,085,000	-2,450,600	-4,565,336	-3,955,760	-1,505,160	+609,576
Total, Title III						
Total, Title III	73,541,327	81,299,888	73,023,506	77,161,439	-4,138,449	+4,137,933
Appropriations	(78,228,727)	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations	---	---	---	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Overseas deployments and activities	---	(85,766,988)	(77,595,342)	(81,658,099)	(-4,108,889)	(+4,062,757)
Rescissions	(-3,562,400)	(-3,342,100)	(-925,203)	(-1,003,007)	(+2,339,093)	(-77,804)
Rescissions (emergency)	(-1,125,000)	(-1,125,000)	---	(-1,000,000)	(+125,000)	(-1,000,000)
Rescissions (overseas deployments and activities)	---	---	(-3,646,633)	(-3,493,653)	(-3,493,653)	(+152,980)
(Transfer out)	(-159,503)	(-310,103)	---	---	(+310,103)	---
(Transfer authority)	(5,500,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Overseas deployments and activities:						
(Transfer out)	---	(150,600)	---	---	(-150,600)	---
(Transfer authority)	---	(2,000,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(+500,000)	---

Title III:

1/ House recommends an additional \$400M under International Security Assistance, Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (Title XI)
2/ Budget request includes rescission to fund Military Construction, Defense-Wide

TITLE IV

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

Corps of Engineers - Civil

Operation and maintenance (emergency)	---	---	38,375	42,875	+42,875	+4,500
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (emergency)	---	---	804,290	754,290	+754,290	-50,000
Total, Corps of Engineers - Civil	---	---	842,665	797,165	+797,165	-45,500

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Programs

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (by transfer)	(21,586)	(21,586)	---	---	(-21,586)	---
(By transfer) (emergency)	---	---	(21,586)	(21,586)	(+21,586)	---

National Nuclear Security Administration

Weapons activities:						
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	---	34,500	---	---	-34,500
(emergency)	---	---	---	30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation						
(overseas deployments and activities)	89,500	---	---	---	---	---
(emergency)	---	55,000	55,000	---	-55,000	-55,000
(emergency)	---	---	---	55,000	+55,000	+55,000
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	89,500	55,000	89,500	85,000	+30,000	-4,500

Total, Title IV	89,500	55,000	932,165	882,165	+827,165	-50,000
Emergency appropriations	---	---	(842,665)	(882,165)	(+882,165)	(+39,500)
Overseas deployments and activities	---	(55,000)	(89,500)	---	(-55,000)	(-89,500)
(By transfer)	(21,586)	(21,586)	---	---	(-21,586)	---
(By transfer) (emergency)	---	---	(21,586)	(21,586)	(+21,586)	---

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
TITLE V						
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices						
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	---	---	4,000	---	---	-4,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Unanticipated Needs						
Unanticipated needs for influenza 1/.....	(3,500,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Pandemic preparedness and response (emergency).....	---	---	1,500,000	---	---	-1,500,000
National Security Council						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,936	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	2,936	2,936	---	-2,936	-2,936
(emergency).....	---	---	---	2,936	+2,936	+2,936
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	2,936	2,936	1,502,936	2,936	---	-1,500,000
THE JUDICIARY						
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
(emergency).....	---	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	---	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	---
Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission						
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	---	---	---	8,000	+8,000	+8,000
TITLE V GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Federal Deposit Insurance Act amendment.....	---	---	4,000	---	---	-4,000
(emergency).....	---	---	---	4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Total, Title V.....	2,936	2,936	1,530,936	34,936	+32,000	-1,496,000
Appropriations.....	(2,936)	---	(4,000)	---	---	(-4,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	(1,514,000)	(34,936)	(+34,936)	(-1,479,064)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(2,936)	(12,936)	---	(-2,936)	(-12,936)

Title V:
1/ Amount of new budget authority request that the House and Conference considered and funded under Health and Human Services, Title VIII

TITLE VI						
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY						
U.S. Customs and Border Protection						
Salaries and expenses:						
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	46,200	---	---	-46,200
(emergency).....	---	---	---	46,200	+46,200	+46,200
Air and marine interdiction, operations, maintenance and procurement:						
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
(emergency).....	---	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Total, Customs and Border Protection.....	---	---	51,200	51,200	+51,200	---
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement						
Salaries and expenses:						
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	66,800	---	---	-66,800
(emergency).....	---	---	---	66,800	+66,800	+66,800

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Coast Guard						
Operating expenses (overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	139,503	139,503	+139,503	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
State and local programs:						
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000
(emergency).....	---	---	---	30,000	+30,000	+30,000
TITLE VI GENERAL PROVISIONS						
FEMA Disaster Relief (rescission of emergency).....	---	---	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000	---
FEMA State and local programs (emergency).....	---	---	100,000	100,000	+100,000	---
Federal Share of Disaster Assistance (emergency).....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Title VI.....						
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	287,503	287,503	+287,503	---
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	(100,000)	(248,000)	(+248,000)	(+148,000)
Rescissions (emergency).....	---	---	(287,503)	(139,503)	(+139,503)	(-148,000)
	---	---	(-100,000)	(-100,000)	(-100,000)	---
TITLE VII						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Department-wide Programs						
Wildland fire management:						
Wildfire suppression and emergency rehabilitation (emergency).....	50,000	---	---	---	---	---
	---	50,000	50,000	50,000	---	---
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
Wildland fire management:						
Wildfire suppression and emergency rehabilitation (emergency).....	200,000	---	---	---	---	---
	---	200,000	200,000	200,000	---	---
Total, Title VII.....						
Appropriations.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	(250,000)	---	---	---	---	---
	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
TITLE VIII						
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Administration for Children and Families						
Refugee and entrant assistance:						
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	---	82,000	---	---	-82,000
(emergency).....	---	---	---	82,000	+82,000	+82,000
Office of the Secretary						
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund 1/...	1,500,000	---	---	---	---	---
(contingent funds).....	2,000,000	---	---	---	---	---
(emergency).....	---	1,850,000	---	1,850,000	---	+1,850,000
(contingent emergency).....	---	---	---	5,800,000	+5,800,000	+5,800,000
Total, PHSSEF.....						
	3,500,000	1,850,000	---	7,650,000	+5,800,000	+7,650,000
TITLE VIII GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Department of Education: Career, Technical, and Adult Education (by transfer).....	---	---	(17,678)	(10,260)	(+10,260)	(-7,418)
Total, Title VIII.....						
Emergency appropriations.....	3,500,000	1,850,000	82,000	7,732,000	+5,882,000	+7,650,000
Contingent emergency appropriations.....	---	(1,850,000)	---	(1,932,000)	(+82,000)	(+1,932,000)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	---	(5,800,000)	(+5,800,000)	(+5,800,000)
(By transfer).....	---	---	(82,000)	---	---	(-82,000)
	---	---	(17,678)	(10,260)	(+10,260)	(-7,418)

