

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I want to speak briefly for 1 or 2 minutes, because I know we are voting right at 5:21, and I will be done well before that.

First, I thank Senator DODD for his very important and incredibly effective work on housing. That is such a huge issue, and we need to pass that today, and we will in a couple of minutes.

Secondly, I thank Senator DURBIN for his comments on PEPFAR and how important that is for our place in the world and as a humanitarian effort. I have spent time in prisons in Moscow, in Siberian prison camps, and in Haiti in Dr. Farmer and Dr. Kim's clinic, and I have seen how tuberculosis ravages bodies, especially when it is combined with HIV. Most people in Africa who die from HIV actually are dying from the tuberculosis bacteria. I would add it is even more crucial and devastating when this TB evolves into multidrug resistant TB or, even worse, a newer form, a more virulent, more deadly TB called excessive drug resistant TB.

I urge this body to pass the housing bill, and to have particular focus on the PEPFAR legislation, supported by the President. I appreciate the President's input and work on this. It is very important for our country and for our place in the world.

I thank the Chair, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the roll begin now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to disagree to the amendments of the House, adding a new title and inserting a new section to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 3221.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) would vote "yea."

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MARTINEZ), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

Further if present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) would have voted "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 63, nays 5, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 173 Leg.]

YEAS—63

Akaka	Dorgan	Mikulski
Baucus	Durbin	Nelson (FL)
Bayh	Feingold	Pryor
Bennett	Feinstein	Reed
Biden	Graham	Reid
Bingaman	Grassley	Roberts
Brown	Harkin	Rockefeller
Brownback	Hatch	Salazar
Burr	Inouye	Sanders
Byrd	Isakson	Schumer
Cantwell	Johnson	Sessions
Cardin	Kerry	Smith
Carper	Klobuchar	Snowe
Casey	Kohl	Specter
Clinton	Lautenberg	Sununu
Cochran	Levin	Voinovich
Collins	Lieberman	Warner
Conrad	Lincoln	Webb
Dodd	Lugar	Whitehouse
Dole	McConnell	Wicker
Domenici	Menendez	Wyden

NAYS—5

Barrasso	Enzi	Thune
Crapo	Kyl	

NOT VOTING—32

Alexander	DeMint	McCaskill
Allard	Ensign	Murkowski
Bond	Gregg	Murray
Boxer	Hagel	Nelson (NE)
Bunning	Hutchison	Obama
Chambliss	Inhofe	Shelby
Coburn	Kennedy	Stabenow
Coleman	Landrieu	Stevens
Corker	Leahy	Tester
Cornyn	Martinez	Vitter
Craig	McCain	

The motion was agreed to.

TOM LANTOS AND HENRY J. HYDE UNITED STATES GLOBAL LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2008—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture.

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I and a number of people have spoken on the floor about the African HIV/AIDS bill many times, including a number of speeches earlier today. This legislation demonstrates our commitment to helping African nations fight the terrible scourge of HIV/AIDS that is now taking approximately 8,000 lives every day on the African Continent. President Bush called on this Congress to invest in this initiative in 2003, and we worked hand-in-hand with the White House to pass this into law.

Now is the time to continue our commitment to this worthy cause. An overwhelming majority of Democrats and Republicans along with the President supported this legislation. I believe this bill should have been passed weeks ago by unanimous consent. I recognize that a very small number of Republicans have continued to object, and we worked hard to reach a compromise and move forward.

Senators LUGAR and BIDEN have done a wonderful job. The concerns among some Republicans have been addressed in this bill. Senators BIDEN and LUGAR negotiated a bipartisan substitute amendment that added more than 15 Republican amendments to this base bill which itself was a bipartisan bill.

Last night, we agreed to have votes on numerous Republican amendments that were relevant to the bill. Unfortunately, my friends on the other side continue to object, which is why we are here today—principally one objection.

