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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. HIRONO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 15, 2008.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MAZIE K. HIRONO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I am rising today to speak about the consequences of some 80 percent of oil reserves around the world now being controlled by a foreign cartel, a foreign cartel that works in concert with Russia. And if you take Russia into the mix, you now have over 90 percent of the oil reserves of the oil that's being pumped around the world controlled by this cartel, OPEC.

Now, many of us remember when Aramco was nationalized, where the U.S. fields were seized in Saudi Arabia. And we remember when British Petroleum in Iran was nationalized by that government. Not too many years ago, Hugo Chavez seized the European oil companies, their derricks, off the coast of his country.

This is a phenomenon that, as it has occurred, has allowed, according to our former CIA Director Jim Woolsey, the cartel to pick a price. And what he suggested some years ago to us in the Congress was that there was an attempt to set that price at $140 a barrel of oil. And, specifically, what the cartel did, what OPEC did, was to curtail production in order to drive up the price.

Frankly, we need a long-term and a short-term solution to this problem. The long-term solution is to continue the investment in lithium-ion batteries that the market is driving and continue incentives for hybrids so that we reach the point where you can actually go 100 miles per gallon of gasoline used because the first 40 miles that you would use to go to work typically or back will be off a battery. In other words, his argument is that long-term electricity is going to be the solution to this by converting the economy, which today 95 percent of the transportation costs dealing with fuel are petroleum, converting that over to electricity.

But that's 10 years out. And in the meantime, we have a short-term solution that we need in order to break this cartel's ability to hold that price as high as they hold it. And as the price began to dip down the last few weeks, you saw the cartel again doing what? Saying they were going to, again, curtail production in order to increase the price of gasoline. This represents, according to the former CIA Director, a $10 trillion transfer in wealth over the next 10 years out of this economy into their economy, billions of dollars every day going into their sovereign wealth funds in Saudi Arabia or throughout the Persian Gulf and some of it also going into the madrassas, the special religious schools that they're setting up across Central Asia, across Africa, even in Europe, which, frankly, are radicalizing a younger generation.

So how do we take some of the profit out of this? What we do, frankly, is we lift that moratorium on drilling. And our hope on the Republican side was that we might see a series of moratoriums which were put in place lifted.

One which was put in place a little over a year ago was the moratorium on using oil shale from Wyoming and Utah and Colorado. We have more oil shale in this country by threefold in terms of what the Saudis have in reserves in the Persian Gulf. So with 2 trillion in oil shale reserves, frankly, we could do a lot. But there has been a moratorium put by those who do not want to burn fossil fuels.

Then we have the moratorium on drilling offshore. We know that the Cubans are drilling off the coast of Florida; we're not allowed to drill off the coast in those waters.

We know that in the Arctic we have Gazprom, which was nationalized, seized by the Russian government a few years ago. They're bringing their two biggest derricks up to the Arctic. They're going to drill, whereas we can't expand in Alaska, in the Arctic, and drill there on the U.S. side.

So what we are witnessing is the fact that we have hamstrung our ability. Gasification, as the South Africans use a process to transfer coal into gasoline, a moratorium on that. Nuclear, well, France has 80 percent of its grid supported by nuclear power. In my State, California, it's 12.5 percent, and there is no chance of getting more because of the restrictions and moratoriums. And, frankly, when a lease is let, there is a lawsuit that follows it instantaneously.

So the question I have is why are we moving legislation which purports to lift only one of these moratoriums, which is the drilling offshore, but with it says that no State can take a percentage of the profits of that drilling to help its State budget? All that guarantees is that no State will allow drilling offshore. Right now if you're in the State of Louisiana and you have a certain area where drilling is occurring,

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part of that goes back to the State of Louisiana.

The fact is that this measure, this legislation, will prevent, will absolutely stop any State from going forward and allowing additional drilling. And that's what it's intended to do because the intention is not to have any energy produced in the United States, not to create jobs here, and not to help the inflation that, frankly, is being driven right now by these high energy prices. And I am very concerned about it.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUMMINGS) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God Almighty, after another weekend as a hurricane watch, we pray for all those whose lives and belongings have been affected by floods and collapsed infrastructure. May You strengthen the efforts of emergency workers and stir generous hearts in many others to come to their aid and help them repair their communities.

Bless the work of Congress this week both here in Washington and in the district offices. Grant discernment of spirits in these days, that what is best for this Nation may be done and ways of peace, security and creativity may be found that will give glory to this Nation and Your Holy Name now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. BORDALLO led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Thursday, September 11, 2008:

H.R. 6532, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the highway trust fund balance.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

JACKSON GULCH REHABILITATION ACT OF 2008

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3437) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the Jackson Gulch rehabilitation project in the State of Colorado, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3437

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Jackson Gulch Rehabilitation Act of 2008''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ASSESSMENT.—The term ''assessment'' means the engineering document that is—

(A) entitled ''Jackson Gulch Inlet Canal Project, Jackson Gulch Outlet Canal Project, Jackson Gulch Operations Facilities Project: Condition Assessment and Recommendations for Rehabilitation'';

(B) dated February 2004; and

(C) on file with the Bureau of Reclamation.

(2) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means the Mancos Water Conservancy District established under the Water Conservancy Act (Colo. Rev. Stat. 37–45–101 et seq.).

(3) PROJECT.—The term ''Project'' means the Jackson Gulch rehabilitation project, a program for the rehabilitation of the Jackson Gulch Canal system and other infrastructure in the State, as described in the assessment.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Colorado.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF JACKSON GULCH REHABILITATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the reimbursement requirement described in subsection (c), the Secretary shall pay the Federal share of the total cost of carrying out the Project.

(b) USE OF EXISTING INFORMATION.—In preparing any studies relating to the Project, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use existing studies, including engineering and resource information provided by, or at the direction of—

(1) Federal, State, or local agencies; and

(2) the District.

(c) REIMBURSEMENT REQUIREMENT.—

(1) AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall recover from the District as reimbursable expenses the lesser of—

(A) the amount equal to 35 percent of the cost of the Project; or

(B) $2,900,000.

(2) MANNER.—The Secretary shall recover reimbursable expenses under paragraph (1)—

(A) in a manner agreed to by the Secretary and the District;

(B) over a period of 15 years; and

(C) with no interest.

(3) CREDIT.—In determining the exact amount of reimburseable expenses to be recovered from the District, the Secretary shall credit the District for any amounts it paid before the date of the enactment of this Act for engineering work and improvements directly associated with the Project.

(d) PROHIBITION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.—The District shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of any facility constructed or rehabilitated under this Act.

(e) LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to a facility rehabilitated or constructed under this Act.

(f) EFFECT.—An activity provided Federal funding under this Act shall not be considered a supplemental or additional benefit under—

(1) the reclamation laws; or

(2) the Act of August 11, 1939 (16 U.S.C. 590y et seq.).

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to pay the Federal share of the total cost of carrying out the Project $8,250,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. The Mancos Project delivers water from Jackson Gulch Dam to residents, farms and businesses in Montezuma County, Colorado. The project and the Jackson Gulch Dam provide supplemental agricultural water for about 8,650 irrigated acres and at least 237 agricultural businesses. The project is also a domestic water supply for the Mesa Verde National Park.

For almost 60 years, the project has outlived its expected life and is in dire need of rehabilitation. This bill will aid the repair and the rehabilitation of this vitally important project in southwestern Colorado.

I would like to commend our colleague from Colorado, Congressman JOHN SALAZAR, for his hard work on

the bill before us today. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic bill manager has adequately described H.R. 3437. We have no objection to the one-time solution in this bill.

Federal water projects throughout the western United States are crumbling due to age and limited resources at all levels. The Jackson Gulch project is a frustrating symbol of what could happen to other projects. In the coming years, Congress and the next administration have to resolve this aging infrastructure problem to leverage government and private assistance and remove unnecessary red tape to keep our water running and our lights on. We look forward to working together to resolve this nonpartisan problem.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3437, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

TULE RIVER TRIBE WATER DEVELOPMENT ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2535) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility and suitability of constructing a storage reservoir, outlet works, and a delivery system for the Tule River Indian Tribe of California to provide a water supply for domestic, municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2535

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Tule River Tribe Water Development Act''.

SEC. 2. STUDY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 2 years after funds are appropriated for this section or the signing of a reserved water rights settlement agreement by the Tule River Tribe and other settling water users, whichever is later, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall complete a feasibility study to evaluate alternatives (including alternatives for a phase I reservoir storage of an amount of water not to exceed 5,000 acre feet) for a domestic, commercial, municipal, industrial, and irrigation water supply for the Tule River Tribe of the Tule River Reservation.

(b) REPORT.—Upon completion of the study conducted under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit the study to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior $3,000,000 to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS FOR FUTURE PROJECTS.

No project conducted in relation to the feasibility study conducted under section 2 shall provide water supplies for the proposed Tribal casino to be located in proximity to California Highway 190 near Lake Success, or any other Tribal casino, except—

(1) the casino in its current form and dimensions operated by the Tribe on the Tule River Reservation; and

(2) any lodging, dining, entertainment, meeting space, parking, or other similar facilities which may be constructed in the future in support of current on-Reservation gaming activities, or in support of any future expansion of on-Reservation gaming activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the Tule River Water Development Act, sponsored by our colleague from California, Congressman DEVIN NUNES, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to complete a feasibility study that would evaluate alternatives for a water supply for the Tule River Tribe of the Tule River Reservation. The Tule tribe views this as a very important first step in settling their water rights claims.

This bill has received bipartisan support and I ask my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bill, H.R. 2535, introduced by our California colleagues, DEVIN NUNES and JIM COSTA, is the first step towards improving the water supply situation on the Tule River Indian Reservation. This bill authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct a feasibility study to capture more surface water on the Reservation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) who will speak on the previous bill.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairwoman, and I want to thank Chairwoman NAPOLITANO for all of her hard work on many of the water bills that are before us today. I also want to thank Congressman NUNES and Congressman COSTA from California. Being rural water Members, they understand the importance of water to rural America.

Today I would like to speak on H.R. 3437, the Jackson Gulch Rehabilitation Act of 2008. I introduced this bill after hearing from my constituents in Mancos, Colorado, including Gary Kennedy, who is the superintendent of the Mancos Water Conservancy District. Gary told me about how every spring as the snow melts he is terrified that they are going to have a catastrophic failure in the system. And it is only a matter of time.

The Jackson Gulch project is critical to southwest Colorado and has stored and delivered water for domestic, agriculture and recreational uses for over 50 years.

The Jackson Gulch Reservoir supplies water to the town of Mancos and the Mancos Rural Water Company. Many of my constituents in the area depend on the agricultural land to make a living. They cannot afford to lose their water supply.

