

**“DUMP TRUCK” TV-AD SUBSTANTIATION**  
**Rep. Randy Kuhl (NY-29)**

<u>AD TEXT:</u>	<u>DOCUMENTATION:</u>
<p>What happened to the 300 billion dollars we sent to Iraq?</p> <p>Halliburton got 18 billion.</p>	<p>With the passage of the FY 2006 supplemental appropriations bill, Congress has appropriated about \$319 billion for the war in Iraq. [Congressional Research Service, 6/14/06]</p> <p>A Congressional Budget Office analysis concluded that since 2003, \$291 billion has been spent on the war in Iraq. [National Journal’s Congress Daily, 7/14/06]</p> <p>There have been three contracts awarded to Haliburton/KBR since the beginning of the war in Iraq – two of which were no-bid contracts. The first no-bid contract was for supplies for U.S. troops. The second no-bid contract was for fuel and oil industry repairs. The third contract, awarded in January 2004 after a competitive bidding process, was for the repair of oil fields in Southern Iraq. [Los Angeles Times, 3/29/06]</p> <p>The three contracts awarded to Halliburton/KBR total more than \$18.4 billion. [<i>Dollars Not Sense, Government Contracting Under the Bush Administration</i>, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Government Reform, Minority Staff, Special Investigations Division Report, 6/06]</p> <p>In December 2001, the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program contract (“LOGCAP”) was awarded by the Defense Department to Halliburton subsidiary KBR. This contract, which is used in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere to provide food, shelter, and other support services to U.S. troops, is the largest contract in Iraq. As of April 2006, its value for work in Iraq was \$14.8 billion. [Army Field Support Command, <i>Media Obligation Spreadsheet</i> (Apr. 20, 2006), cited in <i>Dollars Not Sense, Government Contracting Under the Bush Administration</i>, U.S. House of Representatives. Committee on Government Reform, Minority Staff, Special Investigations Division Report, 6/06]</p> <p>On March 8, 2003, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers awarded Halliburton subsidiary KBR a no-bid monopoly contract to restore and operate Iraq’s oil infrastructure. Ultimately, Halliburton charged approximately \$2.4 billion under the RIO contract, split generally between oil infrastructure projects and fuel importation. [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, <i>Frequently Asked Questions: Engineer Support to Operation Iraqi Freedom</i> (Oct. 7, 2004), cited in <i>Dollars Not Sense, Government Contracting Under the Bush Administration</i>, U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform, Minority Staff, Special Investigations Division Report, 6/06]</p> <p>In January 2004, the Army Corps of Engineers awarded Halliburton</p>

<p>9 billion is just plain missing.</p> <p>And our Congressman Randy Kuhl has been caught Red Handed voting for all of it.</p> <p>That's money we need for jobs and healthcare here in New York.</p> <p>Now Randy Kuhl is ready to dump billions more in Iraq.</p>	<p>subsidiary KBR a \$1.2 billion, cost-plus contract to restore oil infrastructure in southern Iraq, known as "RIO 2." [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, <i>Press Release: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Awards Contracts for Repair of Iraq's Oil Infrastructure</i> (Jan. 16, 2004), cited in <i>Dollars Not Sense, Government Contracting Under the Bush Administration</i>, U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform, Minority Staff, Special Investigations Division Report, 6/06]</p> <p>Since 2001, Halliburton has been paid more than \$10-billion for its work in providing the military with support operations. [St. Petersburg Times, 7/16/06]</p> <p>Halliburton has been the fastest growing contractor under the Bush Administration. Federal spending on Halliburton contracts increased over 600% between 2000 and 2005. [Committee on Government Reform, Minority Office, 6/19/06]</p> <p>According to an audit by the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, nearly \$9 billion of money spent on Iraqi reconstruction is unaccounted for because of inefficiencies and bad management. The report concluded that \$8.8 billion was reported to have been spent on salaries, operating and capital expenditures, and reconstruction projects between October 2003 and June 2004. The money came from revenues from the United Nations' former oil-for-food program, oil sales and seized assets. Auditors were unable to verify that the Iraqi money was spent for its intended purpose. In one case, they raised the possibility that thousands of "ghost employees" were on an unnamed ministry's payroll. [CNN.com; 1/31/05]</p> <p>Congressman Kuhl repeatedly voted for supplemental appropriations bills to fund the Iraq war. [HR 4939, Vote #257, 6/13/06; HR 4939, Vote #65, 3/16/06; HR 1268, Vote #161, 5/5/05; HR 1268, Vote #77, 3/16/05]</p> <p>Congressman Kuhl repeatedly voted for defense appropriations bills to fund the Iraq war. [HR 5631, Vote #305, 6/20/06; HR 2863, Vote #669, 12/19/05; HR 2863, Vote #287, 6/20/05]</p> <p>Between January 2001 and June 2006, 97,200 jobs have been lost in New York. [Bureau of Labor Statistics]</p> <p>In 2004, 2.7 million New Yorkers did not have health insurance – including 396,000 children. [U.S. Census Bureau]</p>
--	--

Randy Kuhl: another Republican caught red-handed.

Congressman Kuhl voted against setting a timetable for pulling U.S. forces out of Iraq. The resolution Kuhl voted for labeled the Iraq war part of the larger global fight against terrorism and said that an arbitrary date for the withdrawal or redeployment of troops is not in the national interest. Opponents denounced the vote saying that supporting it would have the effect of affirming President Bush's failed policy in Iraq. [H Res 861, Vote #288, 6/16/06; Associated Press, 6/16/06; Associated Press, 6/17/06]