

□ 1656

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COACH JODIE BAILEY POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3072.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3072.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 483.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 483.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1700

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MURTHA. 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 H.R. 3326.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 685 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3326) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

□ 1704

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3326) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, with Ms. BALDWIN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. Madam Chairman, yesterday I was out at Bethesda, and I saw a young fellow that was wounded 2 years ago. And when he was wounded, his internal organs were outside the body for almost 10 days. And he's been putting up with that ever since, until he came back to Bethesda and had an operation just recently, where they were able to take the bag away that he had and restore his internal organs. That's what this bill's all about.

This Defense bill is all about taking care of the troops, making sure they have what they need. BILL YOUNG and I work together, going to the hospital, seeing the wounded. We listen to what they say and what they need. We listen to them at the bases. We had 37 hearings this year, 51 trips that the staff made all over the country to visit the various installations to find out what the problems were.

I was out at Fort Carson where the commanding officer—and this is not something that I'm divulging, this is something that's already known—his one boy was killed in Iraq, and his other son committed suicide before he

was sworn in. So he's been emphasizing how do you reduce suicides in the military. The units that came back, we've just found, have had some terrible problems with people, robberies and actually homicide, some of the actual units, at least allegedly. That's what we've seen in the newspaper.

These troops are under a tremendous strain. They're deployed too often. When I talked to the 12 troops there at Fort Carson and Fort Benning, they all told me the biggest single problem is the long deployments and the lack of time at home. And JERRY LEWIS, who was chairman of the subcommittee—and BILL will tell you the same thing—when we talk to the troops, they talk about how they need more time at home. They need to spend some time at home. And even when they're home, they're training. They don't have an opportunity to visit with their families as long as they would like.

We've had hundreds of meetings with Members of Congress, hundreds of input from Members of Congress on the floor and in the committee room, trying to make sure we put a bill together that was bipartisan. We've been partners in this thing the whole way through. And we've tried to make sure—and the thrust of this bill has been for the Department to start hiring more people and getting rid of the contractors, in other words, get rid of contractors and hire people because contractors cost \$44,000 more.

Well, we just find every time we turn around we find somebody at the lower level is making all kinds of changes in that policy, and we worry about it. In this bill, we have a number of things that we've done that help, not only military families, but do research for long term. We put the first money in, for instance, military pay. We raised them five tenths of a percent above the request.

First-class medical care is one of the things that we stress. Peer-reviewed research programs. \$150 million for breast cancer research, \$80 million for prostate cancer research, \$30 million for orthopedic research. An amazing thing, the military didn't have any money in for these kinds of things until we stepped in in the subcommittee in the forefront of making sure that that gets done. \$472.4 million for family advocacy programs. I could go on and on. I don't want to go too long on this debate.

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2010 (H.R. 3326)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I					
MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Military Personnel, Army.....	36,382,736	41,312,448	39,901,547	+3,518,811	-1,410,901
Military Personnel, Navy.....	24,037,553	25,504,472	25,095,581	+1,058,028	-408,891
Military Personnel, Marine Corps.....	11,792,974	12,915,790	12,528,845	+735,871	-386,945
Military Personnel, Air Force.....	25,103,789	26,439,761	25,938,850	+835,061	-500,911
Reserve Personnel, Army.....	3,904,296	4,336,656	4,308,513	+404,217	-28,143
Reserve Personnel, Navy.....	1,855,968	1,938,166	1,918,111	+62,143	-20,055
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps.....	584,910	617,500	610,580	+25,670	-6,920
Reserve Personnel, Air Force.....	1,423,676	1,607,712	1,600,462	+176,786	-7,250
National Guard Personnel, Army.....	6,616,220	7,621,488	7,525,628	+909,408	-95,860
National Guard Personnel, Air Force.....	2,741,768	2,970,949	2,949,899	+208,131	-21,050
Total, title I, Military Personnel.....	114,443,890	125,264,942	122,378,016	+7,934,126	-2,886,926
TITLE II					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Operation and Maintenance, Army.....	31,207,243	31,274,882	30,454,152	-753,091	-820,730
Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....	34,410,773	35,070,346	34,885,932	+475,159	-184,414
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps.....	5,519,232	5,536,223	5,557,510	+38,278	+21,287
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.....	34,865,964	34,748,159	33,785,349	-1,080,615	-962,810
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	25,939,466	28,357,246	27,929,377	+1,989,911	-427,869
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve.....	2,628,896	2,620,196	2,621,196	-7,700	+1,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve.....	1,308,141	1,278,501	1,280,001	-28,140	+1,500
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.....	212,487	228,925	228,925	+16,438	---
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....	3,018,151	3,079,228	3,079,228	+61,077	---
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.....	5,858,303	6,257,034	6,353,627	+495,324	+96,593
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.....	5,901,044	5,885,761	5,888,741	-12,303	+2,980
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Account.....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces...	13,254	13,932	13,932	+678	---
Environmental Restoration, Army.....	457,776	415,864	415,864	-41,912	---
Environmental Restoration, Navy.....	290,819	285,869	285,869	-4,950	---
Environmental Restoration, Air Force.....	496,277	494,276	494,276	-2,001	---
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide.....	13,175	11,100	11,100	-2,075	---
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	291,296	267,700	277,700	-13,596	+10,000
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid.....	83,273	109,869	109,869	+26,596	---
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account.....	434,135	404,093	404,093	-30,042	---
Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund.....	---	100,000	100,000	+100,000	---
Total, title II, Operation and maintenance.....	152,949,705	156,444,204	154,176,741	+1,227,036	-2,267,463
TITLE III					
PROCUREMENT					
Aircraft Procurement, Army.....	4,900,835	5,315,991	5,144,991	+244,156	-171,000
Missile Procurement, Army.....	2,185,060	1,370,109	1,358,609	-826,451	-11,500
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army.....	3,169,128	2,451,952	2,681,952	-487,176	+230,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army.....	2,287,398	2,051,895	2,053,395	-234,003	+1,500
Other Procurement, Army.....	10,684,014	9,907,151	9,293,801	-1,390,213	-613,350
Aircraft Procurement, Navy.....	14,141,318	18,378,312	18,325,481	+4,184,163	-52,831
Weapons Procurement, Navy.....	3,292,972	3,453,455	3,226,403	-66,569	-227,052
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps.....	1,085,158	840,675	794,886	-290,272	-45,789
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy.....	13,054,367	13,776,867	14,721,532	+1,667,165	+944,665
Other Procurement, Navy.....	5,250,627	5,661,176	5,395,081	+144,454	-266,095
Procurement, Marine Corps.....	1,376,917	1,600,638	1,563,743	+186,826	-36,895
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force.....	13,112,617	11,966,276	11,956,182	-1,156,435	-10,094
Missile Procurement, Air Force.....	5,442,428	6,300,728	6,508,359	+1,065,931	+207,631
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force.....	859,466	822,462	809,941	-49,525	-12,521
Other Procurement, Air Force.....	16,052,569	17,293,141	16,883,791	+831,222	-409,350
Procurement, Defense-Wide	3,306,269	3,984,352	4,036,816	+730,547	+52,464
National Guard and Reserve Equipment.....	750,000	---	---	-750,000	---
Defense Production Act Purchases	100,565	38,246	82,846	-17,719	+44,600
Total, title III, Procurement.....	101,051,708	105,213,426	104,837,809	+3,786,101	-375,617