Also of critical importance, Jackson Gulch is the sole supplier of municipal water for the Mesa Verde National Park. Mesa Verde National Park was founded in 1906 by President Theodore Roosevelt and is one of our Nation's most treasured archeological sites. Almost 600,000 Americans each year enjoy Mesa Verde National Park and rely on the water of the park that they receive from Jackson Gulch.

This bill is critical to extend the life of Jackson Gulch Project. The project was authorized in 1939, and construction of the project was completed in 1949. Over the past 60 years, the canals and facilities have exceeded their life expectancy and are in dire need of repair.

Congress is faced with a simple decision: Tackle the problem of rehabilitation for $8 million today or wait for a catastrophic failure and face a $30 million price tag for replacement tomorrow. Without action, it's only a matter of time before we have a major failure

and cut off water to Mesa Verde National Park and Coloradans in the southwest.

The most dangerous period is during the spring snow melt when Jackson Gulch Reservoir is being filled. If anything happens during that time, my farmers, the town of Mancos, and the Mesa Verde National Park will be out of business. The estimated cost to rehabilitate the canal system is less than one-third of the cost of replacement.

I urge my colleagues to help us address this important issue for southwest Colorado. There are approximately 300, 350 families living in the town of Mancos and 100 more living in Mancos Valley. The median income in Mancos is only $25,000. Yet in their desperate need for water, they have agreed to pay for 35 percent of the cost. They know this will stretch their budgets, but they are also willing to do their part. Now Congress should do its part and pass this critical bill.

I want to thank the chairwoman; I want to thank the Speaker.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I want it to be very clear that I respect extremely Mr. NUNES and Mr. COSTA who have introduced the bill that is before us. I also respect Mr. SALAZAR on the bill about which he was just speaking, because all those bills are very well written bills. They have gone through what we call regular order in this body so that the details have been worked out in a fair and equitable process. They are good, decent bills.

But we meet together on this day of suspensions in a unique concept. As we enter into this Hall, there are symbols placed throughout this building. And those symbols are there to remind us of certain concepts that we should be emulating. Around the top of this room, you see the faces, the side views of the icons of law, the great lawgivers of the history of this world, with Moses, obviously, who is the greatest of all, being the only one with a full face view looking directly at the Speaker. They are here because it reminds us that law, even though it sounds sometimes counterintuitive, is that factor which allows us to be free. Law sets the standard, the example, so that we know where we are going and what we are trying to do, which is why we are so offended when activist judges are creating law based on their whimsy, not on the record of the verbiage itself, why sometimes we also are offended in this body when we create wilderness or we create trail systems without maps, or we create wild river systems that violate the definition of those particular laws and we decide to do so on the whimsy of a simple majority vote.

The gentleman on the right side of the Speaker, when he was Vice President of the United States and thus also the President of the Senate, designed a set of rules by which the Senate would operate. This House has taken those rules, modified them slightly, but uses that as the basis of the rules of order for the way we conduct business here. And we often refer to that as regular order. But bills have concepts that they are supposed to take. If we indeed have a bill coming up later this week which has gone through no public input, has had no hearings, has had no committee reviews, will possibly not have the ability of being amended on the floor or in committee, being written in secret and then presented to us at the last minute, a pattern that has been pervasive during this session, it violates the message of their presence. It violates the concept of what we are trying to do. It says to us it is the wrong way to conduct business, because the basis when we conduct business out of regular order, when we do things behind closed doors and then bring a finished product to a take-it-or-leave-it vote here on the floor, is to basically produce a wrong-headed policy.

That was what these people feared, even though most of them had no concept of what a democratic republic was supposed to be, nor did they care. They always established what the process should be. We are looking at the most significant issue to be faced by this Congress this year and have begun in secret, with no hearings, no input, no public. It suddenly appears on the floor out of regular order. To do so dishonors the memory of each of these individuals who have fought so hard to allow us to have a structured way of coming to common solutions to real problems. And it is one of those things we should not allow ourselves to sink into during this coming week or even the next week.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1415

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER).

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, as the previous speaker mentioned, in a normal time we would be debating this particular bill that has merit, I am sure. But these are not normal times. We are now in the last weeks before we adjourn this Congress, and we are not addressing the issue that is uppermost certainly in the minds of my constituents, and that is the energy crisis.

I noticed recently we haven't been talking much about the energy potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, or ANWR. There are rumors that we may have a bill this week on energy, but there is nothing mentioned about ANWR. Perhaps that is because the Democrats' later energy bill doesn't mention it at all.

The American Energy Act, however, does give ANWR the attention it deserves. The American Energy Act opens the coastal plain of ANWR to drilling, limiting the footprint to just 2,000 acres. That is one one-hundredth of 1 percent of the whole refuge. I know we have all heard the comparison, but I think it is worth repeating. That is the size of a postcard on a football field.

ANWR has over 10 billion barrels of recoverable oil. That is over twice the proven oil reserves in all my State of Texas. Once ANWR is on line, it could produce as much oil per day as the entire State of Texas.

In addition to increasing the supply of oil and therefore reducing prices, the royalty and tax revenue from ANWR would be considerable. Congress has authorized several programs to help develop alternative and renewable energy sources. However, we have not been able to fully fund those initiatives, so have not seen the benefit we were hoping for when they became law. The American Energy Act reinvests any bonus bids and royalty revenue from ANWR into a trust fund to help fund these initiatives to develop alternative and renewable energy sources.

Poll after poll shows that Americans want more domestic production. My office is flooded with calls and e-mails begging me to convince Speaker PELOSI to allow a vote on drilling in ANWR. We need to increase domestic production. We need to develop alternative energy sources. We need to make renewable energy sources more effective. Allowing access to ANWR, as outlined in the American Energy Act, accomplishes all of these objectives.

Let's heed the call of the American people. After all, that is what we were elected to do. Let's take responsibility and vote today to give them the relief they so desperately are seeking.

I invite my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us and vote for real solutions today, this week, on this energy crisis.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2535.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

NOAA LAND SALE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 5350) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell or exchange certain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration property located in Norfolk, Virginia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5350

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SALE OR EXCHANGE OF NOAA PROPERTY IN NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce may sell or exchange to the City of Norfolk, Virginia, in accordance with chapter 13 of title 40, United States Code, real property under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (in this section referred to as ''NOAA''), including land and improvements thereon, located at 538 Front Street, Norfolk, Virginia, consisting of approximately 3.78 acres, if the Secretary—

(1) determines that the conveyance is in the best interests of NOAA and the Federal Government; and

(2) has provided prior notification to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For any conveyance under this section the Secretary shall require the City of Norfolk to provide consideration to the United States that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed by the United States.

(2) FORM.—Consideration under this subsection may include any combination of—

(A) cash or cash equivalents;

(B) other property (either real or personal); and

(C) consideration in-kind, including—

(i) provision of space, goods, or services of benefit to NOAA including construction, repair, remodeling, or other physical improvements of NOAA property;

(ii) maintenance of NOAA property;

(iii) provision of office, storage, or other useable space; or

(iv) relocation services associated with conveyance of property under this section.

(3) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall determine fair market value for purposes of paragraph (1) based upon a highest- and best-use appraisal of the property conveyed under subsection (a) conducted in conformance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Professional Appraisal Practice.

(c) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Amounts received under subsection (b)(2)(A) by the United States as proceeds of any conveyance under this section shall be available to the Secretary, subject to appropriation, for—

(1) activities related to the operations of, or capital improvements, to NOAA property; or

(2) relocation and other costs associated with the sale or exchange.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance of property by the United States under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interest of the United States, including the recoupment of any profit the City of Norfolk may realize within three years after the date of conveyance to the City due to resale of the property

(e) TERMINATION.—The authority granted to the Secretary under subsections (a) and (b) shall terminate at the end of the 24-month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act if no contract for sale or exchange under subsection (a) has been entered into by the City of Norfolk and the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5350 is noncontroversial legislation introduced by our colleague from Virginia, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and the City of Norfolk, Virginia, to negotiate and complete a conveyance of Federal property located in the city that is under the control of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The purpose of this fair market value conveyance would be to enable the city to fulfill its plans for the economic redevelopment of the Fort Norfolk waterfront area.

I commend my colleague from Virginia, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, for his tireless efforts to assist the City of Norfolk as it revitalizes its downtown waterfront core. This legislation also was approved by our colleagues on the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The helpful revisions offered by Chairman HENRY WAXMAN and his staff will protect the interests of NOAA and ensure that any future conveyance is consistent with standard terms of terms and conditions found in similar General Services administration contracts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Democrat bill manager has I think sufficiently explained the particulars of this bill. I understand the parties involved in the land sale or exchange and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the City of Norfolk support the bill and its passage today. I think it is also an exceptional bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the author of the bill.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5350, a bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell or exchange certain National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration property in the City of Norfolk, Virginia. At the request of the City of Norfolk, I introduced this legislation in February of this year, along with my colleague from Virginia's Second Congressional District, THELMA DRAKE, who also represents part of the City of Norfolk.

Over the last decade, the City of Norfolk has experienced tremendous economic growth. Downtown Norfolk has reemerged as the urban center of the Hampton Roads region through revitalization and new commercial and residential development.

For several decades, NOAA has been an important Federal partner in downtown Norfolk's development. NOAA's Atlantic Marine Operations Center and NOAA's Chesapeake Bay office are both located downtown in an area referred to as the Fort Norfolk district, which is one of the last remaining undeveloped waterfront areas of downtown Norfolk.

Nearly a decade ago, the city recognized the strategic location of the Fort Norfolk district for development and revitalization and the city began discussions about its desire to purchase a parcel of property from NOAA located at 538 Front Street, directly across from NOAA's primary Norfolk facility. NOAA currently uses the property for storage and staff space for the Norfolk field operations office of NOAA's National Geodetic Survey. These discussions stalled when NOAA ascertained that congressional authorization was required to proceed.

H.R. 5350 simply authorizes, but does not require, the Secretary of Commerce to sell or exchange the NOAA property located at 538 Front Street in Norfolk to the City of Norfolk. The bill clearly states that NOAA may only sell or exchange the property if the Secretary of Commerce determines that the conveyance would be in the best interests of the Federal Government. The bill also requires that the property be sold at a value not less than the fair market value, as determined by the Federal Government.