Title VIII:
1/ Budget request and Senate proposes funds under the Executive Office of the President

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
TITLE IX						
JOINT ITEMS						
Capitol Police						
General expenses.....	71,606	---	71,606	---	---	-71,606
(emergency).....	---	71,606	---	71,606	---	+71,606
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses.....	---	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000
(emergency).....	---	---	---	2,000	+2,000	+2,000
Total, Title IX.....	71,606	71,606	73,606	73,606	+2,000	---
Appropriations.....	(71,606)	---	(73,606)	---	---	(-73,606)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	(71,606)	---	(73,606)	(+2,000)	(+73,606)
TITLE X						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
Military construction, Army.....	1,229,731	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,407,231	1,229,731	1,182,989	-224,242	-46,742
(emergency).....	---	---	49,000	143,242	+143,242	+94,242
(Rescission) (emergency).....	---	-142,500	-49,000	-143,242	-742	-94,242
Military construction, Navy and Marine Corps.....	239,031	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	235,881	243,083	235,881	---	-7,202
Military construction, Air Force.....	280,970	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	279,120	265,470	281,620	+2,500	+16,150
(rescission) (emergency).....	---	-30,000	---	---	+30,000	---
Military construction, Defense-Wide 1/.....	181,500	---	181,500	---	---	-181,500
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,086,968	---	661,552	-425,416	+661,552
Subtotal, Military construction.....	1,931,232	2,836,700	1,919,784	2,362,042	-474,658	+442,258
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment program.....	100,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005.....	263,300	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	263,300	230,900	263,300	---	+32,400
Total, Title X.....	2,294,532	3,200,000	2,250,684	2,725,342	-474,658	+474,658
Appropriations.....	(2,294,532)	---	(181,500)	---	---	(-181,500)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	(49,000)	(143,242)	(+143,242)	(+94,242)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(3,372,500)	(2,069,184)	(2,725,342)	(-647,158)	(+656,158)
Rescissions (emergency).....	---	(-172,500)	(-49,000)	(-143,242)	(+29,258)	(-94,242)
Title X: 1/ Budget request includes rescission of \$181.5M from O&M, Defense-Wide under Title III						
TITLE XI						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs.....	594,315	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	1,016,215	645,444	997,890	-18,325	+352,446
Worldwide security protection.....	(117,983)	(403,983)	(117,983)	(146,358)	(-257,625)	(+28,375)
(transfer authority).....	(137,600)	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	(157,600)	(135,629)	(137,600)	(-20,000)	(+1,971)
International Broadcasting Operations, Pakistan-Afghanistan Border Region (by transfer).....	---	(10,900)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(-900)	---
(transfer out).....	---	---	(-40,000)	---	---	(+40,000)
Office of Inspector General.....	7,201	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	17,123	22,200	24,122	+6,999	+1,922
Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (by transfer).....	---	---	(7,000)	(7,000)	(+7,000)	---
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (by transfer).....	(7,201)	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	(7,201)	(7,200)	(7,200)	(-1)	---
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance.....	898,728	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities).....	---	989,628	820,500	921,500	-68,128	+101,000
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs.....	1,500,244	2,022,966	1,488,144	1,943,512	-79,454	+455,368

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
International Organizations						
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	836,900	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	836,900	721,000	721,000	-115,900	---
(by transfer)	---	---	(155,900)	---	---	(-155,900)
Total, International Organizations	836,900	836,900	721,000	721,000	-115,900	---
Total, Department of State	2,337,144	2,859,866	2,209,144	2,664,512	-195,354	+455,368
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT						
Funds Appropriated to the President						
Operating expenses	152,600	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	152,600	112,600	157,600	+5,000	+45,000
(by transfer)	---	---	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)
Capital investment fund	48,500	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	48,500	48,500	48,500	---	---
Office of Inspector General (overseas deployments and activities)	---	3,500	3,500	3,500	---	---
(by transfer)	---	(2,000)	---	(2,000)	---	(+2,000)
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Funds Appropriated to the President						
Global Health and Child Survival (overseas deployments and activities)	---	300,000	50,000	150,000	-150,000	+100,000
Development assistance	38,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	---	38,000	---	---	-38,000
International disaster assistance	230,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	200,000	245,000	270,000	+70,000	+25,000
Economic Support Fund	3,004,500	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	2,907,500	2,828,000	2,973,601	+66,101	+145,601
(transfer out)	---	(-2,000)	---	(-2,000)	---	(-2,000)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	242,500	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	242,500	230,000	272,000	+29,500	+42,000
Assistance for Georgia (overseas deployments and activities)	---	---	42,500	---	---	-42,500
Subtotal, Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	242,500	242,500	272,500	272,000	+29,500	-500
Department of State						
International narcotics control and law enforcement	389,500	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	483,500	393,500	487,500	+4,000	+94,000
Migration and refugee assistance	333,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	343,000	345,000	380,000	+47,000	+45,000
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs	122,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	98,500	102,000	102,000	+3,500	---
Total, Bilateral Economic Assistance	4,359,500	4,575,000	4,274,000	4,645,101	+70,101	+371,101
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE						
Peacekeeping operations	50,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	60,000	172,900	185,000	+105,000	+12,100
(transfer out)	---	---	(-155,900)	---	---	(+155,900)
International Military Education and Training	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Foreign Military Financing Program	98,400	---	---	---	---	---
(overseas deployments and activities)	---	1,349,000	98,000	1,294,000	-55,000	+1,196,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund 1/	---	400,000	---	700,000	+300,000	+700,000
Total, International Security Assistance	150,400	1,831,000	272,900	2,181,000	+350,000	+1,908,100
Total, Title XI	7,048,144	9,470,466	6,920,644	9,700,213	+229,747	+2,779,569
Appropriations	(7,048,144)	---	---	---	---	---
Overseas deployments and activities	---	(9,470,466)	(6,920,644)	(9,700,213)	(+229,747)	(+2,779,569)
(By transfer)	(137,600)	---	---	---	---	---
(By transfer)(overseas deployments & activities)	---	(175,701)	(159,829)	(161,800)	(-13,901)	(+1,971)