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2010 (H.R. 3326)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV					
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION					
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army.....	12,060,111	10,438,218	11,151,884	-908,227	+713,666
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy.....	19,764,276	19,270,932	20,197,300	+433,024	+926,368
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force.	27,084,340	27,992,827	27,976,278	+891,938	-16,549
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	21,423,338	20,741,542	20,721,723	-701,615	-19,819
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense.....	188,772	190,770	190,770	+1,998	---
Total, title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	80,520,837	78,634,289	80,237,955	-282,882	+1,603,666
TITLE V					
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS					
Defense Working Capital Funds.....	1,489,234	1,455,004	1,455,004	-34,230	---
National Defense Sealift Fund.....	1,666,572	1,642,758	1,692,758	+26,186	+50,000
Defense Coalition Support Fund.....	---	22,000	---	---	-22,000
Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds..	3,155,806	3,119,762	3,147,762	-8,044	+28,000
TITLE VI					
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS					
Defense Health Program:					
Operation and maintenance.....	24,611,369	26,967,919	28,257,565	+3,646,196	+1,289,646
Procurement.....	311,905	322,142	384,142	+72,237	+62,000
Research, development, test and evaluation.....	902,558	613,102	1,249,402	+346,844	+636,300
Total, Defense Health Program.....	25,825,832	27,903,163	29,891,109	+4,065,277	+1,987,946
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund transfer to Defense Health program.....	-1,300,000	---	---	+1,300,000	---
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:					
Operation and maintenance.....	1,152,668	1,146,802	1,146,802	-5,866	---
Procurement.....	64,085	12,689	12,689	-51,396	---
Research, development, test and evaluation.....	288,881	401,269	351,269	+62,388	-50,000
Total, Chemical Agents 1/.....	1,505,634	1,560,760	1,510,760	+5,126	-50,000
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	1,096,743	1,058,984	1,237,684	+140,941	+178,700
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund 1/.....	---	564,850	364,550	+364,550	-200,300
Rapid Acquisition Fund 1/.....	---	79,300	---	---	-79,300
Office of the Inspector General 1/.....	271,845	272,444	288,100	+16,255	+15,656
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs.....	27,400,054	31,439,501	33,292,203	+5,892,149	+1,852,702
TITLE VII					
RELATED AGENCIES					
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund.....	279,200	290,900	290,900	+11,700	---
Intelligence Community Management Account (ICMA).....	710,042	672,812	611,002	-99,040	-61,810
Transfer to Department of Justice.....	(44,000)	---	---	(-44,000)	---
Total, title VII, Related agencies.....	989,242	963,712	901,902	-87,340	-61,810

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2010 (H.R. 3326)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VIII					
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Additional transfer authority (Sec. 8005).....	(4,100,000)	(5,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(-100,000)	(-1,000,000)
Indian Financing Act incentives (Sec. 8020).....	15,000	---	15,000	---	+15,000
FFRDC (Sec. 8025).....	-84,000	---	-125,200	-41,200	-125,200
Overseas Military Facility Invest Recovery (Sec. 8030)	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Rescissions (Sec. 8041).....	-1,320,473	---	-1,391,339	-70,866	-1,391,339
O&M, Def-wide transfer authority (Sec.8052).....	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	---	---
Fisher House Foundation (Sec. 8072).....	8,000	---	5,000	-3,000	+5,000
Military Recruitment Assessment & Vet Empl (Sec. 8079)	3,000	---	3,000	---	+3,000
Special needs students	5,500	---	---	-5,500	---
Various grants (Sec. 8083).....	112,400	---	88,700	-23,700	+88,700
Shipbuilding & conversion funds, Navy (Sec. 8093).....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Stop Loss transfer fund (Sec. 8103).....	72,000	---	8,300	-63,700	+8,300
ICMA transfer authority (Sec. 8106).....	---	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+24,000)	---
Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense (Sec. 8109).....	---	---	400,000	+400,000	+400,000
Excess fuel funding (WCF cash) (Sec. 8110).....	---	---	-289,570	-289,570	-289,570
Tanker Replacement Transfer Fund (Sec. 8112).....	---	---	439,615	+439,615	+439,615
Working Capital Fund excess cash	-859,000	---	---	+859,000	---
Iraqi/Afghan Refugee Resettlement Support (Sec. 8114)	---	---	4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Contractor reductions (Sec.8116).....	-829,780	---	-550,000	+279,780	-550,000
Total, Title VIII, General Provisions.....	-2,866,353	11,000	-1,381,494	+1,484,859	-1,392,494
TITLE IX					
OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES (ODOA) 2/					
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY					
Military Personnel					
Military Personnel, Army (ODOA).....	---	9,046,340	10,492,723	+10,492,723	+1,446,383
Military Personnel, Navy (ODOA).....	---	1,175,601	1,622,717	+1,622,717	+447,116
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (ODOA).....	---	670,722	997,470	+997,470	+326,748
Military Personnel, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	1,445,376	1,855,337	+1,855,337	+409,961
Reserve Personnel, Army (ODOA).....	---	294,637	302,637	+302,637	+8,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy (ODOA).....	---	39,040	39,040	+39,040	---
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (ODOA).....	---	31,337	31,337	+31,337	---
Reserve Personnel, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	24,822	24,822	+24,822	---
National Guard Personnel, Army (ODOA).....	---	839,966	839,966	+839,966	---
National Guard Personnel, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	18,500	18,500	+18,500	---
Total, Military Personnel.....	---	13,586,341	16,224,549	+16,224,549	+2,638,208
Operation and Maintenance					
Operation & Maintenance, Army (ODOA).....	---	52,170,661	41,836,029	+41,836,029	-10,334,632
Operation & Maintenance, Navy (ODOA).....	---	6,219,583	4,975,665	+4,975,665	-1,243,918
Coast Guard (by transfer) (ODOA).....	---	(241,503)	---	---	(-241,503)
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps (ODOA).....	---	3,701,600	2,961,279	+2,961,279	-740,321
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	10,026,868	7,858,895	+7,858,895	-2,167,973
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide (ODOA).....	---	7,578,300	7,397,800	+7,397,800	-180,500
Coalition support funds (By transfer) (ODOA).....	---	(1,600,000)	(1,540,000)	(+1,540,000)	(-60,000)
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve (ODOA).....	---	204,326	163,461	+163,461	-40,865
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve (ODOA).....	---	68,059	54,447	+54,447	-13,612
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (ODOA).....	---	86,667	69,333	+69,333	-17,334
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (ODOA).....	---	125,925	100,740	+100,740	-25,185
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard (ODOA).....	---	321,646	257,317	+257,317	-64,329
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard (ODOA).....	---	289,862	231,889	+231,889	-57,973
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund.....	---	---	14,636,901	+14,636,901	+14,636,901
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance.....	---	80,793,497	80,543,756	+80,543,756	-249,741
Iraq Freedom Fund (ODOA).....	---	115,300	---	---	-115,300
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ODOA).....	---	7,462,769	7,462,769	+7,462,769	---
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (ODOA).....	---	700,000	---	---	-700,000
Total, Operation and Maintenance.....	---	89,071,566	88,006,525	+88,006,525	-1,065,041