The bill does not delineate or support any particular agreement or contract. The details of any future agreement between NOAA and the City of Norfolk would have to be worked out. This legislation would simply permit that process to move forward, and if a mutually agreeable contract is decided upon, this land sale or exchange would allow Norfolk to continue its tremendous economic growth by developing the land for commercial and residential purposes. The authority granted to the Secretary of Commerce to enter into this agreement with the City of Norfolk will expire 2 years after the date of enactment of H.R. 5350.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairwoman of the Fisheries Subcommittee, Ms. BORDALLO, and the ranking member, Mr. BROWN, as well as the Natural Resources Committee chairman, Mr. RAHALL, and ranking member, Mr. YOUNG, for getting this bill to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation that protects both the interests of the Federal Government and the citizens of Norfolk.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I once again commend the author of this particular bill. I think this is a good bill that has worked its way through. We have one of our Members, Representative DRAKE, who is on her way up here, from her district which is on the coast of Virginia, driving up in a very crowded parkway trying to get here as well, illustrating several of the problems that we face in this country, one of which is what do you do with that land off the coast of Virginia, as well as the entire coast of the United States, to try and help solve the problem of our parkways and driveways and highways, our freeways, as people are trying to go from one destination to another, especially with the overwhelmingly destructive high cost of gasoline that we have now.

A lot of people talk about these things as if what the Republicans have been saying is we simply want to drill now and drill everywhere, as if that were the only solution that we present to the situation. It is not the only solution. In fact, there are many who have said that you can't drill your way out of the problem.

We have found already by past efforts that you can't tax your way out of this problem of energy.

□ 1430

We can't regulate our way out. We can't ignore our way out. Drilling is not the only solution, but it has to be part of the real solution if we, indeed, are going to find something that helps the people of the United States.

We have lived, after 30 years now, and have seen the results of this much time of government regulation of our sources of energy. It is government rationing of our resources that has caused us to be in a situation where we are today, to the point that some people even seriously talk about having gas stamps again, which once again illustrates how the government truly is the cause of the problem, because it is the government that is doing the rationing and the regulation.

Drilling is an essential part. Drilling off the coast of Virginia, drilling off the entire Outer Continental Shelf is an important part, but it is not the only solution to our problem. We must have revenues that can be available to build alternative forms of energy. The royalties that could come from those offshore drillings, as well as onshore drillings, could be that solution if they were tied together into one comprehensive approach to it.

We failed to realize that the infrastructure we have in this country does not meet the needs of energy for its citizens. We do not have the capacity for moving energy from one part of this country to another.

We have forgotten for too long our refinery needs, our electrical grid needs, our corridor needs, to the point that we now are in a significant problem. That has to be solved if, indeed, we are going to meet the needs of American citizens.

We need to start reemphasizing conservations and rewarding Americans, not forcing Americans and mandating Americans, but rewarding Americans for their effort to help meet this problem by means of conservation. But none of the issues I have just mentioned, ticked off by itself, is a solution.

All of them have to be there at the same time, which is why, if we really are going to meet the needs of Americans in this problem of excessive cost of energy, it has to be an all-of-the-above solution.

We must drill in all of the Outer Continental Shelf, as we must drill in Alaska, as we must explore the trillions of barrels of oil found in oil shale in the States of Wyoming, Colorado and my home State of Utah. We must look at clean, coal technology, nuclear technology, oil shale, natural gas. We must ensure that States are a partner with us.

The idea that the United States can actually do any of this without sharing the royalties is an insult to the States of this Nation. Already, we have insulted them in this particular Congress when we took the existing split of royalties, which is 50/50, and decided unilaterally, without their consent, to change that to a 52/48 so that we got to keep 52 percent, and we allowed the States to have 48 percent, taking away millions of dollars that they had been counting on, that they had been using, to meet the needs of their citizens.

All of those issues have been there. If we now decide to come up to this floor with a solution that is not all of the above, that only looks at drilling in one part of this country and not all, that does not look at the infrastructure needs, does not look at the alternative needs, does not look at the other kinds of fossil fuel needs. It does not come up with conservation requirements that we have to have. It is going to be the same heavy hand of government, which has already brought us to the situation we have right now, where it is the government that is causing, by our actions over the past 30 years, nothing short of rationing of the resources that we have.

There are three great bills that have been presented, one we have asked a vote for on this floor, the American Energy Act. I have to admit there is another one the western States representatives got together, the Americans for American Energy Act. There is a bipartisan act sometimes called the Peterson-Abercrombie bill, 20 Members of this Congress, a bipartisan group, have all asked to be discussed on the floor.

All three of those are a comprehensive all-of-the-above approach. None of those have been allowed to have a hearing, to have a markup, to have discussions, or to have a vote on this floor. Yet today we are told that sometime this week the bill written in secret will be brought to this floor, like Moses coming down from Mount Sinai, and will be given to us as the law.

That process is a fraud. That resulting bill will be a fraud. Anything that takes anything off the table will be a fraud. Anything that does not allow an all-of-the-above approach will be a fraud. We will not do what we are supposed to do when we come here to this body, which is, in addition to passing good bills like the one in front of us, but also solving the problem of American citizens.

We are not doing that. We are derelict in our responsibilities, and we need to change that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the other side for their views and agree that we should consider energy legislation, and we will.

The difference is that when the Democratic majority brings up legislation this week, we will make very sure that the oil companies that are drilling for America's resources are held accountable. I would like to repeat that, accountable.

The gentleman raised the issue of government regulations. What regulations?

Last week we heard from the Inspector General and the GAO that the very office in charge of regulating the oil companies and the royalty-in-kind program were not doing their job, and here are some of the examples.

The Lakewood Marketing Group, a group of government employees who were in charge of selling the public's oil and gas at the highest price possible were, instead, were concerned with partying, dining, attending golf and ski junkets and a lot more.

There was a Mr. Gregory W. Smith, the head of the royalty-in-kind program, who was also doing illegal things.

One of the top officials at the Minerals Management Service arranged for her assistant to be able to retire and then win a lucrative contract with the agency for his new consulting firm. Not only did the assistant help write the contract before leaving MMS, but another top MMS official in charge of overseeing that contract later retired and joined the consulting firm.

On top of these serious ethical violations, we also learned from three Government Accountability Office, GAO,

reports, that MMS is not carrying out its most fundamental mission, making sure the American taxpayer gets a fair return for the use of the public's oil and gas resources.

There is an inadequate Federal royalty system. The GAO found that the United States, one of the safest and most lucrative areas to operate, receives one of the smallest shares of oil and gas revenues in the entire world. Not only that, the Interior Department does not even evaluate how the United States compares to other countries, to ensure we remain competitive while still keeping the taxpayers from being cheated.

There is no diligent development, despite industry false claims that they are diligently developing the 68 million acres of Federal land they hold leases on. GAO found that over a 10-year period, only 6 percent of nearly 48,000 onshore Federal oil leases were actually drilled. While States and private landowners use a number of strategies such as shorter lease terms to encourage faster production and payments, the Federal Government lets the industry sit on valuable resources for years.

There is sloppy royalty collection. The GAO found that the Department of Interior utterly fails in providing certainty that companies are paying the royalties that they owe the American people. Due to an inadequate computer system, a reliance on company self-reported data and an insufficient number of field inspections, these reports indicate that this administration has been absolutely derelict in its duty to the American people and that serious reforms are needed to the Federal oil and gas royalty program.

This, then, should be a part and parcel of any energy legislation to ensure that American interests are represented in American resources, and that will be part of our energy bill on the floor this week.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. GRANGER).

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, last week on Thursday we finished our week and our voting. Like most Members of the House here, I went back home to my district in Fort Worth, Texas, and there I spent the weekend talking to people, listening to people, receiving telephone calls. The question was, time and time again, KAY, what are they doing about energy? The answer was nothing.

In addressing this crisis and the solutions to this energy crisis, a key to increasing the American production of energy is to increase our refinery capacity.

As you know, it has been over 30 years since a new refinery was built in the United States. The refineries we do have are operating at near capacity, but we are not able to keep up with consumer demand.

The United States consumed over 15 million barrels per day of petroleum products in the year 2004, and consumption is expected to increase to nearly 26.1 million barrels per day by 2025. That's why increasing refinery capacity is a key piece of the American Energy Act.

Through many innovations, technology has changed a lot since the last U.S. refinery was built in 1976. We should use the advances we have made over the years to build new state-of-the-art facilities that can refine the oil and gas that we need. We need to cut the red tape that has prohibited us from moving forward.

That is why I am proud of my colleagues, HEATHER WILSON and JOE PITTS, who have legislation, the American Energy Act, that would take the necessary steps to remove the bureaucratic roadblocks that have hampered new efforts to build new refinery facilities. Our country has the resources and the space available to increase our capacity and to do so in environmentally safe ways.

An important part of our plan to increase our refinery capacity is using closed military installations to build new refineries. These bases provide the space we need to build refinery infrastructure quickly and get more refineries online as soon as possible.

We have seen the impact of Mother Nature on our refinery infrastructure. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita wreaked havoc on our refineries. During the current hurricane season, as much as 25 percent our Nation's refinery capacity has been taken offline in the wake of these terrible storms in Texas and along the gulf coast. We could greatly reduce the impact of these service interruptions if we had more refineries in this country.

I completely understand increasing our refinery capacity is not the only answer to the energy crisis. I understand the need to look to the future toward alternatives, such as solar and wind. My home State of Texas is doing just that. But in the short-term, increasing our refinery capacity will give us the time to improve and increase these alternative forms of energy.

Until we are able to rely more on these energy sources, we need to boost the source of energy that has powered this Nation in the 21st century. That's why I call on this body and the Democrats in this body for a vote, an up-or-down vote on the American Energy Act, a comprehensive solution that has the support of the American people.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate, once again, our opportunity to talk about the many needs we have dealing with the environment and dealing with the energy situation that is so critical to Americans at this particular time.

I appreciate the gentlelady from Guam bringing up a problem that is, indeed, a problem, that we have known about since 2006. I am glad that the majority party has finally decided to hold hearings, after 2 long years, on that particular issue. I would hope that this week we can actually get to the bottom of that and make sure it never happens again.

But the issue of that has nothing to do with the fact that we are still rationing, through our actions, the opportunity of dealing with the resources that we do have.

Why, in Chukchi Sea, in February of 2008, were 487 leases allowed and immediately there were 487 lawsuits that took place? Why, in New Mexico in the spring of this year, were onshore drilling leases allowed, and immediately they were stopped because of lawsuits that are going forward?

Why, in my State, where we are ready to move forward with oil-shale production on private lands, was it stopped because of actions by this House that denied any funding going forward to move that process to its completion?

It is our actions that have actually been the regulatory stranglehold on moving this Nation forward, and those are the things that need to be completed. Hopefully, in the bill being written in secret that will be presented at some time, these actions will be addressed, these problems will be addressed.

These roadblocks will be addressed, but so far in the talking points that have leaked out, none of that seems to be even a topic of conversation. Yet if we indeed are going to solve all of the problems with an all-of-the-above solution, it has to be part of our discussion.

□ 1445

I have no additional speakers on this bill and would yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge all Members to support the bill.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be standing today in support of H.R. 5350, legislation that I sponsored along with Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, which authorizes the sale or exchange of a specific tract of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) property located in Norfolk, Virginia. The sale of this NOAA land is something the City of Norfolk has been working on since 2005. I am proud that this legislation is being considered today, as it will have a significant impact on the economic development of Norfolk.