Title XI:

1/ Budget request includes \$400M under Title III

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
TITLE XII						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Office of the Secretary						
Payments to air carriers (Airport & Airway Trust Fund) (emergency).....	---	---	13,200	---	---	-13,200
	---	---	---	13,200	+13,200	+13,200
Federal Aviation Administration						
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund (rescission of contract authority).....	---	---	-13,200	-13,200	-13,200	---
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Public and Indian Housing						
Tenant-based rental assistance (emergency).....	---	---	30,000	30,000	+30,000	---
TITLE XII GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Federal Highway Administration						
Emergency Relief (North Dakota) (outlays only) (emergency) (outlays only).....	---	---	---	---	---	---
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Transit Administration, Transit Capital Assistance (emergency) (outlays only).....						
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Title XII.....	---	---	30,000	30,000	+30,000	---
Appropriations.....	---	---	(13,200)	---	---	(-13,200)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	(30,000)	(43,200)	(+43,200)	(+13,200)
Rescission of contract authority.....	---	---	(-13,200)	(-13,200)	(-13,200)	---
TITLE XIII						
CONSUMER ASSISTANCE TO RECYCLE AND SAVE ACT						
Consumer Assistance to Recycle and Save (emergency)...	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Total, Title XIII.....	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Appropriations.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
TITLE XIV						
OTHER MATTERS						
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
International Monetary Programs						
United States Quota, International Monetary fund and Loans to International Monetary fund (overseas deployments and activities) (emergency).....	5,000,000	---	---	---	---	---
	---	---	5,000,000	---	---	-5,000,000
	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Total, Title XIV.....	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	---
Appropriations.....	(5,000,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Grand total.....	92,145,120	96,716,971	91,283,119	105,850,549	+9,133,578	+14,567,430
Appropriations.....	(96,832,520)	---	(272,306)	---	---	(-272,306)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	(2,171,806)	(2,920,055)	(11,583,494)	(+9,411,888)	(+8,663,439)
Contingent emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	(5,800,000)	(+5,800,000)	(+5,800,000)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(99,436,936)	(93,229,913)	(94,385,957)	(-5,049,979)	(+1,157,044)
Rescissions.....	(-3,562,400)	(-3,191,500)	(-925,203)	(-1,003,007)	(+2,188,493)	(-77,804)
Rescissions (emergency).....	(-1,125,000)	(-1,371,770)	(-198,390)	(-1,246,242)	(+125,528)	(-1,047,852)
Rescissions (overseas deployments and other activities).....	---	---	(-3,646,633)	(-3,493,653)	(-3,493,653)	(+152,980)
Rescission of contract authority.....	---	---	---	(-13,200)	(-13,200)	---
(By transfer).....	(28,787)	(349,887)	(373,407)	(174,060)	(-175,827)	(-199,347)
(Transfer out).....	(-159,503)	(-310,103)	---	---	(+310,103)	---
(Transfer authority).....	(5,637,600)	---	---	---	---	---
(By transfer) (emergency).....	---	---	(21,586)	(21,586)	(+21,586)	---
Overseas deployments and activities:						
(By transfer).....	---	(328,301)	(355,729)	(163,800)	(-164,501)	(-191,929)
(Transfer out).....	---	(-2,000)	(-195,900)	(-2,000)	---	(+193,900)
(Transfer authority).....	---	(2,000,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(+500,000)	---

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2009 (H.R. 2346) CONFERENCE AGREEMENT (H.REPT. 111-151)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Request	House	Senate	Conference Agreement	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP BY TITLE						
TITLE I DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.....	300,000	500,000	700,000	771,270	+271,270	+71,270
Appropriations.....	(300,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	(-71,270)	---	(771,270)	(+842,540)	(+771,270)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(571,270)	(700,000)	---	(-571,270)	(-700,000)
TITLE II DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, AND JUSTICE.....	47,075	17,075	202,075	202,075	+185,000	---
Appropriations.....	(47,075)	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	(-3,000)	(85,000)	(202,075)	(+205,075)	(+117,075)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(20,075)	(117,075)	---	(-20,075)	(-117,075)
TITLE III DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.....	73,541,327	81,299,888	73,023,506	77,161,439	-4,138,449	+4,137,933
Appropriations.....	(74,666,327)	(-3,342,100)	(-925,203)	(-1,003,007)	(+2,339,093)	(-77,804)
Emergency appropriations.....	(-1,125,000)	(-1,125,000)	---	---	(+1,125,000)	---
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(85,766,988)	(73,948,709)	(78,164,446)	(-7,602,542)	(+4,215,737)
TITLE IV DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE (CIVIL), AND ENERGY ..	89,500	55,000	932,165	882,165	+827,165	-50,000
Appropriations.....	(89,500)	(-21,586)	(-21,586)	(-21,586)	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	(864,251)	(903,751)	(+903,751)	(+39,500)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(76,586)	(89,500)	---	(-76,586)	(-89,500)
TITLE V EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, JUDICIARY, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.....	2,936	2,936	1,530,936	34,936	+32,000	-1,496,000
Appropriations.....	(2,936)	---	(4,000)	---	---	(-4,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	(1,514,000)	(34,936)	(+34,936)	(-1,479,064)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	2,936	12,936	---	-2,936	-12,936
TITLE VI DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.....	---	---	287,503	287,503	+287,503	---
Appropriations.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	(148,000)	(+148,000)	(+148,000)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	(287,503)	(139,503)	(+139,503)	(-148,000)
TITLE VII DEPARTMENTS OF THE INTERIOR, AND AGRICULTURE	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
Appropriations.....	(250,000)	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TITLE VIII DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION.....	3,500,000	1,850,000	82,000	7,732,000	+5,882,000	+7,650,000
Appropriations.....	(3,500,000)	---	---	(-10,260)	(-10,260)	(-10,260)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	(1,850,000)	---	(7,742,260)	(+5,892,260)	(+7,742,260)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	(82,000)	---	---	(-82,000)
TITLE IX LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.....	71,606	71,606	73,606	73,606	+2,000	---
Appropriations.....	71,606	---	73,606	---	---	-73,606
Emergency appropriations.....	---	71,606	---	73,606	+2,000	+73,606
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TITLE X DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE, AND VETERANS AFFAIRS	2,294,532	3,200,000	2,250,684	2,725,342	-474,658	+474,658
Appropriations.....	(2,294,532)	---	(181,500)	---	---	(-181,500)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	(-172,500)	---	---	(+172,500)	---
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(3,372,500)	(2,069,184)	(2,725,342)	(-647,158)	(+656,158)
TITLE XI DEPARTMENT OF STATE.....	7,048,144	9,470,466	6,920,644	9,700,213	+229,747	+2,779,569
Appropriations.....	(7,048,144)	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(9,470,466)	(6,920,644)	(9,700,213)	(+229,747)	(+2,779,569)
TITLE XII DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.....	---	---	30,000	30,000	+30,000	---
Appropriations.....	---	---	---	(-13,200)	(-13,200)	(-13,200)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	30,000	43,200	+43,200	+13,200
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TITLE XIII CONSUMER ASSISTANCE TO RECYCLE AND SAVE....	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Appropriations.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TITLE XIV INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	---
Appropriations.....	5,000,000	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	---	(5,000,000)	---	---	(-5,000,000)
GRAND TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 2009.....	92,145,120	96,716,971	91,283,119	105,850,549	+9,133,578	+14,567,430
Appropriations.....	(93,270,120)	(-3,363,686)	(-687,683)	(-1,048,053)	(+2,315,633)	(-360,370)
Emergency appropriations.....	(-1,125,000)	(799,836)	(2,743,251)	(16,189,098)	(+15,369,262)	(+13,425,847)
Overseas deployments and activities.....	---	(99,280,821)	(89,227,551)	(90,729,504)	(-8,551,317)	(+1,501,953)