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2010 (H.R. 3326)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement					
Aircraft Procurement, Army (ODOA).....	---	1,636,229	1,636,229	+1,636,229	---
Missile Procurement, Army (ODOA).....	---	531,570	469,470	+469,470	-62,100
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (ODOA).....	---	759,466	1,219,466	+1,219,466	+460,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (ODOA).....	---	370,635	370,635	+370,635	---
Other Procurement, Army (ODOA).....	---	6,225,966	5,635,306	+5,635,306	-590,660
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (ODOA).....	---	916,553	889,097	+889,097	-27,456
Weapons Procurement, Navy (ODOA).....	---	73,700	73,700	+73,700	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps..... (ODOA).....	---	710,780	698,780	+698,780	-12,000
Other Procurement, Navy (ODOA).....	---	318,018	260,797	+260,797	-57,221
Procurement, Marine Corps (ODOA).....	---	1,164,445	1,100,268	+1,100,268	-64,177
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	936,441	825,718	+825,718	-110,723
Missile Procurement, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	36,625	36,625	+36,625	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	256,819	256,819	+256,819	---
Other Procurement, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	2,321,549	2,275,238	+2,275,238	-46,311
Procurement, Defense-Wide (ODOA).....	---	491,430	489,980	+489,980	-1,450
National Guard and Reserve Equipment (ODOA).....	---	---	500,000	+500,000	+500,000
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund (ODOA)...	---	5,456,000	3,606,000	+3,606,000	-1,850,000
Rapid Acquisition Fund (ODOA).....	---	---	40,000	+40,000	+40,000
Total, Procurement.....	---	22,206,226	20,384,128	+20,384,128	-1,822,098
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation					
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army (ODOA)	---	57,962	57,962	+57,962	---
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy (ODOA)	---	107,180	38,280	+38,280	-68,900
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force (ODOA).....	---	29,286	29,286	+29,286	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide (ODOA).....	---	115,826	115,826	+115,826	---
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	---	310,254	241,354	+241,354	-68,900
Revolving and Management Funds					
Defense Working Capital Funds (ODOA).....	---	396,915	412,215	+412,215	+15,300
Total, Revolving and Management Funds.....	---	396,915	412,215	+412,215	+15,300
Other Department of Defense Programs					
Defense Health Program (ODOA).....	---	1,155,235	1,155,235	+1,155,235	---
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense (ODOA).....	---	324,603	317,603	+317,603	-7,000
Joint IED Defeat Fund (ODOA).....	---	1,535,000	1,490,000	+1,490,000	-45,000
Office of the Inspector General (ODOA).....	---	8,876	8,876	+8,876	---
Total, Other Department of Defense Programs.....	---	3,023,714	2,971,714	+2,971,714	-52,000
TITLE IX General Provisions					
Additional transfer authority (ODOA) (Sec. 9002).....	---	(4,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(+3,000,000)	(-1,000,000)
Defense Cooperation Account (ODOA) (Sec. 9007).....	---	---	6,500	+6,500	+6,500
Total, General Provisions.....	---	---	6,500	+6,500	+6,500
Total, Title IX	---	128,595,016	128,246,985	+128,246,985	-348,031
Total for the bill (net).....	477,644,889	629,685,852	625,837,879	+148,192,990	-3,847,973

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2010 (H.R. 3326)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008 (PL 110-252)					
Title IX, Defense Matters					
Chapter 2, Defense Bridge Fund Appropriations for					
FY 2009 (emergency).....	65,921,157	---	---	-65,921,157	---
Special transfer authority (emergency).....	(4,000,000)	---	---	(-4,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Chapter 2, FY 2009 (emergency).....	65,921,157	---	---	-65,921,157	---
Total, Public Law 110-252 (emergency).....	65,921,157	---	---	-65,921,157	---
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AMERICAN RECOVERY & REINVESTMENT ACT, 2009 (PL 111-5)					
Title III, Department of Defense					
Operation and Maintenance (emergency).....	3,840,000	---	---	-3,840,000	---
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (emergency)..	300,000	---	---	-300,000	---
Other Department of Defense programs (emergency).....	415,000	---	---	-415,000	---
Total, Public Law 111-5 (emergency).....	4,555,000	---	---	-4,555,000	---
=====					
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009 (PL 111-32)					
TITLE III DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
Military Personnel (ODOA).....	18,726,150	---	---	-18,726,150	---
Operation & Maintenance (ODOA).....	28,540,175	---	---	-28,540,175	---
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ODOA).....	3,606,939	---	---	-3,606,939	---
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (ODOA).....	400,000	---	---	-400,000	---
Procurement (ODOA).....	25,846,718	---	---	-25,846,718	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (ODOA)....	833,499	---	---	-833,499	---
Revolving and Management Funds (ODOA).....	861,726	---	---	-861,726	---
Other Department of Defense Programs (ODOA).....	2,301,992	---	---	-2,301,992	---
Special DE transfer authority (this title only).....	(2,500,000)	---	---	(-2,500,000)	---
Defense Cooperation Account (ODOA).....	6,500	---	---	-6,500	---
Iraq Security Forces Fund (emergency).....	1,000,000	---	---	-1,000,000	---
(rescission) (emergency).....	-1,000,000	---	---	+1,000,000	---
Fuel (rescission).....	-1,003,007	---	---	+1,003,007	---
(overseas deployments and activities) (rescission)..	-1,906,993	---	---	+1,906,993	---
Classified and other (ODOA) (rescission).....	-1,051,160	---	---	+1,051,160	---
Procurement, Army (ODOA) (rescission).....	-354,000	---	---	+354,000	---
Operation & maintenance, Def-Wide (ODOA) (rescission)	-181,500	---	---	+181,500	---
Stop Loss Transfer Fund (ODOA).....	534,400	---	---	-534,400	---
Total, Public Law 111-32 (ODOA).....	77,161,439	---	---	-77,161,439	---
Total, Other Appropriations.....	147,637,596	---	---	-147,637,596	---
=====					
Net grand total (including other appropriations)	625,282,485	629,685,852	625,837,879	+555,394	-3,847,973
=====					
Total mandatory and discretionary.....	625,282,485	629,685,852	625,837,879	+555,394	-3,847,973
Mandatory.....	279,200	290,900	290,900	+11,700	---
Discretionary.....	625,003,285	629,394,952	625,546,979	+543,694	-3,847,973

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2010 (H.R. 3326)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