Over thirty years ago, the federal government purchased 3.78 acres of land located at 538 Front Street in Norfolk for $47,300. From this time forward, this prime, waterfront location has remained under-utilized—when the original intention for this land was to be the future site of NOAA's regional headquarters.

Allowing the City of Norfolk to purchase this land for fair market value gives Norfolk a new area to continue redevelopment efforts that will foster job growth and economic opportunities for citizens in Hampton Roads. As Norfolk has experienced substantial economic growth since the time of the original purchase, I appreciate that this sale will finally be permitted

to further ensure Norfolk's future economic development efforts.

I am grateful for Representative SCOTT's work on helping to bring this bill to the floor, as well as the work of the Committee on Natural Resources and I look forward to the great benefit this redevelopment effort will have for the people of Hampton Roads.

Ms. BORDALLO I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5350, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES OF THE DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5293) to approve the settlement of the water rights claims of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation in Nevada, to require the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the settlement, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5293

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is the policy of the United States, in accordance with the trust responsibility of the United States to Indian tribes, to promote Indian self-determination and economic self-sufficiency and to settle Indian water rights claims without lengthy and costly litigation, if practicable;

(2) quantifying rights to water and development of facilities needed to use tribal water supplies is essential to the development of viable Indian reservation economies and the establishment of a permanent reservation homeland;

(3) uncertainty concerning the extent of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes' water rights has resulted in limited access to water and inadequate financial resources necessary to achieve self-determination and self-sufficiency;

(4) in 2006, the Tribes, the State of Idaho, the affected individual water users, and the United States resolved all tribal claims to water rights in the Snake River Basin Adjudication through a consent decree entered by the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, requiring no further Federal action to quantify the Tribes' water rights in the State of Idaho;

(5) as of the date of enactment of this Act, proceedings to determine the extent and nature of the water rights of the Tribes in the East Fork of the Owyhee River in Nevada are pending before the Nevada State Engineer;

(6) final resolution of the Tribes' water claims in the East Fork of the Owyhee River adjudication will—

(A) take many years;

(B) entail great expense;

(C) continue to limit the access of the Tribes to water, with economic and social consequences;

(D) prolong uncertainty relating to the availability of water supplies; and

(E) seriously impair long-term economic planning and development for all parties to the litigation;

(7) after many years of negotiation, the Tribes, the State, and the upstream water users have entered into a settlement agreement to resolve permanently all water rights of the Tribes in the State; and

(8) the Tribes also seek to resolve certain water-related claims for damages against the United States.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to resolve outstanding issues with respect to the East Fork of the Owyhee River in the State in such a manner as to provide important benefits to—

(A) the United States;

(B) the State;

(C) the Tribes; and

(D) the upstream water users;

(2) to achieve a fair, equitable, and final settlement of all claims of the Tribes, members of the Tribes, and the United States on behalf of the Tribes and members of Tribes to the waters of the East Fork of the Owyhee River in the State;

(3) to ratify and provide for the enforcement of the Agreement among the parties to the litigation;

(4) to resolve the Tribes' water-related claims for damages against the United States;

(5) to require the Secretary to perform all obligations of the Secretary under the Agreement and this Act; and

(6) to authorize the actions and appropriations necessary to meet the obligations of the United States under the Agreement and this Act.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ''Agreement'' means the agreement entitled the ''Agreement to Establish the Relative Water Rights of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation and the Upstream Water Users, East Fork Owyhee River'' and signed in counterpart between, on, or about September 22, 2006, and January 15, 2007 (including all attachments to that Agreement).

(2) DEVELOPMENT FUND.—The term ''Development Fund'' means the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes Water Rights Development Fund established by section 8(b)(1).

(3) EAST FORK OF THE OWYHEE RIVER.—The term ''East Fork of the Owyhee River'' means the portion of the east fork of the Owyhee River that is located in the State.

(4) MAINTENANCE FUND.—The term ''Maintenance Fund'' means the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes Operation and Maintenance Fund established by section 8(c)(1).

(5) RESERVATION.—The term ''Reservation'' means the Duck Valley Reservation established by the Executive order dated April 16, 1877, as adjusted pursuant to the Executive order dated May 4, 1886, and Executive order numbered 1222 and dated July 1, 1910, for use and occupation by the Western Shoshones and the Paddy Cap Band of Paiutes.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Nevada.

(8) TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''tribal water rights'' means rights of the Tribes described in the Agreement relating to water, including groundwater, storage water, and surface water.

(9) TRIBES.—The term ''Tribes'' means the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation.

(10) UPSTREAM WATER USER.—The term ''upstream water user'' means a non-Federal water user that—

(A) is located upstream from the Reservation on the East Fork of the Owyhee River; and

(B) is a signatory to the Agreement as a party to the East Fork of the Owyhee River adjudication.

SEC. 5. APPROVAL, RATIFICATION, AND CONFIRMATION OF AGREEMENT; AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c) and except to the extent that the Agreement otherwise conflicts with provisions of this Act, the Agreement is approved, ratified, and confirmed.

(b) SECRETARIAL AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary is authorized and directed to execute the Agreement as approved by Congress.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR TRIBAL WATER MARKETING.—Notwithstanding any language in the Agreement to the contrary, nothing in this Act authorizes the Tribes to use or authorize others to use tribal water rights off the Reservation, other than use for storage at Wild Horse Reservoir for use on tribal land and for the allocation of 265 acre feet to upstream water users under the Agreement, or use on tribal land off the Reservation.

(d) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—Execution of the Agreement by the Secretary under this section shall not constitute major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). The Secretary shall carry out all environmental compliance required by Federal law in implementing the Agreement.

(e) PERFORMANCE OF OBLIGATIONS.—The Secretary and any other head of a Federal agency obligated under the Agreement shall perform actions necessary to carry out an obligation under the Agreement in accordance with this Act.

SEC. 6. TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Tribal water rights shall be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribes.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) ENACTMENT OF WATER CODE.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Tribes, in accordance with provisions of the Tribes' constitution and subject to the approval of the Secretary, shall enact a water code to administer tribal water rights.

(2) INTERIM ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall regulate the tribal water rights during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the Tribes enact a water code under paragraph (1).

(c) TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS NOT SUBJECT TO LOSS.—The tribal water rights shall not be subject to loss by abandonment, forfeiture, or nonuse.

SEC. 7. DUCK VALLEY INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT.

(a) STATUS OF THE DUCK VALLEY INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT.—Nothing in this Act shall

affect the status of the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project under Federal law.

(b) CAPITAL COSTS NONREIMBURSABLE.—The capital costs associated with the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project as of the date of enactment of this Act, including any capital cost incurred with funds distributed under this Act for the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project, shall be nonreimbursable.

SEC. 8. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS.

(a) DEFINITION OF FUNDS.—In this section, the term ''Funds'' means—

(1) the Development Fund; and

(2) the Maintenance Fund.

(b) DEVELOPMENT FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''Shoshone-Paiute Tribes Water Rights Development Fund''.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—

(A) PRIORITY USE OF FUNDS FOR REHABILITATION.—The Tribes shall use amounts in the Development Fund to—

(i) rehabilitate the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project; or

(ii) for other purposes under subparagraph (B), provided that the Tribes have given written notification to the Secretary that—

(I) the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project has been rehabilitated to an acceptable condition; or

(II) sufficient funds will remain available from the Development Fund to rehabilitate the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project to an acceptable condition after expending funds for other purposes under subparagraph (B).

(B) OTHER USES OF FUNDS.—Once the Tribes have provided written notification as provided in subparagraph (A)(ii)(I) or (A)(ii)(II), the Tribes may use amounts from the Development Fund for any of the following purposes:

(i) To expand the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project.

(ii) To pay or reimburse costs incurred by the Tribes in acquiring land and water rights.

(iii) For purposes of cultural preservation.

(iv) To restore or improve fish or wildlife habitat.

(v) For fish or wildlife production, water resource development, or agricultural development.

(vi) For water resource planning and development.

(vii) To pay the costs of—

(I) designing and constructing water supply and sewer systems for tribal communities, including a water quality testing laboratory;

(II) other appropriate water-related projects and other related economic development projects;

(III) the development of a water code; and

(IV) other costs of implementing the Agreement.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the Development Fund an amount equal to the sum of—

(A) $9,000,000; and

(B) the interest that would have accrued during the preceding fiscal year on balances held in the Development Fund, as calculated using the applicable rate for interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(c) MAINTENANCE FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''Shoshone-Paiute Tribes Operation and Maintenance Fund''.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The Tribes shall use amounts in the Maintenance Fund to pay or provide reimbursement for—

(A) operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project and other water-related projects funded under this Act; or

(B) operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of water supply and sewer systems for tribal communities, including the operation and maintenance costs of a water quality testing laboratory.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for deposit in the Maintenance Fund an amount equal to the sum of—

(A) $3,000,000; and

(B) the interest that would have accrued during the preceding fiscal year on balances held in the Maintenance Fund, as calculated using the applicable rate for interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(d) ESTIMATE OF ACCRUED INTEREST.—The President's budget submission shall include an estimate of the amount of interest that would have accrued under the subsections (b)(3)(B), (c)(3)(B), and (e)(2).

(e) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS OF INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated an amount equal to the additional interest that would have accrued on amounts in the Funds during the period beginning on the date of completion of the event described in section 9(d)(3) and ending on the later of—

(A) the date of completion of the event described in section 9(d)(1); or

(B) the date of completion of the event described in section 9(d)(2).

(2) CALCULATION.—The interest authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) shall be calculated using the applicable rate for interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(f) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM FUNDS.—Amounts made available under subsections (b)(3), (c)(3), and (e) shall be available for expenditure or withdrawal only after the effective date as set forth in section 9(d).

(g) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—Upon completion of the actions described in section 9(d), the Secretary, in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) shall manage the Funds, including by investing amounts from the Funds in accordance with the Act of April 1, 1880 (25 U.S.C. 161), and the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a).

(h) EXPENDITURES AND WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) TRIBAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribes may withdraw all or part of amounts in the Funds on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan as described in the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the tribal management plan shall require that the Tribes spend any amounts withdrawn from the Funds in accordance with the purposes described in subsection (b)(2) or (c)(2).

(C) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may take judicial or administrative action to enforce the provisions of any tribal management plan to ensure that any amounts withdrawn from the Funds under the plan are used in accordance with this Act and the Agreement.

(D) LIABILITY.—If the Tribes exercise the right to withdraw amounts from the Funds, neither the Secretary nor the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain any liability for the expenditure or investment of the amounts.

(2) EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribes shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the amounts in the Funds that the Tribes do not withdraw under the tribal management plan.