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of reasons to vote for this bill. The bill funds our withdrawal from Iraq, stop-loss compensation for our troops, a more robust pandemic flu response, extends the 21st Century GI Bill of Rights education benefits to children of members of the armed forces who die while on active duty, additional international food and refugee assistance during the current global economic crisis, and other worthy programs as well. But candidly, those issues are ancillary to the real issue before us: this vote is essentially about whether or not we support current Administration policy in Afghanistan and Pakistan. I hope the President does not let the country down on this.

Does the Congress want to support and fund the President's new military plan? Looking back at this vote from the future, it will be seen as a vote on the war in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Will a vote for this bill move us closer to a peaceful resolution of the conflict in southwest Asia?

In this dangerous, complicated world it is never clear how to advance peace, prosperity, and justice for ourselves and the rest of the world. We Members of Congress are called on to exercise our best judgment, and in my best judgment what the President has done so far in Afghanistan is not the way forward, and the President will have to change the policy. The President is doing much good at home and abroad, and I want to support him wherever I can. However, he so far has not changed the policy in Afghanistan in a way that shows he has learned the lessons of Iraq. Nevertheless, I am willing to give him the opportunity to operate from a position of strength in forming that new policy.

The chairman of the full committee has suggested that he is willing to give the President a year to turn things around in Afghanistan and Pakistan, but no more than that—an argument that has considerable merit. The problem, though, is that the President's new policy may not be new enough—not enough of a clean break with the past policy that placed excessive reliance on the use of force to solve what are by definition political problems. We should take a lesson from Iraq where it was not an American troop surge that reduced violence, but rather empowering local provincial forces. And as in Iraq, it will be a reduced American combat presence that will ultimately allow the country to find some peace. So-called surgical strikes—with inevitable civilian casualties—and remote assassinations will not remove the threat of militant extremists.

Our understanding of Afghanistan is inadequate and our poor intelligence in Afghanistan and Pakistan limits our ability to carry out any strategy. We are moving forward in Afghanistan with too much military bravado and too little genuine understanding. Other countries are opting out of combat, not because they are cowards, but because they do not see the situation the same way. Some of us have asked for a plan of success or a plan of withdrawal before sending another wave of soldiers. We have received no such plan.

As with other tragic wars without a clear plan of how to get out, I fear we may be taking a first step that will be followed by sending soldier after soldier to redeem our sunk costs. Alexander the Great, the Mongols, the Mughals, the British, the Soviets—all their military interventions in this region ended badly because they misread the people and the his-

tory of this region. I am giving the President the benefit of the doubt on this request by supporting it, with this caveat: my patience has limits.

I will not support an endless military commitment in this region. Reading between the lines, I suspect I see the letter Q in Afghanistan—as in quagmire. If a year from now I do not see unambiguous indicators of success—fewer civilian casualties, Afghan and Pakistani security forces in the lead on the security mission, genuine progress in rebuilding Afghanistan's shattered infrastructure and civil institutions—I will not support further funding for operations and will support only measures that will bring our forces home, and quickly.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the fiscal year 2009 Iraq/Afghanistan Defense Supplemental Appropriations bill provides \$105.9 billion, 77 percent of which would be to cover costs relating to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq for the rest of this fiscal year. I voted for these funds because I chose to give President Obama time to implement his Afghanistan strategy and withdraw troops from Iraq. But it was not an easy decision.

The war in Afghanistan has entered its eighth year without clearly defined objectives and an exit strategy. With a deteriorating security situation and no comprehensive political outcome yet in sight, some experts view the war in Afghanistan as open-ended. Had the Bush Administration not shifted its focus to the unnecessary war in Iraq, we may have already brought Al Qaeda and the Taliban to justice. I believe President Obama made an error by ordering an additional 17,000 troops to Afghanistan before first completing a detailed review of U.S. Afghanistan policies. Continuing the vaguely defined strategies of the Bush Administration is not acceptable.

The President did finally lay out a strategy for Afghanistan in late March of this year. It made some significant improvements to the Afghanistan strategy, but fell short in other areas. For example, I was pleased to see a regional approach, “treating Afghanistan and Pakistan as two countries but one challenge,” and a commitment to “devote significantly more resources to the civilian efforts in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.” These are significant improvements over the Bush Administration's approach.