RECAPITULATION					
Title I - Military Personnel.....	114,443,890	125,264,942	122,378,016	+7,934,126	-2,886,926
Title II - Operation and Maintenance.....	152,949,705	156,444,204	154,176,741	+1,227,036	-2,267,463
Title III - Procurement.....	101,051,708	105,213,426	104,837,809	+3,786,101	-375,617
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation..	80,520,837	78,634,289	80,237,955	-282,882	+1,603,666
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds.....	3,155,806	3,119,762	3,147,762	-8,044	+28,000
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs.....	27,400,054	31,439,501	33,292,203	+5,892,149	+1,852,702
Title VII - Related Agencies.....	989,242	963,712	901,902	-87,340	-61,810
Title VIII - General Provisions (net).....	-2,866,353	11,000	-1,381,494	+1,484,859	-1,392,494
Title IX - Overseas Deployments and Other Activities..	---	128,595,016	128,246,985	+128,246,985	-348,031

Total, Department of Defense.....	477,644,889	629,685,852	625,837,879	+148,192,990	-3,847,973
Other defense appropriations.....	147,637,596	---	---	-147,637,596	---

Total funding available (net).....	625,282,485	629,685,852	625,837,879	+555,394	-3,847,973

FOOTNOTES:

- 1/ Included in Budget under Procurement title.
- 2/ Budget proposed Overseas Contingency Operations.
- 3/ Contributions to Department of Defense Retiree Health Care Fund (Sec. 725, P.L. 108-375)(CBO est)

Let me reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I might consume, and I would like to state my support for this bill. As Chairman MURTHA, has said, the subcommittee worked together without any regard to politics or Republican or Democrat to build a legislative appropriation bill that we thought would take care of training requirements for our military, equipment requirements for our military, and force protection requirements for our military; and we did the best we could with the money that we had available, and we did it together. And we did it in a totally non-political way.

So I rise in strong support of this bill. There will likely be several amendments that we may not be able to agree with, and we'll talk about those a little bit later. But one thing I wanted to mention is, I said that we did the best we could with what we had to work with. We were under the President's budget request. Our 302(b) allocation was reduced. We're over last year by about 4 percent, so that's a plus.

It disturbs me a little bit, though, when I see that the foreign aid bill was 33 percent above last year's bill, and our national defense appropriations bill is only 4 percent above last year's bill. But still we did the best that we could with what we had to work with.

Now, we will have amendments that will be offered. I suspect they're not going to be offered tonight, though. I suspect sometime tomorrow they'll be offered. And there will be some disagreement on some of those amendments. We'll discuss those later. But one thing I wanted to mention is air superiority. We're not going to have enough time on the amendment that's offered to deal with the future of air superiority for the American military. Mr. MURTHA and I and many of our Members have traveled to far-flung parts of the world where our troops were deployed. We have talked personally to thousands of our men and women in uniform, not only here at home but in places like Korea, like Bosnia, like Kosovo, like Afghanistan and Iraq and Kuwait and all of these places.

And our soldiers tell us, we'll go anywhere. We'll fight whatever battle we're told to fight. But please make sure that if there's an airplane above the battlefield, that it belongs to the United States, that it does not belong to a threatening enemy. And that's one of the things that we will be talking about with the issue of the F-22. The air superiority, the F-22 is supposedly our air superiority aircraft. It will replace the F-15, which is today's tremendous airplane, but it's our air superiority aircraft. We cannot afford to take a chance and risk the lives of troops on the ground if we don't secure the air overhead.

The Defense Department has suggested that, with the limit of 187 new

F-22s, or a total of 187 F-22s, that this is a medium to high risk for air superiority on the part of the United States. I think we ought to take that, despite the fact that there's a veto threat on going above the 187. If the Defense Department believes that this is a medium to high risk, I think we ought to pay close attention to that. But we'll talk more in detail about that when we deal with the amendment that we expect to deal with.

We're told that the Joint Strike Fighter is coming on board and will fill up the gap if we don't have enough F-22s. But to begin with, the Joint Strike Fighter is a different mission aircraft than the F-22, just like the F-16 was a different mission aircraft than the F-15, but they work together in partnership.

□ 1715

If the F-35, the Joint Strike Fighter, is going to pick up the gap, we'd better do some serious thinking, because the F-35 is not ready to fight. It is not ready to do its mission, let alone the mission of air superiority. We have spent some \$37 billion in the development of the Joint Strike Fighter, and we have been in development and have been ready to go to production just now, this year, with funding for the production. We started in 1997 to create this aircraft, and here it is 2009, and the aircraft is still not ready to be deployed.

So how is that aircraft going to fill the gap if we need fighters to maintain air superiority?

There is a lot more on this issue that we'll talk about later. The bill today provides for additional F-22s, and that's the way we like it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the former chairman of the subcommittee and the now ranking member on the full Appropriations Committee.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Chair, I rise simply to express the House's deep appreciation for the work that Mr. MURTHA and Mr. YOUNG do together on behalf of our troops. It's a fabulous display of the way the place should work, and I want you to know that I extend my congratulations.

I have similar reservations, Chairman MURTHA, that have been expressed by my colleague Mr. YOUNG about the F-22. You know of the history when I chaired the committee and when we examined that program very, very carefully. My difficulty is I just can't project out there what the challenges are going to be. If China, for example, should join with Russia and come on line with tactical aircraft, we've got to think ahead, and I'm worried that we may not be doing that.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I would be happy to yield at

this time 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, a very important member of the subcommittee, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chairman, I want to echo the comments of our ranking member, Mr. YOUNG, and I want to thank Mr. MURTHA for a good bill. I do rise to support it.

Clearly, if I'd written the bill, I would have written it differently in certain areas. Overall, I wish our subcommittee could have done more, but I recognize we did the best with the allocation we have. The bill is \$3.5 billion short of the President's request despite the fact that we're engaged in two hard-fought wars in Afghanistan and Iraq that are hardly over. In fact, the President has obligated us to a rather open-ended commitment in Afghanistan where casualties have been rising and where more money may be needed.

Madam Chairman, the first time America tangled with extremists overseas, President John Adams was confronted by partisans who chanted, "Millions for defense, not a penny for tribute." That was then and this is now.

At a time when Congress has found the "will and the wallet" to throw billions of borrowed dollars at every domestic program under the sun, some are finding ways to cut defense spending—sometimes subtly, sometimes not so subtly. I tell my colleagues who have pledged to support a strong national defense that this bill is the high watermark. In fact, it's all downhill from here.

I do support the reform of our military acquisition processes, which have come under examination. I do support Secretary Gates' program to reexamine our national security priorities in light of new, irregular challenges and threats that are proliferating well beyond Iraq and Afghanistan.

Take a look at a more belligerent Russia. Take a look at the Chinese capabilities in terms of their Navy, their air and their cyberattacks. Take a look at the things that are happening on the Korean peninsula, at the things that are happening in Africa and at the things that are happening in our own hemisphere.

I do worry about this administration's apparent obsession with this war-ism. I urge my colleagues to make sure we make enough investments today to ensure that we will be prepared to defend our interests against all threats in the years to come.

I do support the legislation, and as Mr. MURTHA and Mr. YOUNG have said, there is a pay increase in here for all of our troops, all volunteering. There is first-class medical care, a lot more money, more money for shipbuilding, more money for the procurement of fighters, more money for MRAPs in Afghanistan, and importantly, there is \$500 million for the National Guard equipment for both overseas and home-state missions.