(B) DESCRIPTION.—The expenditure plan shall describe the manner in which, and the purposes for which, amounts of the Tribes remaining in the Funds will be used.

(C) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is reasonable and consistent with this Act and the Agreement.

(D) ANNUAL REPORT.—For each Fund, the Tribes shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund during the year covered by the report.

(3) FUNDING AGREEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, on receipt of a request from the Tribes, the Secretary shall include an amount from funds made available under this section in the funding agreement of the Tribes under title IV of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 458aa et seq.), for use in accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (c)(2). No amount made available under this Act may be requested until the waivers under section 9(a) take effect.

(i) NO PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.—No amount from the Funds (including any amounts appropriated under subsections (b)(3)(B), (c)(3)(B), and (e)(1) for interest income that would have accrued to the Funds) shall be distributed to a member of the Tribes on a per capita basis.

SEC. 9. TRIBAL WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS.

(a) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY TRIBES AND UNITED STATES ACTING AS TRUSTEE FOR TRIBES.—In return for recognition of the Tribes' water rights and other benefits as set forth in the Agreement and this Act, the Tribes, on behalf of themselves and their members, and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Tribes are authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(1) all claims for water rights in the State of Nevada that the Tribes, or the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Tribes, asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including pending proceedings before the Nevada State Engineer to determine the extent and nature of the water rights of the Tribes in the East Fork of the Owyhee River in Nevada, up to and including the effective date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Agreement or this Act; and

(2) all claims for damages, losses or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion or taking of water rights (including claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water rights) within the State of Nevada that first accrued at any time up to and including the effective date.

(b) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY TRIBES AGAINST UNITED STATES.—The Tribes, on behalf of themselves and their members, are authorized to execute a waiver and release of—

(1) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees, relating in any manner to claims for water rights in or water of the States of Nevada and Idaho that the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Tribes asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including pending proceedings before the Nevada State Engineer to determine the extent and nature of the water rights of the Tribes in the East Fork of the Owyhee River in Nevada, or the Snake River Basin Adjudication in Idaho;

(2) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating in any manner to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or other resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses or injuries to fishing and other similar rights due to loss of water or water rights; claims relating to interference with, diversion or taking of water; or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights or water infrastructure) within the States of Nevada and Idaho that first accrued at any time up to and including the effective date;

(3) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating to the operation, maintenance, or rehabilitation of the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project that first accrued at any time up to and including the date upon which the Tribes notify the Secretary as provided in section 8(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I) that the rehabilitation of the Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project under this Act to an acceptable level has been accomplished;

(4) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating in any manner to the litigation of claims relating to the Tribes' water rights in pending proceedings before the Nevada State Engineer to determine the extent and nature of the water rights of the Tribes in the East Fork of the Owyhee River in Nevada or the Snake River Basin Adjudication in Idaho; and

(5) all claims against the United States, its agencies, or employees relating in any manner to the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Agreement, exhibits thereto, the decree referred to in subsection (d)(2), or this Act.

(c) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this Act, the Tribes on their own behalf and the United States acting in its capacity as trustee for the Tribes retain—

(1) all claims for enforcement of the Agreement, the decree referred to in subsection (d)(2), or this Act, through such legal and equitable remedies as may be available in the decree court or the appropriate Federal court;

(2) all rights to acquire a water right in a State to the same extent as any other entity in the State, in accordance with State law, and to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water including any claims the Tribes might have under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (including claims for damages to natural resources), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those Acts; and

(4) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to this Act.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Notwithstanding anything in the Agreement to the contrary, the waivers by the Tribes, or the United States on behalf of the Tribes, under this section shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that includes a finding that—

(1) the Agreement and the waivers and releases authorized and set forth in subsections (a) and (b) have been executed by the parties and the Secretary;

(2) the Fourth Judicial District Court, Elko County, Nevada, has issued a judgment and decree consistent with the Agreement from which no further appeal can be taken; and

(3) the amounts authorized under subsections (b)(3) and (c)(3) of section 8 have been appropriated.

(e) FAILURE TO PUBLISH STATEMENT OF FINDINGS.—If the Secretary does not publish a statement of findings under subsection (d) by March 31, 2016—

(1) the Agreement and this Act shall not take effect; and

(2) any funds and interest accrued thereon that have been appropriated under this Act shall immediately revert to the general fund of the United States Treasury.

(f) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsections (b)(3) and (c)(3) of section 8 are appropriated.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBPARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this subparagraph revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) GENERAL DISCLAIMER.—The parties to the Agreement expressly reserve all rights not specifically granted, recognized, or relinquished by—

(1) the settlement described in the Agreement; or

(2) this Act.

(b) LIMITATION OF CLAIMS AND RIGHTS.—Nothing in this Act—

(1) establishes a standard for quantifying—

(A) a Federal reserved water right;

(B) an aboriginal claim; or

(C) any other water right claim of an Indian tribe in a judicial or administrative proceeding;

(2) affects the ability of the United States, acting in its sovereign capacity, to take actions authorized by law, including any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976''), and the regulations implementing those Acts;

(3) affects the ability of the United States to take actions, acting in its capacity as trustee for any other Tribe, Pueblo, or allottee;

(4) waives any claim of a member of the Tribes in an individual capacity that does not derive from a right of the Tribes; or

(5) limits the right of a party to the Agreement to litigate any issue not resolved by the Agreement or this Act.

(c) ADMISSION AGAINST INTEREST.—Nothing in this Act constitutes an admission against interest by a party in any legal proceeding.

(d) RESERVATION.—The Reservation shall be—

(1) considered to be the property of the Tribes; and

(2) permanently held in trust by the United States for the sole use and benefit of the Tribes.

(e) JURISDICTION.—

(1) SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION.—Nothing in the Agreement or this Act restricts, enlarges, or otherwise determines the subject matter jurisdiction of any Federal, State, or tribal court.

(2) CIVIL OR REGULATORY JURISDICTION.—Nothing in the Agreement or this Act impairs or impedes the exercise of any civil or regulatory authority of the United States, the State, or the Tribes.

(3) CONSENT TO JURISDICTION.—The United States consents to jurisdiction in a proper forum for purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Agreement.

(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection confers jurisdiction on any State court to—

(A) interpret Federal law regarding the health, safety, or the environment or determine the duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to such Federal law; or

(B) conduct judicial review of a Federal agency action.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement Act sponsored by our colleague from Nevada, Congressman DEAN HELLER, would ratify and finalize the tribes' water rights settlement agreement with the State of Nevada and with the United States. This bill has faced many obstacles, but through bipartisan work, it is here today.

In the last few weeks of July, representatives from the Department of the Interior—the tribes and the staff—engaged in last-minute negotiations about the administration's concerns on waiver language. In the future, it is our hope that these concerns are addressed during committee consideration of legislation and not after the bill has been reported from the committee. We will work with the minority on addressing the need for more consistent waiver language in the next Congress. So I ask my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 5293.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I again yield myself such time as I may consume.

This legislation authored by our colleague from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) seeks to resolve the water claims associated with the Duck Valley Reservation in Nevada. This bill has undergone many changes. It reflects intense but good faith negotiations between the administration and staff on both sides of the aisle.

The Democratic bill manager is correct in stating there is a need for consistency in waiver language, and while this bill's waiver language has been resolved for now, we have received commitments from the Democrats that

they will work together on applying consistent waiver language in all Indian water right settlements in the next Congress. I actually support this bill as well.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, again, one of the things that has changed over the past 30 years is we've had the same policies that have brought us to the situation in which we are today. It is the pain that people have faced at the gas pumps. It has been one of those things that has been a shocking realization. The road on which we have been traveling for over 30 years is a road that is simply not working. Sometimes there are people who, unfortunately, are happy with the pain that Americans are going through at the pumps today.

There was a former mayor of one of the major cities in Utah who did not like the fact that people were not living in his jurisdiction and were living across the county line. In an effort to punish them, he tried to insist that every effort to try and build more infrastructure and roads be hammered at every venue, at every opportunity. It looked at least from my side of that line as if it were punishment for actually deciding to live where you would want to live.

I talked once at length at a television and radio interview about the issue that we have with energy and about the problems that people are facing with the energy crisis that we have right now. One of the callers called in and said, you know, what we need to do is to simply have more commuter rail service. Now, I don't quibble with that caller, because he's right. We need to have more commuter rail. That's one of the solutions that we have, but having more commuter rail lines does not solve the problem of the farmer who has to fill his tractor with diesel.

For one of the farmers in my community, every time he fills up that tractor, it's $600 just to fill up one tractor. That is $600 for which he doesn't get reimbursed at the end of the week by putting in a voucher to his employer. It is $600 he has to eat until the end of the growing season when he may or may not receive money back for the sale of the goods that he produces.

Commuter lines are great, but they don't help the trucker who still has to bring those products to market. Ninety-five percent of everything we consume comes to a store by way of truck, and commuter rail lines don't stop at grocery stores. Those truckers still have to be able to have the fuel necessary to bring the food to market. We sometimes forget there is a whole segue that is involved in this particular issue of our energy crisis and that everybody isn't part of it. It's in part of the agriculture that we need. It's in part of the trucking industry that we need. It's in part of the pain that people feel at the pump.

Those people who are looking at what is coming out of their pockets week after week don't want us simply coming back here and talking about a highfalutin energy policy. It's not an energy policy to them. It is the way they cook their food. It is the way they heat their homes. It's whether they have a job or not. The pain at the pump is what people are feeling right now, but come this winter, there's going to be pain as the prices of heating their homes will increase by 20 to 30 percent.

So far, the only solution this Congress seems to want to do to address that situation is to try to increase welfare payments or LIHEAP payments in some way rather than to go to the root cause of that problem, which is 30 years of mismanagement that we have had that brings us to this particular situation.

It also means that food prices will be increasing because it is so much more difficult for the farmers to produce that food, for the processors to process that food, for the truck drivers to deliver that food. All of those are going to come as crisis after crisis after crisis if we do not address a comprehensive, all-of-the-above energy policy and do it now. For every week that we delay, we delay and continue on with the pain that real people are facing out there in America, and we are turning this country almost into a second class society.

I had a principal once who was in the military before he went to education, and he always used to answer many of my requests with the old military phrase ''rank has its privileges.'' It is true. Rank has privileges. That's why, in class, I was able to drink a Dr. Pepper and my students could not, because rank had privileges. That's why I get to park in the Cannon building parking garage and my staff does not. Rank has privileges. Some people are able to write bills in the secrecy of their offices and to bring them directly to the floor because rank has privileges. Some people are able to establish an agenda here even though 136 Republicans came back here during the recess time and spoke on that floor, asking, begging, demanding that different types of votes be allowed to take place on this floor. It happens because rank has privileges. In addition to privileges, rank also has responsibilities, and part of the responsibility has to be to solve the real problem that real Americans are facing.