Today, we are going to propose a unanimous-consent agreement that would allow 10 Republican amendments, including amendments from Senators GREGG, DEMINT, CORNYN, BUNNING—

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, the Senate is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. REID. I think the Republican leader and virtually every single Senator would agree that we have negotiated in good faith and reached a fair agreement. Not a single Senator can legitimately claim that they were not given fair consideration, and we allowed 10 Republican amendments in addition to the Republican amendments there are in the bipartisan substitute.

After weeks of delay, I hoped we could move forward with this agreement to finally pass the legislation that all but a handful of Senators strongly support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon disposition of the House

message to accompany H.R. 3221, the Senate proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 2731, Global AIDS legislation; that if cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed, then on Monday, July 14, after a period of morning business, all postcloture time be deemed expired, the motion to proceed be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that the Senate then begin consideration of the bill; that once the bill is reported, the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn, and Senator BIDEN be recognized to offer the Biden-Lugar managers' substitute amendment; that the Biden-Lugar amendment be considered and agreed to, and the bill as thus amended be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendments; that the only first-degree amendments be those that are listed in this agreement, with relevant second-degree amendments in order to the first degree to which offered; that in the case where a 60-affirmative-vote threshold on adoption of an amendment is required, if the amendment does not achieve that threshold, then it be withdrawn; if it achieves that threshold, then it be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that the provisions of this agreement relating to the amendments in order would be invalidated if the text of the amendments have not been provided to the bill managers no later than 2 p.m., Monday, July 14, and the managers acting jointly have notified the leaders by 3 p.m., Monday, July 14, that there are no objections; that if the managers and leader, acting jointly, determine that a side-by-side amendment strategy is the appropriate approach for the listed amendments, then it be in order for side-by-side amendments, with the majority getting the first vote on any side-by-side amendments.

The amendments are: Gregg amendment re: Establish an IG within Global AIDS office; Gregg amendment re: Include cost share agreements; DeMint amendment re: Reduce spending authorization to \$35 billion; DeMint amendment re: Prohibit fund use for extraneous provisions, subject to a 60-affirmative-vote threshold; Cornyn amendment re: Sunset commission; Bunning amendment re: Reauthorization current law; Kyl amendment re: Specify authorization level for last year will be \$10 billion; Vitter amendment re: IG for contributions to Global Fund; Sessions amendment re: Strike lifting ban on visas for individuals with HIV/AIDS, subject to an affirmative 60-vote threshold; Thune/Kyl amendment re: Cut AIDS funding/devote to Indian law enforcement or safe drinking water, subject to an affirmative 60-vote threshold.

Provided that upon disposition of all amendments, the bill, as amended, be read a third time, and the Foreign Relations Committee then be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5501, the House companion, and the Senate

then proceed to its consideration; that all after the enacting clause be stricken and the text of S. 2731, as amended, if amended, be inserted in lieu thereof, the bill be advanced to third reading, and the Senate then proceed to vote on passage of H.R. 5501, as amended; that upon passage of H.R. 5501, S. 2731 be returned to the calendar; provided further that if cloture is not invoked, and upon reconsideration of the cloture vote, and cloture is then invoked, then all postcloture time be considered as having been yielded back, the motion to proceed be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and the Senate then begin consideration of the bill; that once reported, the committee-reported substitute be withdrawn, without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I do not intend to object. Can you tell me whether, to your knowledge, the rules require the objecting Senator to be present? I understand on the last vote, which also had an objection, that the objecting Senator did not cast a vote.

Mr. REID. Thank you. I wanted to say this. The reason that we are here today and not working on other business is one Senator held this up, and so this vote is required. That Senator is not here today. So that pretty well answers the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 698, S. 2731, the Lantos-Hyde U.S. Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act.

Harry Reid, Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Barbara A. Mikulski, Charles E. Schumer, Christopher J. Dodd, Debbie Stabenow, Maria Cantwell, Byron L. Dorgan, Richard Durbin, Patrick J. Leahy, Bernard Sanders, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jack Reed, John F. Kerry, Patty Murray, Jon Tester, Thomas R. Carper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call is waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 2731, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER),

the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) would vote "yea."