Madam Chairman, I wish we could restore the cuts to our missile defense. I wish we could ensure that our F-22 assembly line could keep going. I wish we had an immediate substitute for our future combat system. These are important elements that need to be addressed. All in all, this is a good bill.

I congratulate the chairman for his leadership, and I congratulate the ranking member. I am pleased to support it.

Mr. MURTHA. Madam Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Chairman, I want to thank Mr. MURTHA and the ranking member for the work that they've done for our country, and my remarks are in no way in disrespect of that.

We are talking about \$636 billion, which will help, among other things, to empower the continuation of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan. We will have a brief debate here about \$636 billion. The Congress has been gripped by the debate over health care for months now. We really need to have a serious discussion and debate about both the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan—the wars which are causing casualties to the troops that Mr. MURTHA is so dedicated to. We really need to look at that and figure out when we are going to get out of there.

We need to set a time to get out of Iraq for real, not just the so-called combat troops and leave detachments there, but to get out of Iraq for real and to get out of Afghanistan, where the casualties are increasing. We need to start coming back home and taking care of things here. We need to plus-up our military so we can be strong in defense but not cause our strength to be wasted in wars that are unnecessary.

I really appreciate the work you do, Mr. MURTHA, but I also will tell you that we really need to have a much bigger debate about whether we should continue to be in that war. I'm going to vote against this bill just on principle. We should get out of Iraq and Afghanistan, and I have the same love for those troops that you have.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), who also is the ranking member of the Select Intelligence Oversight Panel.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I am certainly proud to support H.R. 3326, the 2010 Defense Appropriations bill.

I represent four military installations, thousands of military personnel and their families, and I am pleased that this bill includes the \$8.2 billion increase for military personnel accounts from last year. It also includes a 3.4 percent pay raise, which I wholeheartedly support and certainly believe that our troops deserve.

The bill also includes funding for three C-17s, which are vital to our air-

lift capability. While I am pleased with the additional procurement, I believe that Congress must continue to fund this additional aircraft that is necessary for additional airlift capability.

The C-17 aircraft plays a central role both in the ongoing global war on terror and in the humanitarian relief missions around the world. The three C-17s will be a welcomed addition to the fleet, which includes 8 C-17s attached to March Air Reserve Base's 452nd Air Mobility Wing, which is in my district in California. These will accelerate efforts to ensure that America's airlift needs are met in upcoming years.

I also support the removal of \$100 million, requested by the administration, which would have been used to move detainees out of the Guantanamo Bay detention facility. I commend the language in the bill, which was truly the result of a bipartisan effort. It prevents a single detainee from being released or transferred until the administration produces an acceptable plan—one that includes an assessment of the risks to the American people and that requires that our citizens be informed of any transfers so they will be ensured of their safety. It also requires a certification that any release or transfer of prisoners will not place our troops in harm's way or will hinder their efforts abroad. The language is similar to my bill, H.R. 1069, which I introduced in February of this year. I am hopeful we can work this out in a planned process.

Again, I commend the subcommittee and the full committee chairmen and ranking members for a bipartisan bill that meets the needs of our troops and that provides funding for vital missions around the world.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes now to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chair, I rise today to discuss an issue vital to American air superiority.

First, I want to thank Chairman MURTHA and Ranking Member YOUNG for their tireless efforts in support of those who bravely defend us at home and abroad.

While there is much to applaud in this bill, I am very concerned about any steps to remove advanced procurement funds for the F-22A Raptor. Currently, H.R. 3326 contains \$370 million for long lead supplies needed to procure 12 F-22 aircraft in fiscal year 2011. Preserving this funding, Madam Chair, is absolutely critical.

Unfortunately, President Obama and Secretary Gates have expended great capital in recent weeks to ensure that the F-22 program ends at 187 aircraft once and for all. However, their position is not driven by military requirements but, rather, by budget constraints.

The facts are that the F-22 has a flyaway cost of \$142 million—this is a 35 percent decrease since its inception—and the next F-22 will actually be cheaper than the next Joint Strike Fighter.

Madam Chair, is this how we should determine how best to defend our Nation and to ensure American air superiority, or should we rely on the results of over 30 air campaign studies that have been conducted over the last 15 years, which validate a requirement for far more than 187 F-22 Raptors to replace the original force of 800 F-15 A-D Eagles?

We should also listen to those who fly these fighters, Madam Chair. A June 9, 2009, letter from General John Corley, the commander of Air Combat Command, states, "At Air Combat Command, we have held the need for 381 F-22s to deliver a tailored package of air superiority to our Combatant Commanders and provide a potent, globally arrayed, asymmetric deterrent against potential adversaries. In my opinion, a fleet of 187 F-22s puts execution of our current national military strategy at high risk in the near to mid-term."

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chair, General Corley goes on to state, "There are no studies that demonstrate 187 F-22s are adequate to support our national military strategy."

I would like to submit this letter for the RECORD, Madam Chair.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
HEADQUARTERS AIR COMBAT COMMAND
Langley Air Force Base, VA, June 9, 2009.

Hon. SAXBY CHAMBLISS,
Russell Office Building, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR CHAMBLISS: Thank you for your letter and the opportunity to comment on the critical issue of F-22 fleet size. At Air Combat Command we have held the need for 381 F-22s to deliver a tailored package of air superiority to our Combatant Commanders and provide a potent, globally arrayed, asymmetric deterrent against potential adversaries. In my opinion, a fleet of 187 F-22s puts execution of our current national military strategy at high risk in the near to mid-term.

To my knowledge, there are no studies that demonstrate 187 F-22s are adequate to support our national military strategy. Air Combat Command analysis, done in concert with Headquarters Air Force, shows a moderate risk force can be obtained with an F-22 fleet of approximately 250 aircraft.

While OSD did not solicit direct input from Air Combat Command, we worked closely with our Headquarters in ensuring our views were available. We realize the tough choices our national leadership must make in balancing current warfighting needs against the fiscal realities our Nation faces.

The F-22, a critical enabler of air dominance, plays a vital role and indispensable role in ensuring joint freedom of action for all forces and underpins our ability to dissuade and deter. Thank you for your continued support of the US Air Force and Air Combat Command.

Sincerely,

JOHN D.W. CORLEY
General, USAF Commander.

I also would like to submit for the RECORD a letter that I sent to President Obama and to Secretary Gates. It's signed by 199 of my House colleagues. It concludes that continued F-

22 production is in the national economic interest of the United States.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, January 21, 2009.

President BARACK OBAMA,
The White House,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Fiscal Year 2009 National Defense Authorization act requires your certification on continued F-22A Raptor production by March 1, 2009. We strongly urge your certification of continued production of this vital program.

Continued F-22 production is critical to the security of our nation. The F-22 is the nation's most capable fighter and the world's only operation 5th generation fighter aircraft in full-rate production. It is the weapon system we need to respond to potential adversaries who are increasing their air combat capabilities both in terms of technology and numbers of aircraft. Several nations have announced that they are developing stealthy, twin-engine, high-altitude, 5th generation fighters that will reach production within the next five to ten years. Additionally, sophisticated and highly lethal air defense systems such as the SA-20 and S-300/400 are proliferating worldwide.