When the Members met in Philadelphia to do their Constitution, a document we'll be celebrating in a couple of days, they were sent there to make minor adjustments to the Articles of Confederation, but they recognized that some of the States that had sent their instructions had also told them to go beyond that to solve the problem. What they decided was essential, not because it was what literally was put in front of them as their responsibilities, but what was essential to meet the needs of the people was to solve the problem.

If we fail in this Congress to bring an all-of-the-above solution to the floor that is a real solution to real problems, we fail in our responsibility to Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his views and for his diplomatic approach to this important issue.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. May I also yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) who understands this issue completely and who understands the need of a real solution to the real problems facing real Americans.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, week after week, we have implored the Speaker of the House to address the most important issue of our day, and that is the energy crisis. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) outlined some of the severe problems that people are having and will continue to have until we address this and do what they expect us to do.

We hear rumors and hints about the possibility of a bill coming to the floor and finally, perhaps, an announcement that we can have a vote on this energy crisis and its solutions.

Mr. Speaker, when I first read in the newspaper that Speaker PELOSI had decided to open the Outer Continental Shelf for drilling, I thought it was too good to be true. Unfortunately, it turns out I was right. It really was too good to be true. While all of the headlines proclaimed that the House would finally get to vote on a real energy bill that expands domestic production, it simply wasn't true.

The Democrats' latest energy plan lists the current moratorium on drilling in the Outer Continental Shelf and replaces it with a provision that virtually guarantees that no drilling will ever take place there. Democrats are proposing to ban all drilling up to 50 miles off the coast, cutting off all access to some of the most promising areas. Then between 50 and 100 miles of the coast, the Democratic plan leaves it up to the States to decide whether to allow drilling. However, their plan cleverly leaves out any incentives to the States to actually start drilling.

Unlike the Democrats' bill, our all-of-the-above American Energy Act, which I'm proud to support, does not permanently lock up the most promising area for production. Instead, it allows the States to decide whether to allow drilling up to 50 miles off their coast, keeping those most promising areas available for consideration. It doesn't take an expert to see that by leaving out any sort of revenue sharing agreement my Democrat colleagues ensure that the States will have no real motivation to take any action whatsoever.

The American Energy Act, on the other hand, provides appropriate incentives for the States to make sure they see some of the benefits of drilling off their shores. Our bill includes revenue

sharing to provide the States with the financial motivation they need to act. States could use those royalties to benefit their citizens as they see fit. At the same time, all Americans would benefit from lower energy prices. This is a real energy bill. This is what citizens expect and deserve from us.

Mr. Speaker, it's time to stop playing games and wasting time. Let's have a straight up-or-down vote on the American Energy Act and give Americans the relief they deserve. They can't wait any longer and they shouldn't have to.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Let me just note that the energy crisis must be addressed in a deliberative fashion, not by a bumper sticker's reading ''drill here; drill now'' approach that would have us drilling in the National Mall. We will have all of the bills but one that includes accountability and a bill that transitions us to a better future—we must wean ourselves from this addiction to oil.

So we will have a vote.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I agree with everything that Ms. BORDALLO just said in her comments, that we should have an energy policy that comes in a deliberative fashion, which means that the bills should be allowed to have committee process. They should be allowed to have public hearings. They should be allowed to have an open rule so that Members can amend them in committee or here on the floor. That is the deliberative process. Those are the rules that these people try to establish. That's the concept of the rules that these people try to establish so that we can go through this process.

Everything she said is exactly accurate, except we're not going to do that. We're going to have a bill written in secret and unveiled on the floor. And if it, by chance, has an open rule, I'll be the very first one to be surprised and will probably apologize.

But she is right. That is exactly, that is exactly what needs to take place.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. I will certainly be watching for transparency and accountability in this bill. And let us hope that this is included when we are debating on the floor. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill at hand.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5293, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

HONORING MILITARY SUPPORT GROUPS

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1200) honoring the dedication and outstanding work of military support groups across the country for their steadfast support of the members of our Armed Forces and their families, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1200

Whereas more than 1,700,000 members of the Armed Forces have been deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan since September 2001, and nearly 611,000 have been deployed more than once;

Whereas more than 782,000 members of our Armed Forces deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan are parents with 1 or more children, and nearly 35,000 troops have been separated from their children for 4 or more deployments;

Whereas as of May 3, 2008, 4,059 members of our Armed Forces have died and 30,004 have been wounded in action in Iraq, while deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas as of May 3, 2008, 491 members of our Armed Forces have died and 1,944 have been wounded in action in Afghanistan, while deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom;

Whereas members of our Armed Forces and their families deserve all the medical, financial, education, and moral support that our Nation can provide;

Whereas the spouses, children, family, friends, coworkers, and neighbors of members of our Armed Forces play a key role in the success of our Nation's troops;

Whereas Secretary of Defense Robert Gates has recognized the families and community members who support America's troops as ''the power behind the power'' and the Department of Defense has created the America Supports You program to recognize the efforts of those citizens and organizations;

Whereas military support groups play a crucial role in supporting every family member and loved one of members of our Armed Forces;

Whereas military support groups provide a variety of crucial services to members of our Armed Forces and their families, including financial assistance, employment assistance, tax return preparation, counseling, prayer groups, and sending care packages; and

Whereas military support groups provide a compassionate community and incalculable moral support to the hundreds of thousands of military families with loved ones at home and deployed overseas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the dedication and outstanding work of military support groups across the country for their steadfast support of the members of our Armed Forces and their families.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1200, honoring the dedication and the outstanding work of military support groups for their steadfast work on behalf of the members of the Armed Forces and their families.

Over 1.7 million military men and women have deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan since September of 2001, many of whom have been deployed more than once. These military men and women have left behind beloved parents, siblings and spouses. More than 782,000 children have had parents leave the confines of their home to serve the Nation nobly. These soldiers and their families face a daily struggle with constant and sustained deployments. Children are left to cope with the difficulties of a sustained deployment with one parent supporting the family, and some are even left with other family members.

Military men and women and their families make tremendous sacrifices every single day to serve and protect our country. These heroes deserve all the medical, the financial, the educational and moral support that our Nation can provide them. Military support groups, with that mission in mind, work diligently to provide essential support and services to the members of the Armed Forces and their families. They provide a compassionate community of supporters to military families, whether their loved ones are at home or abroad. Whether it's finding a job, replacing a broken oven in a home, or offering moral support by sending care packages to soldiers abroad, our American military support groups and their volunteers work tirelessly to serve the men and women who serve to protect our way of life.

The positive impact that military support groups have on our soldiers and their families is invaluable. As Secretary of Defense Robert Gates recognized, the families and community members who support America's troops are ''the power behind the power.'' You can go to the America Supports You Web site which lists the hundreds of military support groups across our country. The Web site also has many

stories of dedication, hope, kindness and generosity.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1200 is our way, in Congress, of honoring the commitment and the outstanding work of military support groups and their volunteers across the country for their unwavering support of America's troops and their families. We honor their selfless service to American troops and their loved ones. As a cosponsor of House Resolution 1200, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this very important resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me begin on a personal note. I just want to say what a great pleasure it is for me, Mr. Speaker, to manage this bill and the series of bills with my good friend from Guam whom I sit on the House Armed Services Committee with and the Natural Resources Committee with and whom I've been to Iraq three times with. I know of nobody that cares more about our military and men and women in uniform than my good friend from Guam, so it's wonderful to be with her in this particular venue today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1200, a resolution authored by Congresswoman BETTY SUTTON of Ohio. This resolution commends a large group of selfless and dedicated people, many of whom are volunteers, in organizations that provide support to the families and children of the deployed members of the Armed Forces, as well as to servicemembers themselves.

Our military families face extraordinary demands and stresses, Mr. Speaker, and challenges related to the service of their loved ones. To ease these burdens, military support groups provide a variety of crucial services ranging from financial and employment assistance to counseling and community support.

These military support groups take on various forms, whether they be Federal, State and local government efforts, or whether they are the many nonprofit, charitable and private efforts that have continuously and unselfishly supported the members of our Armed Forces and their families ever since September 11, 2001.

Among the approximately 1.8 million family members of the 1.3 million active duty personnel, the needs are many and supporting those needs is a matter of military readiness.

The support challenge is made more complex because virtually all the families of the National Guard troops and reservists reside in civilian communities spread across this Nation. Yet numerous agencies, Mr. Speaker, and groups have taken on the challenge to provide help and support, particularly during extended periods of mobilization and deployment.

Our military forces could not have sustained the stress of repeated deployments and combat without the outstanding assistance, dedication and outstanding work over the years of these military support groups.

Let me add on a personal note, if I may, Mr. Speaker, my grandfather and father were both career military personnel. And like many people in this Chamber, I have many members of my family, uncles, cousins, my own brother, who served at various points in the military. All of them would tell you that they have received valuable support for both themselves and their families repeatedly from private and charitable groups that are designed to support the men and women that wear the uniform of the United States. Our citizens do that, not simply because it's the expedient thing to do, but because it's the right thing to do, and it's an expression of the appreciation of the American people for the men and women who sacrifice to defend them that these sorts of contributions take place. Today's resolution is a fitting way to celebrate and thank such organizations.

I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1200.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to my friend and colleague, the original sponsor of this important resolution, the gentlelady from Ohio (Ms. SUTTON).

Ms. SUTTON. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on this issue, and I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for his eloquence in speaking to it as well.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, in support of House Resolution 1200, a resolution I introduced to honor some of the unsung heroes of our Nation. They are our military support groups.

All across our great Nation and throughout the world, our troops and their families are making incredible sacrifices for our country. Since 2001, more than 1.7 million members of the Armed Forces have been deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. And many of these brave men and women are being sent back for numerous tours of duty, and each time they represent our country with honor and a proud sense of duty. And we must never forget the incredible service they provide for our great Nation.

We, as Members of Congress, must do everything in our power to ease the burden their service places on them and their families.

One incredible source of support and assistance for our troops and their families are military support groups. All across our country, servicemembers and their families and friends have formed these crucial support networks.

Military support groups offer a variety of important services to members of our Armed Forces and their families. From providing financial assistance, employment assistance and tax return preparation, to offering counseling and prayer groups, sending care packages and writing letters, support groups serve a vital purpose within the military family and within our communities.

My bill, House Resolution 1200, honors the dedication and outstanding work of military support groups across this country for their steadfast support of the members of our Armed Forces and their families.