Unfortunately, the President's new Afghan strategy fails to set clear benchmarks for the Afghanistan and Pakistan governments and fails to lay out the consequences of not meeting the benchmarks. It is not surprising that the President has also failed to set benchmarks for the Pentagon and State Department too.

Thankfully, the supplemental bill lays out detailed benchmarks for Afghanistan and Pakistan and the President must report back to Congress on the:

(1) Level of political consensus and unity of purpose across ethnic, tribal, religious and party affiliations to confront the political and security challenges facing the region.

(2) Level of government corruption and actions taken to eliminate it.

(3) Performance of the respective security forces in developing a counterinsurgency capability, conducting counterinsurgency operations and establishing population security.

(4) Performance of the respective intelligence agencies in cooperating with the United States on counterinsurgency and

counterterrorism operations and in purging themselves of policies, programs and personnel that provide material support to extremist networks that target U.S. troops or undermine U.S. objectives in the region.

(5) Ability of the Afghan and Pakistani governments to effectively control the territory within their respective borders.

In addition, I am an original cosponsor of the McGovern bill that simply states, “Not later than December 31, 2009, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report outlining the United States exit strategy for United States military forces in Afghanistan participating in Operation Enduring Freedom.” I firmly believe that the United States is best served by outlining a clear exit strategy that the American public can support and that the Afghan public can be reassured that we have no long-term desire to occupy their nation.

Unfortunately, President Bush's disregard for the complexities of Afghanistan and the damage that came from his disregard may make this war unwinnable. We also must not forget that the Soviet military, with over a hundred thousand troops on the ground, lost decisively in Afghanistan. Today, our troops are fighting some of the very same warlords who defeated the Soviets with our covert support.

As you may know, Secretary of Defense Bill Gates, removed the commanding general of Afghanistan in a bid to change the on-the-ground strategy in Afghanistan. With a new White House strategy, a new commanding general, and 21,000 additional troops, I believe this is now President Obama's war.

The bill also funds the continued presence of our troops in Iraq. Despite the continued bursts of violence in Iraq, I am thankful the President has committed to a responsible redeployment of troops out of Iraq. This bill recognizes and supports President Obama's plan to withdraw all U.S. combat brigades from Iraq by August 31, 2010 and all U.S. military forces by December 31, 2011. The bill continues to prohibit the construction of any base for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in Iraq and U.S. control over any oil resource of Iraq. To ensure accountability, the bill directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress every 90 days that includes:

1. How the Government of Iraq is assuming responsibility for reconciliation initiatives;

2. How the drawdown of military forces complies with the President's timeline; and

3. The roles and responsibilities of remaining contractors in Iraq as the U.S. mission evolves.

The bill does some very good things besides funding wars for Afghanistan and Iraq. I am very supportive of the \$534 million for additional pay for more than 170,000 troops who have had their enlistments involuntarily extended since Sept. 11, 2001. These funds allow for payments of \$500 per month for every month a soldier was held on active duty under “stop-loss” orders. The average payment should be above \$4,000. Stop loss orders were used by the Bush Administration to avoid tough decisions on deployment and troop increases, creating a de facto draft for current soldiers. These payments are a good step to honor the sacrifice unfairly asked of these brave men and women.

I also support some of the foreign aid in the bill. The \$660 million for bilateral economic, humanitarian, and security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza represents an important

commitment to the Middle East peace process. In addition, the bill includes \$889 million for United Nations peacekeeping operations, including an expanded mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and a new mission in Chad and the Central African Republic. Finally, the bill includes \$700 million for international food assistance to alleviate suffering during the global economic crisis.

Finally, I was pleased that the conference agreement provides \$7.7 billion for efforts to address a potential pandemic flu. The total includes \$1.5 billion for the Health and Human Services Department and the Center for Disease Control to supplement federal stockpiles, develop and purchase vaccines, and to expand detection efforts, and \$5.8 billion in contingent emergency funds. Of the \$1.5 billion, \$350 million was set aside to assist state and local governments in preparing for and responding to a pandemic.

Unfortunately, the conference agreement included a \$108 billion loan to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). I objected to this loan because Congress should not be in the business of bailing out Central and Eastern European nations that lost money speculating in highly deregulated financial markets and now are indebted to European banks.

The \$108 billion loan to the IMF is an unreasonable and irresponsible burden to place on the backs of American taxpayers. They're already paying through the nose for the \$700 billion blank check passed by Congress for "too big to fail" banks. For the record, I voted against the bank bailout. And, now, Congress is returning to the American taxpayers hat in hand for a rescue package to bailout European banks.

The fact that we continue to run annual deficits means the Federal Reserve will print the \$108 billion or borrow it from China. In other words, the U.S. will borrow funds from China to, lend to the International Monetary Fund, which will lend to a Central or Eastern European country to help rescue a foreign bank caught in the credit bubble.

We should be focusing on economic recovery at home rather than loaning billions of dollars to the IMF to rescue troubled European banks. I vehemently oppose the inclusion of the \$108 billion for the IMF in the War Supplemental bill. Had this provision been voted on separately—as it should have—I would have voted against this provision.

Reluctantly, I voted in favor of this bill because it reversed the Bush Administration's irresponsible approach to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. I will continue to watchdog the IMF and look for opportunities to rein in their misguided attempt at restructuring poorer nation's economies.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in stroll support of H.R. 2346, the FY09 Emergency Supplemental Conference Report. This legislation provides the resources our military, diplomatic, and development personnel need to make our nation more secure.

The Obama administration's policy to defeat the Taliban and al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan is critical to prevent the region from being a base for terrorist plots against the United States and our allies. H.R. 2346 provides \$3.8 billion for economic security initiatives in the region and funds our diplomatic and development personnel and their security.

I welcome the administration's efforts to forge a lasting peace between Israel and the

Palestinian Authority. This legislation provides economic, humanitarian, and security assistance to the West Bank and Gaza to encourage stability and political moderation. It ensures that Hamas and other terrorist organizations do not receive taxpayer funds and conditions funds for a potential Palestinian unity government on all its ministers publicly recognizing Israel's right to exist, renouncing violence, and adhering to past agreements.

The conference agreement provides \$420 million to help Mexico fight violent narco-traffickers with surveillance aircraft, helicopters, and law enforcement equipment, and to support rule of law programs, bringing to \$1.12 billion the total appropriated in 2008 and 2009 for these purposes.