Our nation has committed to procuring a total of just 183 F-22 aircraft. We are convinced that this number is insufficient to meet potential threats. After accounting for test, training, and maintenance aircraft, only about 100 F-22s will be immediately available for combat at any given time. Given that over 30 air campaign studies completed over the last 15 years have validated a requirement for far more than 183 F-22 Raptors to replace the original force of 800 F-15 A-D Eagles, it is clear that such a lean F-22 fleet is not consistent with America's national security interest.

The F-22 is a model production line. Since full-rate production began, the unit flyaway cost has decreased by 35 percent. If this certification is delayed, layoffs will begin as this critical supplier base shuts down. Once we begin to lose the F-22 industrial base that was created with billions of dollars of investment over many years, it will quickly become virtually impossible to reconstitute a production capability.

The F-22 program annually provides over \$12 billion of economic activity to the national economy. As our nation faces one of the most trying economic times in recent history, it is imperative to preserve existing high paying, specialized jobs that are critical to our national defense. Over 25,000 Americans working for more than 1,000 suppliers in 44 states manufacture this aircraft. Moreover, it is estimated that another 70,000 Americans indirectly owe their jobs to this program.

The Honorable Phil Gingrey, MD (GA-11); The Honorable Kay Granger (TX-12); The Honorable Neil Abercrombie (HI-01); The Honorable John Dingell (MI-15); The Honorable Danny Davis (IL-07); The Honorable Chet Edwards (TX-17); The Honorable Todd Tiahrt (KS-04); The Honorable Thomas Price (GA-06); The Honorable Norman Dicks (WA-6); The Honorable David Scott (GA-13); The Honorable Bill Young (FL-10); The Honorable Jack Kingston (GA-01); The Honorable Mac Thornberry (TX-13); Honorable Hank Johnson (GA-04); The Honorable Ellen Tauscher (CA-10); The Honorable Sanford Bishop (GA-02)

The Honorable Ben Ray Lujan (NM-03); The Honorable Brian Higgins (NY-27); The Honorable Gresham Barrett (SC-03); The Honorable Christopher Carney

(PA-10); The Honorable Timothy Bishop (NY-01); The Honorable Bill Shuster (PA-09); The Honorable Dean Heller (NV-02); The Honorable Jim McGovern (MA-03); The Honorable Shelley Berkley (NV-01); The Honorable John Barrow (GA-12); The Honorable John Larson (CT-01); The Honorable Phil Hare (IL-17); The Honorable John Sullivan (OK-01); The Honorable Ander Crenshaw (FL-04); The Honorable Adam Putnam (FL-12); The Honorable Mike Rogers (AL-03); The Honorable Michelle Bachmann (MN-06); The Honorable Doug Lamborn (CO-05); The Honorable Mary Bono Mack (CA-45); The Honorable Mike Rogers (MI-08); The Honorable Larry Kissell (NC-08); The Honorable Anna Eshoo (CA-14)

The Honorable Mike Simpson (ID-02); The Honorable Steve LaTourette (OH-14); The Honorable Alcee Hastings (FL-23); The Honorable Greg Walden (OR-02); The Honorable Corrine Brown (FL-03); The Honorable Collin Peterson (MN-07); The Honorable Robert Andrews (NJ-01); The Honorable Lincoln Diaz-Balart (FL-21); The Honorable Mark Souder (IN-03); The Honorable Rick Boucher (VA-09); The Honorable Joe Barton (TX-06); The Honorable Chris Smith; (NJ-04) The Honorable Brian Bilbray (CA-50); The Honorable Gary Miller (CA-42); The Honorable Ciro Rodriguez (TX-23); The Honorable Tom Latham (IA-04); The Honorable Jerry Moran (KS-01); The Honorable Peter Visclosky (IN-01); The Honorable Jo Bonner (AL-01); The Honorable Donald Manzullo (IL-16); The Honorable Don Young (AK-At Large); The Honorable Peter Roskam (IL-06)

The Honorable Mario Diaz-Balart (FL-25); The Honorable Dave Camp (MI-04); The Honorable Kevin Brady (TX-08); The Honorable Paul Broun (GA-10); The Honorable Chris Murphy (CT-05); The Honorable Parker Griffith (AL-05); The Honorable Paul Sarbanes (MD-03); The Honorable Steve Scalise (LA-01); The Honorable John Carter (TX-31); The Honorable Pete Olson (TX-22); The Honorable Connie Mack (FL-14); The Honorable Eric Cantor (VA-07); The Honorable Peter King (NY-03); The Honorable Zack Space (OH-18); The Honorable Patrick Kennedy (RI-01); The Honorable Ginny Brown-Waite (FL-05); The Honorable Tom Price (GA-06); The Honorable Madeleine Bordallo (GU); The Honorable Ted Poe (TX-02); The Honorable Bill Posey (FL-15); The Honorable Jim Marshall (GA-08); The Honorable Louie Gohmert (TX-01)

The Honorable Henry Brown (SC-01); The Honorable Jim Langevin (RI-02); The Honorable Debbie Wasserman-Shultz (FL-20); The Honorable Kristen Gillibrand (NY-20); The Honorable Rob Bishop (UT-01); The Honorable Dean Heller (NV-02); The Honorable Michael Arcuri (NY-24); The Honorable Robert Brady (PA-01); The Honorable John Barrow (GA-12); The Honorable Michael Burgess (TX-26); The Honorable Suzanne Kosmas (FL-24); The Honorable Mike McCaul (TX-10); The Honorable Artur Davis (AL-07); The Honorable Joe Wilson (SC-02); The Honorable Jim Himes (CT-04); The Honorable Joe Courtney (CT-02); The Honorable Dan Boren (OK-02); The Honorable Patrick McHenry (NC-10); The Honorable Charlie Wilson (OH-06); The Honorable Kenny Marchant (TX-24); The Honorable Sue Myrick (NC-09); The Honorable Wally Herger (CA-02)

The Honorable Harry Teague (NM-02); The Honorable Chellie Pingree (ME-01); The Honorable Steve King (IA-05); The Honorable Lynn Westmoreland (GA-03); The Honorable Paul Hodes (NH-02); The Honorable Sam Graves (MO-06); The Honorable Leonard Boswell (IA-03); The Honorable Duncan Hunter (CA-52); The Honorable John Adler (NJ-03); The Honorable Gus Bilirakis (FL-09); The Honorable Michael McMahon (NY-13); The Honorable John Linder (GA-07); The Honorable Kendrick Meek (FL-17); The Honorable John Kline (MN-02); The Honorable Allen Boyd (FL-02); The Honorable Carol Shea-Porter (NH-01); The Honorable Mary Fallin (OK-05); The Honorable Robert Aderholt (AL-04); The Honorable Zach Wamp (TN-03); The Honorable Bobby Scott (VA-03); The Honorable Loretta Sanchez (CA-47); The Honorable Rodney Alexander (LA-05)