I'm very proud, Mr. Speaker, that one of these support groups, Family and Friends Connected, is based in Akron, Ohio, in my congressional district. This group was started by one of my constituents, Saundra Hunt. With a daughter in the Air Force and a son in the Marine Corps, Saundra knows more than a thing or two about the need to support our military families. And so, on November 9, 2001, Saundra established Family and Friends Connected to bring military families together. And on the second Friday of every month, military families and friends from all over northeastern Ohio come together to support one another. They come from Akron and Barberton and Canton and Cleveland; they come from Cuyahoga Falls, and Copley and Dover and Hartville, Hudson, Stow and Tallmadge and Wadsworth. They come together to find common support.

I want to take a moment and recognize Saundra, who took her own family's experience and used it to make a positive impact on the lives of others in the same situation. Saundra dedicates a listening ear to military families, and is available to them at every hour, day or night. Because of her endless commitment and compassion, there is an obvious love for her within the group.

I've had the honor and privilege of attending one of their meetings, and I can attest firsthand to the dedication and the uplifting camaraderie of those who participate in Family and Friends Connected.

Saundra and the Family and Friends Connected are just one example of the many support groups across the country that have provided endless amounts of time, energy and compassion to our military families. These are people who truly understand what military families go through, and they provide very real comfort and support for one another.

The kindness and understanding these groups provide to our servicemembers and to each other is nothing short of inspirational. It is such an important service for our Nation's military families and yet, Mr. Speaker, they ask for nothing in return. They do it because of a love of country, a respect for service, and an understanding of the sacrifices that our military families so selflessly make. Their unwavering emotional and material support helps to fortify our military, allowing them to carry out the missions our Nation asks of them.

We, in Congress, must always honor our brave servicemen and women, in word and in deed. Likewise, we should

honor those who dedicate themselves to their support. That's why I introduced this important resolution to honor these amazing groups. They did not ask for any recognition for their service, but we can all agree that they deserve to be honored for all they do for our military families and for our country.

I ask for your support of this critical resolution honoring our military support groups.

□ 1515

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he might care to consume to my good friend from Georgia (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I thank my friend from Oklahoma for his leadership on this and so many issues and for yielding me time.

This is an important issue, an important bill. So many of us have worked with groups within our districts all across this Nation who have had family members volunteer, serve, defend our liberty and freedom around the world, many of them on multiple tours of duty. So helping the families and recognizing their sacrifices is extremely important. They fight to defend our liberty, they fight to defend our freedom, they fight to defend our way of life, and yes, they fight to defend our ability to stand on this floor and debate and deliberate the major issues of the day.

Which is why it is with some significant regret that I discuss the issue that is the most important issue facing Americans today at home, and that is the issue of the economy and increasing gas prices and energy policy, and sadly say to my colleagues that the freedom and the liberty and the processes that our military men and women risk their lives to protect are sadly not being honored here on the floor of the House.

We heard with great fanfare last week the Speaker and the Democrat leadership announce to the Nation that they had reached a compromise on energy policy, an issue that we have been, on my side of the aisle, demanding an appropriate deliberative process and a fair and open debate for these many months.

But the Speaker announced they had reached a compromise. The problem, Mr. Speaker, as you well know is the compromise within their own minds, within their own caucus, which is why it saddens me to recognize that the men and women who are fighting to defend our freedom and our liberty and fighting for the ability of our democracy to long survive, and yet we have a process of democracy that's been so distorted it would not be recognized certainly by our Founding Fathers and likely not by any civics class across this Nation.

Because the way in which this energy bill supposedly—I don't know who's seen it—supposedly will be brought to the floor in less than 24 hours is through a closed process, through a secret process behind closed doors; not an open deliberative process, not a democratic process. Dare I say, Mr. Speaker, not an American process.

This is an important bill to recognize the sacrifices of American families all across this Nation whose loved ones stand today and have continued to stand to fight for liberty and freedom. But it saddens me greatly, Mr. Speaker, to not have that process and that fight and that valor honored here on the floor of the House of Representatives in a way that recognizes the history of our Nation, the appropriateness of the deliberative process, the imperative of democracy, the recognition that each and every one of us represents the same number of Americans.

So I support this bill, but I am so saddened and distressed by what appears to be a recurrent theme among this current leadership, and that is not to recognize the imperative of democracy and debate and deliberation in this, the greatest House, the people's House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Expressions of approval or disapproval from the gallery are not allowed.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I represent Guam, a small little island in the Pacific where we have today more active National Guardsmen reservists serving in Afghanistan and Iraq per capita than any other State in the Union.

Just last month I led a codel to Pakistan, Kuwait, Afghanistan, and Iraq and found 181 National Guardsmen and reservists from Guam deployed in Afghanistan serving in the most dangerous provinces in that country.

I want to speak to this bill because on Guam, because of the numerous soldiers deployed all over the world today, the support group is exceptional, made up of family and friends. I have visited their headquarters, and it's made up of housewives, families, and friends all supporting our soldiers. And I want to go on record to say that I applaud our soldiers and families on Guam for their dedicated support and loyalty, and I go on record as supporting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I have no further requests for time, and I am prepared to close after my colleague has yielded back his time.

I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I will try to be brief.

I want to, again, commend my good friend from Guam and say in the opportunities we've had to travel abroad I notice how fervently she seeks out servicemen and women from her country and with what great warmth and gratitude she's always received. And it's a reminder of what an exceptional place she represents and what exceptional people have chosen her from amongst themselves to defend them here.

I want to also express my personal appreciation for the types of groups, again, that were singled out in this resolution by our good friend, Ms. SUTTON. Frankly, we all could sit here and name many, many groups in our respective districts that put American men and women in uniform ahead of everything else. I want to mention just one, if I might, Mr. Speaker.

In my home State of Lawton, Oklahoma, is where Fort Sill is located. It's the home base of the field artillery. And Fort Sill has a very unique organization called literally the Armed Services YMCA of Lawton/Fort Sill. It, for decades, has performed support services for family. Every year there is a huge breakfast and, frankly, a community drive to solicit private dollars to support its efforts to help men and women in uniform and service families.

And I've heard repeatedly, as I go down to these, instances where families would show up from deployment desperately needing things; you know, perhaps young families not able to furnish the apartments they were in, needing support. That support's always given generously by fellow soldiers, but more importantly, even by the men and women of Lawton, Oklahoma.

Again, I commend my colleagues for bringing this resolution. I urge its support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I want to go on record to thank the co-manager of the bill today, Mr. COLE, a good friend of mine whom I've traveled with on numerous occasions, and I truly appreciate the kind words that he has noted of Guam and, of course, his own State.

And as he said, each Member going on these congressional delegation trips is always meeting with their troops, and this is one of the great pleasures, shall we say, of the trip, not only to investigate and see how we are doing and how our troops are treated, but to meet with troops from our district.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my gratitude to all the support groups, families, and friends of our men and women in the armed forces. By supporting those who support them, we honor the sacrifice and courage of our women who have served and are currently serving in our Armed Forces.

Since September 2001, more than 1,700,000 members of the Armed Forces have been deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan, and nearly 611,000 have been deployed more than once. More than 782,000 members of our Armed Forces deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan are parents. Sadly, nearly 35,000 troops have been separated from their children for 4 or more deployments.

Many of our men and women in the armed forces have given the ultimate sacrifice to secure the freedoms of others. As of May 3, 2008 over 4,500 died and over 32,000 wounded while deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan).

The members of our Armed Forces and their families deserve all the medical, financial,

education, and moral support that our Nation can provide. Our military support groups and organizations play a vital role in providing services to members of our Armed Forces and their families, including financial assistance, employment assistance, tax return preparation, counseling, prayer groups, and sending care packages.

The resolution we considered today provides an opportunity for each of us, regardless of political views, religion, ethnicity, gender, or background to come together, and to recognize and honor our nation's heroes and those that support them and their families.

Though we may be divided by our positions on the war in Iraq, we stand together to support our veterans. Our nation has a proud legacy of appreciation and commitment to the men and women who have worn the uniform in defense of this country. We must be united in seeing that every soldier, sailor, airman, and marine is welcomed back with all the care and compassion this grateful nation can bestow.

All too many of our veterans are left without the help and support they need to transition from the horrors they bravely face on the front lines of battle to successful civilian life. According to the Veterans of all ages were homeless.

The V.A. also reports 400 veterans of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan alone have already become homeless, and this figure only takes into account those who have sought services from V.A.-sponsored programs. Experts have predicted that the trauma resulting from the extreme horrors of these modern wars could lead to a surge in homeless veterans in the coming years.

I chose to celebrate one of our heroic daughters of Texas, Specialist Monica L. Brown of the United States Army with House Concurrent Resolution 320 for her efforts earlier this year.

Spec. Brown was the first woman in Afghanistan and only the second female soldier since World War II to receive the Silver Star, the nation's third-highest medal for valor. This soldier from Lake Jackson, Texas was only 10-years-old, when on April 25, 2007, Specialist Brown as part of a four-vehicle convoy patrolling near Jani Kheil in the eastern province of Paktia that was attacked. She saw her fellow soldiers injured, she grabbed her aid bag and started running toward the burning vehicle as insurgents opened fire. All five wounded soldiers from her platoon scrambled out. Under this commotion, she assessed her patients and moved them to a safer location because they were still receiving incoming fire.

The Pentagon's official policy is to prohibit women from serving in front-line combat roles in the infantry, armor or artillery, but the nature of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, with no real front lines, has seen women soldiers take part in close-quarters combat more than previous conflicts.

According to the army four Army nurses in World War II were the first women to receive the Silver Star, though three nurses serving in World War I were awarded the medal posthumously in 2007. Sgt. Leigh Ann Hester, of Nashville, Tenn., was the first to receive the Silver Star in 2005 along with two fellow male soldiers for her gallantry during an insurgent ambush on a convoy in Iraq.

Though I have opposed the war in Iraq from its inception, I remain absolutely committed to ensuring that we recognize, celebrate, and honor the service of our sons and daughters in and returning from, Iraq and Afghanistan.

I am proud to support H. Res. 1200 by my colleague, Congresswoman SUTTON. I firmly believe that we should celebrate and support our armed forces and their families, and I remain committed, as a Member of Congress, to both meeting the needs of veterans of previous wars, and to provide a fitting welcome home to those who are now serving. Current serving military personnel and veterans have kept their promise to serve our nation; they have willingly risked their lives to protect the country we all love. We must now ensure that we keep our promises to them.

Currently, there are over 25 million veterans in the United States. Thee are more than 1,633,000 veterans living in Texas and more than 32,000 veterans living in my Congressional district alone. I hope we will all take the time to show appreciation to those who have answered the call to duty. As Winston Churchill famously state, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting our troops, their families, and those groups that are working to support them.