The bill exceeds the President's request for assistance programs and diplomatic operations in Iraq to ensure a smooth transition from the military mission to a civilian-led effort.

The bill includes \$5 billion to provide the IMF with the resources necessary to respond to the global economic crisis. This funding is a central component of a comprehensive economic strategy to protect American families and jobs.

In addition, the bill addresses significant humanitarian and development priorities by providing \$225 million to address the growing displacement of civilians in Pakistan and to help refugees in other countries; \$836.9 million for peacekeeping; \$256 million for countries impacted by the global financial crisis, including Haiti and Liberia; and the House-passed level of \$100 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Conference Report to H.R. 2346, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2009.

The agreement reached by the House and Senate negotiators provides our troops needed equipment on the battlefield and adequate pay for their service through the remainder of the 2009 fiscal year, compensation of \$500 for every month they were forced to remain on active-duty for longer than planned since 2001, funding to fulfill President Obama's promise to end the Iraq War, support for refocusing our military and civilian operations in Afghanistan, and assistance for new counterterrorism, economic, and diplomatic initiatives in Pakistan.

In addition, this legislation contains much-needed funding to respond to urgent humanitarian crises involving refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). While I thank the Committee for including this assistance, I am hopeful such funding is just a sign on more to come. I am especially hopeful the U.S. will continue to respond to the dire needs to Iraqi refugees and IDPs, the largest refugee crisis since Palestinian Diaspora of 1948.

I would also like to thank Chairman OBEY for providing \$1 billion for the program authorized by the Consumer Assistance to Recycle and Save Act (also known as "cash-for-clunkers.") I was pleased to cosponsor and help craft the cash-for-clunkers legislation which will result in meaningful reductions in vehicle fleet carbon emissions and fuel consumption, while providing much-needed stimulus for our ailing automakers and economy.

Finally, as a long-time supporter of the Department of Health and Human Services and front-line public health agencies such as the

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, I am pleased that the Supplemental Appropriations Act includes \$1.5 billion for these Federal programs, along with an additional \$5.8 billion in contingent emergency appropriations for priority efforts to respond to the pandemic flu. Further, it provides \$350 million to assist State and local governments, who play an important role in protecting the public, in preparing for and responding to a pandemic.

After the recent outbreak of H1N1, which has been confirmed in 75 countries, it became apparent that the United States must work swiftly to ensure our readiness. The funding provided in the bill will allow the United States to take important steps forward in protecting Americans from a dangerous outbreak, including the expansion of detection efforts, shoring up Federal stockpiles, and securing sufficient vaccinations.

I thank Chairman OBEY, the Appropriations Committee, and the conference negotiators for including these provisions, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Conference Report to H.R. 2346.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, we live in difficult times. Families continue to struggle to make ends meet. Two major American auto companies have crumbled before our eyes. And the US faces threats from groups and individuals across the globe who endeavor to do us harm.

Today, the bill before us—hopefully the last war supplemental funding measure of its kind—attempts to tackle at least one of these looming problems.

It finances the targeted strategy President Obama has crafted to minimize security threats to the United States and stabilize one of the most volatile regions of the world. The Supplemental's provisions on Afghanistan and Pakistan focus on preventing them from becoming failed states and safe havens for terrorists.

It is also a needed course-correction from the Bush Administration's policies in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan—one that makes ending corruption and improving governance, not projection of military force, the top priority.

The President has asked me—personally—to support this measure.

And I will support it for three reasons. First, this bill funds a very clear strategy in Afghanistan and limits the military mission there. Second, it provides the means to end the combat mission in Iraq and requires the Secretary of Defense to report on troop drawdown status there.

Third, there is no funding for US troops to Pakistan—only non-military aid and counter-insurgency training to enable Pakistani forces to defeat the ominous Taliban threat inside their borders. It rightly focuses on programs that can and should succeed, rather than open-ended engagements that lack achievable goals.

Governance is the key—providing the Afghan and Pakistani people an alternative to the false promise of safety and security offered by insurgent groups who are in fact terrorizing local populations. Earning the trust of the people of those countries is crucial—reforming the police, cleaning up the court systems and targeting corruption are necessary to restore confidence.

One of the most important provisions contained in this bill is the requirement that the President submit a report to Congress within

the next year assessing the success of the Af/Pak policy—the extent to which the Afghan and Pakistan governments have supported counterinsurgency operations and governance reforms, and the ways in which they effectively governing the shared border region.

The oversight measures contained in this bill will ensure that the mission is focused and that our goals are met. Investments are specific and intended to fund a finite objective.

But this measure funds more than our engagements abroad. It provides \$7.7 billion for H1N1 pandemic flu preparedness and response efforts—most of which will be used to expand our ability to detect the virus and supplement vaccine stockpiles. While this pandemic has not been as extreme as initially expected, many scientists fear that H1N1 could recur—in a stronger form—next year. This is a strategic investment in the federal government's contingency planning efforts.

Finally, the legislation honors America's wounded warriors, providing funds for health and rehabilitation programs.

I have long opposed conducting US military operations “off the books.” President Obama is committed to ending this practice, which I believe is necessary to making sure our missions are effective and Americans can understand the real trade-offs involved.

Statement on Conference Report of HR 2346, FY 2009 War Supplemental Appropriations 15 June 2009

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this conference report on the War Supplemental Appropriations. I wonder what happened to all of my colleagues who said they were opposed to the ongoing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. I wonder what happened to my colleagues who voted with me as I opposed every war supplemental request under the previous administration. It seems, with very few exceptions, they have changed their position on the war now that the White House has changed hands. I find this troubling. As I have said while opposing previous war funding requests, a vote to fund the war is a vote in favor of the war. Congress exercises its constitutional prerogatives through the power of the purse.

This conference report, being a Washington-style compromise, reflects one thing Congress agrees on: spending money we do not have. So this “compromise” bill spends 15 percent more than the president requested, which is \$9 billion more than in the original House bill and \$14.6 billion more than the original Senate version. Included in this final version—in addition to the \$106 billion to continue the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq—is a \$108 billion loan guarantee to the International Monetary Fund, allowing that destructive organization to continue spending taxpayer money to prop up corrupt elites and promote harmful economic policies overseas.