The Honorable Dave Reichert (WA-08); The Honorable Dennis Moore (KS-03); The Honorable Mike Turner (OH-03); The Honorable Daniel Maffei (NY-25); The Honorable John Culberson (TX-07); The Honorable Mike Conaway (TX-11); The Honorable Bob Latta (OH-05); The Honorable Richard Neal (MA-02); The Honorable Pete Hoekstra (MI-02); The Honorable Pete Sessions (TX-32); The Honorable Tom Rooney (FL-16); The Honorable Gabrielle Giffords (AZ-08); The Honorable Dan Lipinski (IL-03); The Honorable Steve Austria (OH-07); The Honorable Patrick Murphy (PA-08); The Honorable John Boozman (AR-03); The Honorable Kevin McCarthy (CA-22); The Honorable Joe Donnelly (IN-02); The Honorable Elijah Cummings (MD-07); The Honorable Buck McKeon (CA-25); The Honorable Nathan Deal (GA-09); The Honorable E. B. Johnson (TX-30)

The Honorable Joe Baca (CA-43); The Honorable Dan Burton (IN-05); The Honorable Elton Gallegly (CA-24); The Honorable Frank Lucas (OK-3); The Honorable Joe Crowley (NY-07); The Honorable Harold Rogers (KY-05); The Honorable Rosa DeLauro (CT-03); The Honorable Frank LoBiondo (NJ-02); The Honorable Bennie Thompson (MS-02); The Honorable Steve Rothman (NJ-09); The Honorable Jim Costa (CA-20); The Honorable Dan Lungren (CA-03); The Honorable Dana Rohrabacher (CA-46); The Honorable Nick Rahall (WV-03); The Honorable John McHugh (NY-23); The Honorable Ralph Hall (TX-04); The Honorable Lamar Smith (TX-21); The Honorable Tim Holden (PA-17); The Honorable Bob Filner (CA-51); The Honorable Maurice Hinchey (NY-22); The Honorable Trent Franks (AZ-02); The Honorable Mark Schauer (MI-07)

The Honorable Blaine Luetkemeyer (MO-09); The Honorable Tim Ryan (OH-17); The Honorable Grace Napolitano (CA-38); The Honorable Maxine Waters (CA-35); The Honorable Darrell Issa (CA-49); The Honorable Jeff Miller (FL-01); The Honorable Mike McIntyre (NC-07); The Honorable Dutch Ruppersberger (MD-02); The Honorable Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (FL-18); The Honorable George Radanovich (CA-19); The Honorable Gregg Harper (MS-03); The Honorable Doc Hastings (WA-04); The Honorable Christopher Lee (NY-26); The Honorable Carolyn McCarthy (NY-04); The Honorable Dennis Rehberg (MN-At Large); The Honorable Randy Forbes (VA-04); The Honorable John Shimkus (IL-19); The Honorable Steve Israel

(NY-02); The Honorable Mike Ross (AR-04); The Honorable Steve Buyer (IN-04); The Honorable Paul Tonko (NY-21)

The Honorable Tom Cole (OK-04); The Honorable Donna Christensen (VI); The Honorable Sam Johnson (TX-03); The Honorable Brian Bilbray (CA-50); The Honorable John Fleming (LA-04); The Honorable Mike Coffman (CO-06); The Honorable Henry Cuellar (TX-28).

Madam Chair, I ask all of my colleagues to reject the Obama administration's posture on the F-22 and to support continued F-22 production as we consider this bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, I yield now 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chairman, yet again, the Democratic leadership has decided to close down this process. I have submitted an amendment to the Rules Committee to prohibit funding in this bill from being used to standardize ground combat uniforms across the military services. The House version of the defense authorization has language that was slipped in to require one standardized future ground combat uniform for the military to eliminate the uniqueness of the branches.

The Marine Corps has stated, "A standardized ground uniform will negatively impact USMC recruiting, retention, and tactical/operational employment for deploying forces." Given the unique and differing missions of each of the branches, I believe that the leadership of each Service should maintain the flexibility to determine what uniform is best-suited for the specific role for its members.

I am very disappointed that we have been denied the opportunity to debate my amendment here today. I want to say I'm a strong supporter of H.R. 3326. I am a marine. Once a marine, always a marine. I am also one who believes in a very strong national defense. I believe the Founding Fathers meant for a strong national defense to be the major function of the Federal Government.

□ 1730

I applaud this bill, and I applaud the leaders on both sides for bringing this strong bill. I want to say I agree with my colleague, Mr. GINGREY, that I believe very firmly that we need to continue funding the F-22 and the C-17.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. At this time, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate the gentleman from Florida for yielding me time and also the entire committee. Putting this particular budget together is not an easy task, and I'm very proud of most of the things that are in this particular budget. I, too, though, have a couple of concerns, as was originally indicated by the ranking member as well as the ranking member of the full committee, that deal with air superiority.

I'm just an old history teacher, but I realize in the 1930s this country decided to save money by cutting back on the P-35 construction. When World War II began, our bombers taking bomber runs were suffering casualty rates well over 20 percent. It was to the point we actually suspended some of those runs until we could go into an emergency production to build enough fighters to accommodate the bombers that we had. The bottom line is we were unprepared for a future we had not anticipated.

We don't have the luxury anymore to be in that type of a situation, which is why the air superiority which we've had since the Korean War is such an essential element of our defense structure and our defense posture.

And there are two elements that are essential for our air superiority. One is technical advancement. The other is production. The numbers that we have is as important as the technology. We cannot afford to find ourselves on the wrong side of history again. The world moves much too rapidly for that.

I have a great deal of gratitude for the long hours that were put in for this budget, and with a couple of exceptions in there where I have great concerns, I applaud the efforts and would like us to look seriously at that particular element of air superiority one more time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Since we have talked so much about the F-22, I thought I would compare just briefly some of the history of our fighter aircraft.

For example, the F-4, which was one of the major aircraft fighters in the Vietnam War, we produced over 4,000 of those airplanes, yet we're only talking about 187 of the F-22s. Of the F-15s, we built 1,118 F-15s. We only have about half of them left today, and they're being phased out. The F-16. We built 2,230 F-16s. Today we only have about half of those left, and one day we will phase those out when Joint Strike Fighter comes on line.

But the history of buying and building the fighter aircraft and losing fighter aircraft when we are involved in hostilities is very, very telling. And it, again, we must say, it is important that our soldiers fighting on the ground have an American airplane overhead and not an enemy airplane with bombs and strafing guns, et cetera. So we'll discuss this more in detail when the amendment is offered.

At this point, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MURTHA. Let me just conclude by thanking BILL YOUNG on all of the work he did and all of the rest of the subcommittee on the work they did.

And let me reiterate this is all about the troops being taken care of, making sure they have what they need. We put the full amount that the President requested for the people in Iraq and Afghanistan, and we made sure that we gave them a pay raise. And when I see those troops—whether it's in the field,

at the bases, whether I see them overseas or I see the troops in the hospitals—I have such great admiration for what they do. And we're just trying to make sure they have everything that they need.