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MARTINEZ), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) would have voted "nay."

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN), and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) would have voted "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 65, nays 3, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 174 Leg.]

#### YEAS—65

Akaka	Dorgan	Mikulski
Baucus	Durbin	Nelson (FL)
Bayh	Enzi	Pryor
Bennett	Feingold	Reed
Biden	Feinstein	Reid
Bingaman	Graham	Roberts
Brown	Grassley	Rockefeller
Brownback	Harkin	Salazar
Burr	Hatch	Sanders
Byrd	Inouye	Schumer
Cantwell	Isakson	Smith
Cardin	Johnson	Snowe
Carper	Kerry	Specter
Casey	Klobuchar	Sununu
Clinton	Kohl	Thune
Cochran	Lautenberg	Voinovich
Collins	Levin	Warner
Conrad	Lieberman	Webb
Crapo	Lincoln	Whitehouse
Dodd	Lugar	Wicker
Dole	McConnell	Wyden
Domenici	Menendez	

#### NAYS—3

Barrasso	Kyl	Sessions
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NOT VOTIN—32

Alexander	DeMint	McCaskill
Allard	Ensign	Murkowski
Bond	Gregg	Murray
Boxer	Hagel	Nelson (NE)
Bunning	Hutchison	Obama
Chambliss	Inhofe	Shelby
Coburn	Kennedy	Stabenow
Coleman	Landrieu	Stevens
Corker	Leahy	Tester
Cornyn	Martinez	Vitter
Craig	McCain	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 65, the nays are 3. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we now proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

39TH BIENNIAL CLERGY-LAITY CONGRESS OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF AMERICA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to welcome the 39th Biennial Clergy-Laity Congress of the Greek Orthodox Church of America to Washington, D.C. This is a gathering of the clergy and lay leaders of the 550 parishes across the country with their hierarchs—bishops and metropolitans.

I am pleased that the metropolitan with jurisdiction over my State, Metropolitan Gerasimos of San Francisco, and the parishes from Ely, Las Vegas, McGill, and Reno are well represented at this meeting. The Greek Orthodox community in America is an integral part of our national mosaic. My State of Nevada has many very successful citizens in both the government and private sectors whose families trace their origins to Greece.

His Eminence Archbishop Demetrios, the leader and representative of this national community, serves as Exarch of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew—the spiritual leader of millions of Orthodox Christians around the world. Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, who on June 29, 2008, celebrated mass with Pope Benedict XVI at St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, has also been awarded the highest civilian honor Congress can bestow, the Congressional Gold Medal.

With the blessings of Archbishop Demetrios, and under the leadership of the Order of St. Andrew of the Greek

Orthodox Church, the Greek Orthodox community has been an invaluable source of information for the United States Senate with regard to the numerous issues facing the nearly 2,000 year-old Ecumenical Patriarchate.

As a result of this warm relationship, on November 29, 2006, 73 U.S. Senators, including myself, signed a letter to President Bush expressing great concern about the religious freedom of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Turkey. According to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom's May 2008 annual report, legal recognition of religious minorities, such as the Greek Orthodox community, "has not been implemented in Turkish law and practice."

On behalf of my fellow Senators, I wish to welcome the priests and lay leaders in the 550 parishes across the country, the bishops, the Metropolitans of Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, Denver, Atlanta, Detroit, San Francisco, and New Jersey; the Archbishops, and especially the Greek Orthodox community of Nevada to this year's Clergy-Laity Congress here in Washington, DC. I wish all of you the best for a successful and productive event.

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SREBRENICA MASSACRE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to mark the 13th anniversary of the Srebrenica massacre.

Between July 12 and July 16, 1995, an estimated 8,000 Bosniak Muslim men and boys were slaughtered in the region of Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was the largest mass murder in Europe since the Second World War. The killings were committed by the Army of the Republika Srpska, under the direct command of Ratko Mladic, and with the approval of Republika Srpska President Radovan Karadzic.