As Americans struggle through the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression, this emergency supplemental appropriations bill sends billions of dollars overseas as foreign aid. Included in this appropriation is \$660 million for Gaza, \$555 million for Israel, \$310 million for Egypt, \$300 million for Jordan, and \$420 million for Mexico. Some \$889 million will be sent to the United Nations for “peacekeeping” missions. Almost one billion dollars will be sent overseas to address the global financial crisis outside our borders and nearly \$8 billion will be spent to address a “potential pandemic flu.”

Mr. Speaker, I continue to believe that the best way to support our troops is to bring them home from Iraq and Afghanistan. If one looks at the original authorization for the use of force in Afghanistan, it is clear that the ongoing and expanding nation-building mission there has nothing to do with our goal of capturing and bringing to justice those who attacked the United States on September 11, 2001. Our continued presence in Iraq and Afghanistan does not make us more safe at home, but in fact it undermines our national security. I urge my colleagues to defeat this reckless conference report.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I opposed the 2001 resolution authorizing the use of force because I believed it gave President Bush and any future President a blank check to wage war anywhere on the globe, starting in Afghanistan.

Unfortunately, we will be unable to avoid such ill-fated actions in the future until we repeal the 2001 authorization.

Today, nearly eight years later, I oppose the supplemental appropriations bill for the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq because it continues us down the path of open-ended military escalation that can lead to war without end.

I oppose this \$94 billion supplemental because:

It favors military activities over diplomatic, development, and reconstruction efforts by a ratio of 8 to 1;

It does not include an exit plan for Afghanistan;

It does not require the fully funded redeployment of troops and military contractors out of Iraq within 12 months; and

It does not include the strong regional approach the situation demands including a strong nuclear non-proliferation effort in Pakistan.

Madam Speaker, it is time we maximize our nation's “smart power” by increasing our use of diplomatic, development, and reconstruction activities.

Unfortunately, the supplemental appropriations bill does not reflect a fundamental shift in direction.

Therefore, I cannot support it.

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of myself and my four colleagues from the U.S. territories to express our concern with Section 14103 of the Conference Report on H.R. 2346, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009, relative to a funding prohibition on the release or transfer of individuals currently detained at U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Today, my colleagues and I have written a letter to President Barack H. Obama to convey this concern. I submit the text of our letter for print and inclusion in the official RECORD.

Washington, DC., June 16, 2009.

President BARACK H. OBAMA,
The White House,
Washington DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We write to respectfully request that your Administration not release or transfer any individual who is currently detained at U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to any territory of the United States.

The Supplemental Appropriations Act (H.R. 2346), which is expected to be approved by Congress later this week, prohibits the use of funds made available in the Act to release or transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo Bay to the 50 states or the District of Columbia. However, the Act tech-

nically does not prohibit the use of funds to release or transfer such individuals to any of the U.S. territories.

Although we have no reason to believe that your Administration intends to release or transfer any detainees to the U.S. territories, we write to express our concern about any decision in this context that may treat the territories differently than the 50 states or the District of Columbia. The safety of the U.S. citizens and nationals residing in the territories is no less important than the safety of their fellow Americans residing in the 50 states. We are certain that your Administration fully subscribes to this view and, therefore, that you will treat the territories the same as the 50 states and the District of Columbia with respect to the release or transfer of individuals detained at U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

We thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Pedro R. Pierluisi.

Madeleine Z. Bordallo.

Donna M. Christensen.

Eni F.H. Faleomavaega.

Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill.

I wanted to come down to the House floor to let the troops know I support them and how much I appreciate the work they're doing around the world. I have been to Afghanistan and to Guantanamo Bay this year to see the work they're doing, and it is tremendous. We should all be proud of their effort.

Unfortunately, today's vote misuses critical funding for our troops to push through billions in foreign spending. People in east Tennessee question why we're giving \$5 billion and over \$100 billion in loan guarantees to the International Monetary Fund to bail out other countries when we have so many needs right here at home.

Additionally, because this legislation designates everything as “emergency” spending, this spending is not offset and breaks the already-inflated spending caps. The way I see it, the only emergency I see is that a month has passed and the Democrats haven't added a few billion to our already record deficit in new spending.

I urge members to defeat this bill and force the Democratic Leadership to bring us back a clean supplemental that supports the troops.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on adoption of the conference report will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules on House Resolution 366.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 202, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]

YEAS—226

Abercrombie	Arcuri	Becerra
Ackerman	Baca	Berman
Adler (NJ)	Baird	Berry
Altmire	Barrow	Bishop (GA)
Andrews	Bean	Bishop (NY)

Blumenauer Himes
 Boccieri Hinchey
 Boren Hinojosa
 Boswell Hirono
 Boucher Hodes
 Boyd Holden
 Brady (PA) Holt
 Braley (IA) Hoyer
 Bright Inslee
 Brown, Corrine Israel
 Butterfield Jackson (IL)
 Cao Jackson-Lee
 Capps (TX)
 Cardoza Johnson (GA)
 Carnahan Johnson, E. B.
 Carney Kagen
 Carson (IN) Kanjorski
 Castor (FL) Kildee
 Chandler Kilpatrick (MI)
 Childers Kilroy
 Clarke Kind
 Clay King (NY)
 Cleaver Kirk
 Clyburn Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Cohen Kissell
 Connolly (VA) Klein (FL)
 Cooper Kosmas
 Costa Kratovil
 Costello Langevin
 Courtney Larsen (WA)
 Crowley Larson (CT)
 Cuellar Levin
 Cummings Lipinski
 Dahlkemper Loeb sack
 Davis (AL) Lowey
 Davis (CA) Lujan
 Davis (IL) Lynch
 Davis (TN) Maffei
 DeFazio Maloney
 DeGette Markey (CO)
 Delahunt Markey (MA)
 DeLauro Marshall
 Dicks Matheson
 Dingell Matsui
 Donnelly (IN) McCarthy (NY)
 Doyle McCollum
 Driehaus McDermott
 Edwards (TX) McHugh
 Ellsworth McIntyre
 Engel McMahon
 Eshoo McNERNEY
 Etheridge Meek (FL)
 Fattah Meeks (NY)
 Foster Melancon
 Frank (MA) Miller (MI)
 Fudge Miller (NC)
 Giffords Miller, George
 Gonzalez Minnick
 Gordon (TN) Mitchell
 Green, Al Mollohan
 Green, Gene Moore (KS)
 Griffith Moore (WI)
 Gutierrez Moran (VA)
 Hall (NY) Murphy (CT)
 Halvorson Murphy (NY)
 Hare Murphy, Patrick
 Harman Murtha
 Hastings (FL) Nadler (NY)
 Heinrich Napolitano
 Herseth Sandlin Neal (MA)
 Higgins Nye
 Hill Oberstar