The F-22, as the gentleman from Florida says, we're going to argue that later. We would have to have 292 votes in the House; we'd have to have 66 votes in the Senate, so you can see the position I'm in and the problems that we would have if we were to go forward. I just want to make sure that the planes we have are robustly funded.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for FY 2010.

At a time when our nation is facing an unprecedented series of challenges, I believe we must do more to curb the runaway growth in defense spending.

Instead of spending a staggering 52 percent of the federal discretionary budget for the Pentagon, we should be using this money to fund universal health care for all Americans, or to reform our educational system and train and prepare the next generation to run the green economy of the future, or to reorder our foreign policy around a smart security strategy that emphasizes development and diplomacy.

We cannot and should not continue to throw money at billion dollar cold-war era weapon systems while ignoring the needs and priorities of the American people.

I must note that it is about time we have included the full costs of our overseas deployments and other activities in the regular budget process and Defense Appropriations bill after years of the Bush Administration insisting the costs of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan be kept from view.

Although I am pleased to see that H.R. 3326 includes language prohibiting the establishment of permanent military bases in Iraq or Afghanistan, it should come as no surprise that I believe the situation in Iraq and in Afghanistan does not lend itself to a military solution.

Madam Chair, I cannot support the \$128 billion included in this bill for overseas operations which may further entrench the United States in conflict and continue us down a path to war without end.

As the daughter of a military veteran, let me close by saying I strongly support our troops as well as respect the necessity of adequately equipping them for the threats they face around the globe.

In the case of this bill, I strongly, support the recommendation of our President and our military leadership to halt production of the F-22 at 187 planes.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, and to support the Murtha amendment to reallocate funds away from the F-22 advance procurement program.

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 3326, the Fiscal Year 2010 Defense Appropriations bill. Although I am concerned that advanced capabilities are short-changed in the bill. Overall, the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee has worked in a bi-partisan manner to craft a very good bill. I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting this legislation.

First, I want to highlight one important provision in this bill regarding the KC-X Tanker Acquisition. Over the past seven years, I have

worked with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to address the real and growing need to recapitalize our aging KC-135 Tanker fleet. The committee has shown a real commitment to this vital program by providing \$440 million in funding and instructive language.

Specifically, the directive language:

Recommends procuring 36 aircraft a year, over the current 12–15 a year. With over 500 KC-135 aircraft, it would take 40 years to replace these aircraft at 12 a year.

Requires production aircraft to be built in the United States—to strengthen our industrial base;

Ensures that any competition includes a 40-year life-cycle cost—to guarantee the American taxpayer get the best return on their investment.

This is the right direction to move the program forward.

Unfortunately the President, in his State-ment on Administration Policy, has expressed strong opposition to the Buy-America language directing that production KC-X aircraft be built in the United States. This comes as both competitors—Boeing and Airbus—have already committed to building their tanker in America.

This provision is essential because Airbus has a history of promising American jobs and then shipping the jobs back to Europe when it suits their interests—as they did with the Light Utility Helicopter. I hope the President drops his opposition to the American worker and stand with us in demanding that the promises defense contractors make to this Congress and the American people are kept.

Second, as I previously stated, I am concerned with the lackluster investment in procurement and research and development accounts in this bill. In 1985, military modernization was around 45 percent of the defense budget. This year the modernization budget is set to represent only 31 percent of the budget request. It appears another defense procurement holiday is on the horizon.

The Obama administration has already slashed procurement budgets along with research and development of almost a dozen advanced weaponry systems our nation will likely need in the future. Some of these cuts include the Airborne Laser, the Future Combat Systems, the C-17, the Navy's next-generation cruiser, the Multiple Kill Vehicle, and the Kinetic Energy Interceptor.

In my opinion, this bill fails to make the adequate investments so our children and grandchildren will have the resources they need to protect this nation in the decades to come.

Despite my concerns, I believe this bill is still worth supporting. I will continue to work for additional resources for our military when we move to conference. In the meantime I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair. I rise today in strong support of this bill. The Defense Appropriations bill funds a number of research and education programs, but most importantly it provides for the defense of our nation and for the men and women who serve in our Armed Forces.

This bill includes a pay raise and other benefits for our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, making sure we provide them what they need and deserve. It provides a 3.4 percent military pay increase and \$122.4 billion to fully fund the requested end strength levels for per-

sonnel. The bill continues efforts to end the practice of “stop loss” and includes funding to pay troops \$500 for every month their term of service is involuntarily extended in 2010.

The bill also provides for those that have been injured defending our country by including \$500 million for traumatic brain injury and psychological health. The bill also includes a total of \$2.2 billion for the wounded, ill and injured programs. The bill includes \$636 million for peer-reviewed research programs: \$150 million for breast cancer research; \$80 million for prostate cancer research; \$30 million for orthopedic research; \$25 million for ovarian cancer research; \$15 million for spinal cord research; and \$10 million for ALS research.

I would also like to express support for the inclusion of The Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM.) Initiative to be administered by HoustonWorks USA. Federal support is necessary, because this program will support the national agenda to promote STEM programs and increase exposure to careers in engineering among at-risk or hard-to-serve youth, an untapped human resource in our country's quest to increase the numbers of American engineers. The outcome of STEM awareness programs like this one is part of the process to grow the engineering pipeline, a critical step to answer some of the world's most important questions in science today. This project will benefit numerous individuals in the 29th District, and I thank the Committee for including funding for the project.

I am disappointed, however, funding was not included for restoration of the Battleship *Texas*. The historic Battleship *Texas* is the only surviving naval vessel that served in both World War I & II. In order to keep her from deteriorating further, the Battleship *Texas* Foundation in conjunction with the Parks and Wildlife Department, will permanently remove the USS *Texas* from the water and construct a dry berth at a cost of \$29,000,000—we have secured funding in the past to assist with this project, but did not receive funding this year for our request. I ask that the Chair reconsider as future bills move forward, and I look forward to working with him on this project.

Madam Chair, overall this is a good bill that provides for the defense of our nation, our troops and their families, and a number of other critical projects and research initiatives. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3326.

Mr. MURTHA. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. MURTHA. Madam Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) having assumed the chair, Ms. BALDWIN, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3326) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HONORING THE MEMORY AND LASTING LEGACY OF SALLY CROWE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on House Administration from further consideration of House Resolution 682 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 682

Whereas Sally Crowe's career spanned 52 years of service, beginning in 1957 as a cashier in the Longworth cafeteria;

Whereas Sally moved to the Members' Dining Room in the U.S. Capitol in the 1960s and remained on the job there until her passing on June 28, 2009;

Whereas throughout her career she provided a warm and personal welcome to generations of Members, staff, and guests;

Whereas regardless of who managed the Members' Dining Room, Sally remained a fixture, serving with distinction and making a special effort to know every Member by name; and

Whereas Sally will be remembered for her sense of humor, her strong work ethic, and her unwavering commitment to serving the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the memory and lasting legacy of Sally Crowe, extends its gratitude for her decades of exemplary service, and expresses its condolences to her family and friends at this time of loss.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF THE POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 35 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

SECTION 1. POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 24th edition of the pocket version of the United States Constitution shall be printed as a Senate document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—