

SECTION 172. USE OF PART D DATA

Gives the Secretary authority to use Medicare Part D data for improving public health and conducting congressional oversight.

SECTION 173. INCLUSION OF MEDICARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS IN FEDERAL PAYMENT LEVY AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFSET PROGRAM

Allows Treasury Department to levy a proportion of a Medicare provider's reimbursement against outstanding tax debt.

TITLE II—MEDICAID

SECTION 201. EXTENSION OF TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND ABSTINENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Extends the Transitional Medical Assistance program (TMA) through September 30, 2009. This program helps low-income individuals transition from welfare to work by maintaining healthcare for their children. Extends the current abstinence-only education program until September 30, 2009.

SECTION 202. EXTENSION OF QUALIFYING INDIVIDUAL (QI) PROGRAM

Provides assistance through Medicaid for low-income seniors and individuals who need help meeting their Medicare premiums. Extends this program through September 30, 2009 to continue serving current populations.

SECTION 203. MEDICAID DSH EXTENSION

Extends authority for disproportionate share hospital funding under section 1923 of the Social Security Act for Tennessee and Hawaii through December 31, 2009.

SECTION 204. EXTENSION OF SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) WEB-BASED ASSET DEMONSTRATION PROJECT TO THE MEDICAID PROGRAM

Extends the existing SSI Web-based asset demonstration program to Medicaid to all 50 States.

SECTION 205. APPLICATION OF MEDICARE PAYMENT ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED CONDITIONS TO PAYMENTS FOR INPATIENT HOSPITAL SERVICES UNDER MEDICAID

Requires states to develop Medicaid payment systems that reduce payments for certain hospital-acquired conditions consistent with the payment system used in Medicare.

SECTION 206. ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Reduces payments for Administrative costs to prevent duplication of payments under Title IV (the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)

SECTION 207. CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

Clarifies that a regional medical center located on the border of multiple States may receive Medicaid reimbursement from any of those States.

SECTION 208. OUTREACH AND ENROLLMENT IN MEDICAID

Provides \$25 million for outreach efforts to enroll eligible but uninsured children into Medicaid

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 301. EXTENSION OF TANF SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

Extends the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) supplemental grants through September 30, 2009

SECTION 302. EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAM

Extends the Special Diabetes Program through September 30, 2011 to fund type 1 diabetes research and type 2 treatment and prevention programs for Native Americans and Alaska Natives

SECTION 303. MEDICARE ENROLLMENT ASSISTANCE

Provides \$19 million for grants to states for state health insurance assistance programs

and \$6 million for grants to states for area agencies on aging and to Aging and Disability Resource Centers. Such funds will be allocated to states based on a combination of the state's low-income beneficiaries and the state's rural beneficiaries. Most of the grant money must be used to provide outreach to beneficiaries who may be eligible for Medicare savings programs or low-income subsidies.

SECTION 304. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT OF EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED TO UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS

Extends Federal reimbursement of emergency health services furnished to undocumented aliens under section 1011 of the MMA through FY 2010 for \$200 million per year.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 591—RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA) FOR THE HISTORIC TOUCHDOWN OF THE PHOENIX MARS LANDER DURING ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Mr. BROWN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 591

Whereas the Phoenix Mars Lander (Phoenix) touched down successfully on Mars on May 25, 2008;

Whereas the Phoenix landing was the first successful soft landing on Mars in over 30 years;

Whereas this achievement occurred during the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) 50th year of scientific and technological excellence, and 47 years to the day after President Kennedy challenged the Nation to put a man on the moon;

Whereas the successful Phoenix landing is the result of years of planning, analyzing, and testing conducted by the dedicated men and women of NASA;

Whereas less than 50 percent of all previous lander missions have made it safely to the Mars planetary surface;

Whereas Phoenix is the first mission in NASA's Mars Scout program, a series of innovative and lower-cost spacecraft that will complement major missions;

Whereas Phoenix will be the first mission to collect meteorological data in the Martian arctic;

Whereas the mission will study the history of the planet in its water and ice, monitor weather of the polar region, and investigate whether the subsurface environment in the far-northern plains of Mars has ever been favorable for sustaining microbial life;

Whereas this data will allow scientists to accurately model Mars's past climate and predict future weather processes;

Whereas this data will increase our knowledge of the existence and nature of habitable zones on Mars;

While this data is instrumental in achieving the science goals of NASA's long-term Mars Exploration Program;

Whereas NASA Glenn Research Center's support to past Mars missions has enabled the continuing scientific exploration of Mars; and

Whereas the Glenn Research Center's contributions to NASA's Human Research Program play a vital role in providing solutions to critical problems that place human exploration missions and their crews at risk: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for 50 years of scientific and technological excellence;

(2) recognizes NASA for the historic landing of the Phoenix Mars Lander;

(3) recognizes the importance of the Phoenix mission to NASA's long-term Mars Exploration Program;

(4) recognizes the importance of contributions made by NASA Glenn Research Center to the NASA space program, including to Mars and moon missions; and

(5) recognizes the importance of NASA's Human Research Program, and Glenn Research Center's contributions to such program, to the health and safety of all NASA astronauts.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 89—AUTHORIZING FRANK WOODRUFF BUCKLES TO LIE IN HONOR IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL UPON HIS DEATH

Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. BYRD, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. CRAIG, Mrs. DOLE, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 89

Whereas the veterans of the First World War fought bravely and made heroic sacrifices for the Allied forces; and

Whereas past resolutions have sought authorization for American heroes to lie in honor in the rotunda of the Capitol upon an individual's passing, it is the Nation's collective desire to express its gratitude for the service of all World War I veterans by making it known to that war's last American survivor the honor it wishes to bestow on him before he passes: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. HONORING FRANK WOODRUFF BUCKLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In recognition of the historic contributions of United States veterans who served in the First World War, Frank Woodruff Buckles, the last surviving United States veteran of the First World War, shall be permitted to lie in honor in the rotunda of the Capitol upon his death, so that the citizens of the United States may pay their last respects to this great American.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction and supervision of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall take the necessary steps to implement subsection (a).

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to introduce a resolution honoring the last surviving member of a heroic group, the American World War I veterans. When the U.S. entered the First World War in 1917, 4.7 million Americans donned a military uniform and fought with the Allies struggling in an imperialistic battle of trench warfare. Now, 90 years after America's entry into the war, only one veteran remains.

Corporal Frank Woodruff Buckles, born in 1901, was sent to England and France during the First World War after exaggerating his age on Army paperwork. Eager to join the action, Buckles trained in the ambulance services and acted as a driver, remaining