NAYS—202

Aderholt Buchanan
 Akin Burgess
 Austria Burton (IN)
 Bachmann Buyer
 Bachus Calvert
 Baldwin Camp
 Barrett (SC) Campbell
 Bartlett Cantor
 Barton (TX) Capito
 Biggert Capuano
 Bilbray Carter
 Bilirakis Cassidy
 Bishop (UT) Castle
 Blackburn Chaffetz
 Blunt Coble
 Boehner Coffman (CO)
 Bonner Cole
 Bono Mack Conaway
 Boozman Conyers
 Boustany Crenshaw
 Brady (TX) Culberson
 Brown (GA) Davis (KY)
 Brown (SC) Deal (GA)
 Brown-Waite, Dent
 Ginny Diaz-Balart, L.

Obey Graves
 Oliver Grayson
 Ortiz Grijalva
 Pallone Guthrie
 Pascrell Hall (TX)
 Harper Harper
 Hastings (WA) Hastings (WA)
 Pelosi Heller
 Perlmutter Hensarling
 Perriello Herger
 Peters Hoekstra
 Peterson Honda
 Pomeroy Hunter
 Price (NC) Inglis
 Quigley Issa
 Rahall Jenkins
 Rangel Johnson (IL)
 Reyes Johnson, Sam
 Richardson Jones
 Rodriguez Jordan (OH)
 Ross Kaptur
 Rothman (NJ) King (IA)
 Roybal-Allard Kingston
 Ruppelberger Kline (MN)
 Rush Kucinich
 Ryan (OH) Lamborn
 Salazar Salazar
 Sanchez, Linda Sanchez, Loretta
 T. Sarbanes
 Latta Lee (CA)
 LaTourette Lee (NY)
 Latta Lewis (GA)
 Lee (CA) Linder
 Lee (NY) LoBiondo
 Lewis (CA) Loeffler
 Lujan LoBiondo
 Lujan LoBiondo
 Lujan Lofgren, Zoe
 Lucas Luetkemeyer
 Lummis Rogers (AL)
 Lungren, Daniel Rogers (KY)
 E. Rogers (MI)
 Mack Rohrabacher
 Manzullo Rooney
 Marchant Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam

NOT VOTING—6

Alexander Kennedy
 Berkley Lewis (GA)
 Sullivan Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1827

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 366, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 366.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 349]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie Aderholt
 Ackerman Adler (NJ)
 Akin Altmire

Andrews Arcuri
 Austria Austria
 Baca Bachmann
 Bachman Bachus
 Baird Baldwin
 Baldwin Barrett (SC)
 Barrow Barrow
 Bartlett Bartlett
 Bean Bean
 Becerra Berry
 Biggert Biggert
 Bilbray Bilbray
 Bilirakis Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA) Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY) Bishop (NY)
 Bishop (UT) Bishop (UT)
 Blackburn Blackburn
 Blumenthal Blumenthal
 Blunt Blunt
 Boccieri Boccieri
 Boehner Boehner
 Bonner Bonner
 Bono Mack Bono Mack
 Boozman Boozman
 Boren Boren
 Boswell Boswell
 Boucher Boucher
 Boustany Boustany
 Boyd Boyd
 Brady (PA) Brady (PA)
 Brady (TX) Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA) Braley (IA)
 Bright Bright
 Broun (GA) Broun (GA)
 Brown (SC) Brown (SC)
 Brown, Corrine Brown, Corrine
 Brown-Waite, Brown-Waite,
 Ginny Ginny
 Buchanan Buchanan
 Burgess Burgess
 Burton (IN) Burton (IN)
 Butterfield Butterfield
 Buyer Buyer
 Calvert Calvert
 Camp Camp
 Campbell Campbell
 Cantor Cantor
 Cao Cao
 Capito Capito
 Capps Capps
 Capuano Capuano
 Carnahan Carnahan
 Carney Carney
 Carson (IN) Carson (IN)
 Cassidy Cassidy
 Castle Castle
 Castor (FL) Castor (FL)
 Chaffetz Chaffetz
 Chandler Chandler
 Childers Childers
 Clarke Clarke
 Clay Clay
 Cleaver Cleaver
 Clyburn Clyburn
 Coble Coble
 Coffman (CO) Coffman (CO)
 Cohen Cohen
 Cole Cole
 Conaway Conaway
 Connolly (VA) Connolly (VA)
 Conyers Conyers
 Cooper Cooper
 Costa Costa
 Costello Costello
 Courtney Courtney
 Crenshaw Crenshaw
 Crowley Crowley
 Cuellar Cuellar
 Culberson Culberson
 Cummings Cummings
 Dahlkemper Dahlkemper
 Davis (AL) Davis (AL)
 Davis (CA) Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL) Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY) Davis (KY)
 Davis (TN) Davis (TN)
 Deal (GA) Deal (GA)
 DeFazio DeFazio
 DeGette DeGette
 Delahunt Delahunt
 DeLauro DeLauro
 Dent Dent
 Diaz-Balart, L. Diaz-Balart, L.
 Diaz-Balart, M. Diaz-Balart, M.
 Dicks Dicks
 Dingell Dingell
 Doggett Doggett
 Donnelly (IN) Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle Doyle
 Driehaus Driehaus
 Dreier Dreier
 Driehaus Driehaus
 Duncan Duncan
 Edwards (MD) Edwards (MD)
 Ehlers Ehlers
 Ellison Ellison
 Emerson Emerson
 Emerson Emerson
 Fallon Fallon
 Farr Farr
 Filner Filner
 Flake Flake
 Fleming Fleming
 Forbes Forbes
 Fortenberry Fortenberry
 Foxx Foxx
 Frank (AZ) Frank (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen Frelinghuysen
 Gallegly Gallegly
 Garrett (NJ) Garrett (NJ)
 Gerlach Gerlach
 Gingrey (GA) Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert Gohmert
 Goodlatte Goodlatte
 Granger Granger