The atrocities in Srebrenica were documented in the November 1995 indictment of Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, ICTY:

"SAFE AREA" OF SREBRENICA

1. After war erupted in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnian Serb military forces occupied Bosnian Muslim villages in the eastern part of the country, resulting in an exodus of Bosnian Muslims to enclaves in Gorazde, Zepa, Tuzla, and Srebrenica. All of the events referred to in this indictment took place in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. On 16 April 1993, the Security Council of the United Nations, acting pursuant to Chapter VII of its Charter, adopted resolution 819, in which it demanded that all parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina treat Srebrenica and its surroundings as a safe area which should be free from any armed attack or any other hostile act. Resolution 819 was reaffirmed by Resolution 824 on 6 May 1993 and by Resolution 836 on 4 June 1993.

3. Before the attack by Bosnian Serb forces, as described in this indictment, the

estimated Bosnian Muslim population in the safe area of Srebrenica was approximately 60,000.

ATTACK ON THE SAFE AREA OF SREBRENICA

4. On or about 6 July 1995, the Bosnian Serb army shelled Srebrenica and attacked United Nations observation posts that were manned by Dutch soldiers and located in the safe area. The attack on the Srebrenica safe area by the Bosnian Serb army continued through 11 July 1995, when the first units of the attacking Bosnian Serb forces entered Srebrenica.

5. The Bosnian Muslim men, women and children who remained in Srebrenica after the beginning of the Bosnian Serb attack took two courses of action. Several thousand women, children and some mostly elderly men fled to the UN compound in Potocari, located within the safe area of Srebrenica, where they sought the protection of the Dutch battalion responsible for the compound. They remained at the compound from 11 July 1995 until 13 July 1995, when they were all evacuated by buses and trucks under the control of and operated by Bosnian Serb military personnel.

6. A second group of approximately 15,000 Bosnian Muslim men, with some women and children, gathered at Susnjari during the evening hours of 11 July 1995 and fled, in a huge column, through the woods towards Tuzla. Approximately one-third of this group consisted of armed Bosnian military personnel and armed civilians. The rest were unarmed civilians.

EVENTS IN POTOCARI

7. On 11 July 1995 and 12 July 1995, Ratko Mladic and members of his staff met in Bratunac with Dutch military officers and representatives of the Muslim refugees from Potocari. At these meetings, Ratko Mladic informed them, among other things, that Bosnian Muslim soldiers who surrendered their weapons would be treated as prisoners of war according to the Geneva Conventions and that refugees evacuated from Potocari would not be hurt.

8. On or about 12 July 1995, Bosnian Serb military forces burned and looted Bosnian Muslim houses in and around Potocari.

9. On or about 12 July 1995, in the morning hours, Bosnian Serb military forces arrived at the UN military compound in Potocari and its environs.

10. On or about 12 July 1995, Ratko Mladic arrived in Potocari, accompanied by his military aides and a television crew. He falsely and repeatedly told Bosnian Muslims in and around Potocari that they would not be harmed and that they would be safely transported out of Srebrenica.

11. On or about 12 July 1995, at the direction and in the presence of Ratko Mladic, approximately 50-60 buses and trucks arrived near the UN military compound in Potocari. Shortly after the arrival of these vehicles, the evacuation process of Bosnian Muslim refugees started. As Muslim women, children and men started to board the buses and trucks, Bosnian Serb military personnel separated the men from the women and children. This selection and separation of Muslim men took place in the presence of and at the direction of Ratko Mladic.

12. The Bosnian Muslim men who had been separated from other refugees were taken to diverse locations in and around Potocari. On or about 12 July 1995, Ratko Mladic and Bosnian Serb military personnel under his command, informed some of these Muslim men that they would be evacuated and exchanged for Bosnian Serbs being held in Tuzla.

13. Most of the Muslim men who had been separated from the other refugees in Potocari were transported to Bratunac and then to the area of Karakaj, where they were