Senate Approves Spending Bill; \$81 Billion to Finance Wars, Baghdad Embassy

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Body

The <u>Senate</u> unanimously <u>approved</u> yesterday an \$<u>81</u> <u>billion</u> <u>bill</u> to <u>finance</u> the <u>wars</u> in Iraq and Afghanistan, provide relief to Asian tsunami victims and construct a massive <u>embassy</u> in <u>Baghdad</u>.

The legislation now faces negotiations with the House that promise to be prickly.

The core of the measure -- about \$75 <u>billion</u> for military forces in Iraq and Afghanistan -- has generated no controversy. That sum will push <u>war</u> and reconstruction costs since the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks to more than \$300 <u>billion</u>, according to the Congressional Research Service. The cost of the Iraq <u>war</u> alone is approaching \$200 <u>billion</u>.

But House and <u>Senate</u> negotiators will have to battle over several contentious side issues, such as extraneous provisions on immigration that reveal very different priorities. The <u>Senate</u> voted Tuesday night to expand the availability of employment visas for skilled workers, such as nurses and engineers, and to relax rules governing temporary visas for lower-skilled guest workers to allow about 35,000 more into the country this year.

In contrast, the House last month took a get-tough approach to immigration on its version of the <u>war spending bill</u>, voting to deny driver's licenses to illegal immigrants, tighten rules for asylum seekers and bolster a fence along the California-Mexico border.

Other points of contention will be the Bush administration's planned <u>Baghdad embassy</u>, which the House refused to fund, planned cuts to weapons programs that the <u>Senate</u> moved to block, and various home-state projects that have raised the ire of fiscal conservatives.

In February, President Bush unveiled his \$82 <u>billion</u> <u>war</u> request for the current fiscal year, a request that came on top of \$25 <u>billion</u> in <u>war</u> funding already appropriated for 2005. The White House expects that request to push this year's budget deficit to \$427 <u>billion</u>, a record in dollar terms. So far, Bush has gotten largely what he wanted.

But the House sliced the White House's \$658 million <u>embassy</u> construction request to \$592 million and then voted to prohibit any money from being used for <u>embassy</u> construction and security. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice appealed to <u>Senate</u> Appropriations Committee Chairman Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), who included \$592 million for the <u>embassy</u> and beat back efforts by some conservatives to strip it out.

The <u>Senate</u> did, however, challenge other administration priorities. Senators blocked Pentagon plans to mothball the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy and to cut 63 next-generation C-130J transport planes. Those moves would have saved more than \$6 <u>billion</u>, as part of a \$30 <u>billion</u> package of weapons savings over six years.

The moves did not surprise defense analysts. Air Force and Army officials had signaled that the C-130 cuts would jeopardize the military's ability to transport its next generation of armored vehicles. When Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld failed to discipline the service officials, lawmakers saw no reason not to act in their parochial interests, said Michael E. O'Hanlon, a defense budget analyst at the Brookings Institution. Measured against deficits of hundreds of <u>billions</u> a year and continued tax cutting, the small savings from weapons-systems cuts hardly seem worth the political price, he said.

"With all due respect to President Bush, who usually says what he believes and believes what he says, his deficit reduction is a bit of a charade," O'Hanlon said. "He has done nothing to encourage shared sacrifice."

The <u>Senate</u> also voted yesterday to add \$213 million for procurement of armored Humvees over protests from <u>Senate</u> Armed Services Committee Chairman John W. Warner (R-Va.) that the military had enough. Senators then boosted border protection funds by \$147 million. They also boosted funds for severely injured soldiers and death benefits for soldiers killed in noncombat accidents.

Republican leaders have struggled to hold down the size of the **spending** measure. One of their own, **Senate** Republican Conference Chairman Rick Santorum (Pa.), inserted a federal loan guarantee to pave the way for the nation's first plant to transform coal waste to diesel fuel and electricity, in Gilberton, Pa. Another measure would facilitate construction of a high-speed marine cargo terminal in Philadelphia.

"At a time when our soldiers are risking their lives in defense of freedom, members of Congress should have the courage to take political risks to oppose egregious and reckless **spending**," said Sen. Tom Coburn (R-Okla.).

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