Ms. BORDALLO. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1200, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

HONORING TOBY KEITH'S COMMITMENT TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1255) honoring Toby Keith's commitment to members of the Armed Forces.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1255

Whereas thousands of celebrities have donated their time to entertain members of the Armed Forces both in the United States and abroad through the United Service Organizations (hereafter known as the "USO");

Whereas since the USO's founding in 1941, country music personalities have been an essential element of the USO's entertainment;

Whereas Oklahoma native Toby Keith made six USO tours around the world, performing in such locations as Cuba, Germany, Belgium, Kosovo, Italy, and Africa; and entertaining more than 135,000 members of the Armed Forces in Middle East Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom;

Whereas Toby Keith has volunteered to perform at some of the most dangerous and remote locations in the Persian Gulf, which require Apache escorts and include Forward Operating Bases with total populations of not more than 50 members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas, on April 24, 2008, while performing in Kandahar, Afghanistan mortar fire disrupted his concert;

Whereas few, if any, performers have traveled to such remote and dangerous military bases with Toby Keith's frequency;

Whereas Toby Keith has acted as a valuable liaison between forward deployed troops, the USO, and the American public;

Whereas Toby Keith makes it a priority to give tickets to members of the Armed Forces here in the United States;

Whereas Toby Keith allows members of the Armed Forces to eat and drink for free in his restaurants; and

Whereas Toby Keith co-wrote and performed the hit song "American Soldier" honoring the sacrifices that America's soldiers make on a daily basis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors Toby Keith's commitment to our country's Armed Forces overseas;

(2) encourages other entertainers to take into consideration Toby Keith's deep commitment to boosting the morale of our Nation's Armed Forces when supporting USO operations; and

(3) a copy of this Resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to Toby Keith.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1255 to honor Toby Keith's commitment to strengthening the morale of our Armed Forces and working with the United Services Organizations, the USO, to accomplish this important task. I thank my colleague from Oklahoma, Mr. TOM COLE, for bringing this measure before the House.

Toby Keith has gone above and beyond his celebrity to bring members of our Armed Forces the joy and laughter of entertainment no matter where in the world they serve. From Cuba to Kosovo, Italy to Africa, and many more locations, both welcoming and dangerous, Mr. Keith has played for more than 135,000 men and women in uniform.

In April of this year, Mr. Keith performed in Kandahar, Afghanistan,

where the nervous sounds of mortar fire disrupted his concert. However, Mr. Keith continued to travel to remote and dangerous locations bringing a bit of the American spirit and character alive on stage. His travels are a testament to the importance of morale in the men and women who continue to serve our Nation abroad every day.

By working with the USO, Mr. Keith has helped bring together two very different worlds: the world of an average American who can work during the day and watch a concert at night, and the world of the military abroad who must keep constant guard both day and night.

Mr. Keith's performances and even the free meals he gives the military at his restaurants remind both Americans working at home and those serving abroad that we must keep each other in our minds and hearts and we must keep our morale high. Like Mr. Keith, we should all find something positive to contribute to each other as we face these dangerous times.

By passing this resolution, we are honoring a person who has used his talents to serve the men and women in uniform as they continue to serve our country. Toby Keith is just one of the hundreds of entertainers who have volunteered to entertain the troops with the support of the USO to generate a spirit and morale that is invaluable to this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1255.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1530

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a great Oklahoman and American patriot, whose unceasing support for the men and women in our armed services has been a hallmark of his career. Country music star Toby Keith was born and raised in my hometown of Moore, Oklahoma, and is now a resident just south of us in Norman, Oklahoma, and has made it his mission as an entertainer to keep our troops entertained and to boost their morale as they serve this Nation in some of the most dangerous, remote places on the planet.

This resolution outlines Mr. Keith's commitment to our troops and encourages other entertainers to take into consideration Toby Keith's deep commitment to boosting the morale of our Nation's soldiers when supporting USO operations.

As many of you know, Mr. Speaker, Toby Keith is one of the most successful country music stars of the last two decades. His songs not only appeal to a wide variety of listeners but are also critically acclaimed.

On a personal note, I'll tell my friend on the other side of the aisle, he's actually a very good Democrat. But like all of us, I think he's an American and I'm proud to say an Oklahoman, far ahead of being affiliated with any political party.

Despite his fantastic success as a performer, I'm here to highlight the work Mr. Keith has done for the United Service Organizations. Since the founding of USO in 1941, thousands of celebrities have taken time out of their lives to visit service men and women who sacrifice their lives for the cause of freedom. These shows not only help to boost morale among our troops but also help to connect our Armed Forces to America when they are far from home, Mr. Speaker.

Since before the United States entered the Second World War, the USO has been the bridge between the American public and the U.S. military. These performances also remind the troops that we are all eternally grateful for the work they do.

Today, the USO delivers its programs and services at more than 130 locations around the world. More recently, the USO opened centers in Kuwait, Qatar and Afghanistan to support service members participating in Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom. The organization relies on over 25,000 volunteers, and servicemembers and their families visit USO centers 5.3 million times a year, Mr. Speaker.

Country music personalities have always been an essential element of the USO's entertainment. In the early years, performers like Gene Autry, another notable Oklahoman—actually Gene Autry, Oklahoma, is in my district as well, Mr. Speaker—Patsy Cline, and many other acts from the Grand Ole Opry have traveled around the world to entertain our troops. Today, performers like Neal McCoy and Lee Ann Womack have all gone to Iraq to entertain our troops. However, few celebrities have visited our troops fighting the war on terror in Iraq and Afghanistan with as much fervor and frequency as Toby Keith.

Mr. Speaker, Toby Keith has made six USO tours, including entertaining over 135,000 U.S. service personnel in Iraq, Afghanistan, Cuba, Germany, Belgium, Kosovo, Italy, and Africa. In fact, he has volunteered to perform at some of the most dangerous and remote locations in the Persian Gulf, including forward operating bases with populations of as few as 50 servicemembers that require Apache escort helicopters to reach. In many of these cases, these places and the garrisons literally haven't had entertainment in many, many months.

The USO also noted in our discussions with them, Mr. Speaker, that Toby's brought back valuable insight from forward deployed troops, including things they would request from the USO and the American public. As a result, the USO has developed a program called USO Delivered, which includes transportable USO centers for remote areas.

On April 28, 2008, while performing in one of these dangerous locations, Kandahar, Afghanistan, mortar fire disrupted one of Mr. Keith's concerts. Instead of packing up and going home, Toby Keith returned to the stage to finish the show. This attitude, that all troops no matter where they are stationed deserve our support, is what makes Toby Keith an exemplary patriot, and all entertainers should, and I'm sure do, take a good lesson from his dedication to our men and women in uniform.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Keith's visits to the USO are not only places where he deserves recognition for supporting our troops. He also freely provides tickets to military personnel for all of his shows in the U.S., and servicemembers showing military ID are allowed to eat and drink for free at his restaurants. Toby Keith also reflects his deep admiration for the troops in his hit song ''American Soldier'' which hails the work that our Armed Forces do to protect us all on a daily basis.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when the thousands of Americans question the merits of our missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, it is essential that our service men and women know that we support their dedication to America, regardless of our political disagreements at home. Toby Keith has been a stalwart supporter of our troops throughout his career and deserves our recognition and our appreciation. Regardless of one's opinion on our involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan, supporting our men and women overseas is certainly something that all Members of this body encourage and support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote ''yes'' on House Resolution 1255 and honor a true patriot.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, at this time I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close after my colleague has yielded back his time. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize for such time as she may consume my distinguished colleague from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS).

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Thank you, Mr. COLE, and Members of the House. I rise and I, too, want to applaud Toby Keith and his commitment to our troops and his efforts to encourage our troops, especially when they're serving our country overseas and away from their family and friends.

And while thanking Toby Keith and others and recognizing the important role that our military plays in our country, I rise today out of a frustration that we in Congress right now are refusing to address the important issue of energy and, especially, the Democrats' refusal to bring an up-or-down vote on the American Energy Act.

Our failure to enact a comprehensive energy policy is having real consequences on families and small businesses and especially our seniors. While I was back home last month, I heard time and time again how high energy prices are having real consequences.

For example, Frank and Bannie Bowman, they're retired and live in Walla Walla. They told me that things are so tight they're having to choose between less on groceries and other necessary items and paying their gas bills.

Seventy-one-year-old Fran Balcom in the Spokane Valley told me that she's still working. She can't retire because of high energy prices.

It's time we begin saying ''yes'' to American energy. We need to move away from foreign oil, produce more energy here at home, and make conservation a priority. It's time we start meeting America's energy needs with American resources, and the American energy bill does just that.

This bill is focused on increasing our American energy supply, promoting conservation, and supporting renewables like hydro, solar, and wind.

Specifically, the bill lifts the ban against offshore energy exploration; promotes safe and environmentally responsible exploration and development of ANWR; develops America's vast oil shale resources; helps expedite the production of domestic coal-to-liquid fuel; provides permanent tax credits for important renewables like solar, hydrogen, and wind energy; and promotes greater energy efficiency by increasing and extending personal and business efficiency tax credits and deductions.

Americans are concerned about energy costs, and they want us to unleash American ingenuity. We can and we must start meeting America's energy needs with American energy, and doing nothing right now is simply irresponsible.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and simply want to thank the gentlelady from Guam for working with me on this bill. It's personally important since I have the great honor of representing Toby Keith, and he is, indeed, a great American and certainly somebody in Oklahoma we're very proud of.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) for co-managing the bills here. I've enjoyed it. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1255.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

HONORING THE 28TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOR SERVING AND PROTECTING THE UNITED STATES

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 390) honoring the 28th Infantry Division for serving and protecting the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 390

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division was established on October 11, 1879, and is recognized as the oldest, continuously serving division in the Army;

Whereas units of the 28th Infantry Division date back to 1747, when Benjamin Franklin organized a battalion in Philadelphia;

Whereas units of the 28th Infantry Division served in the Revolutionary War, including units that served with distinction in the Continental Army under General George Washington;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division was integral to the success of World War I campaigns in the European theater, including those in Champagne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise Marne, Lorraine, and Mesuse-Argone;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division earned the title of ''Iron Division'' by General John J. Pershing for its valiant efforts during World War I;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division contributed to military operations in Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe during World War II;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division's perseverance through the harsh winter of 1944–1945 on the western front led to a decisive victory in the Battle for the Huertgen Forest, the longest single battle engaged by the Army;

Whereas soon after the Battle of the Huertgen Forest, the 28th Infantry Division withstood the onslaught of the main thrust of the last great German offensive during the Battle of the Bulge, giving time for reinforcements to arrive and defeat the Germans;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division was activated again in 1950 to serve in Germany;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division was folded into the Army Selective Reserve Force during the Vietnam War;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division aided relief efforts throughout the devastating aftermath of Hurricane Agnes in 1972;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division was called into action during the partial meltdown of the nuclear reactor of Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station in 1979;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division contributed to international coalition forces to facilitate efforts in Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division has been part of peacekeeping missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Republic of Kosova, and the Sinai Peninsula;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division has deployed troops for Operation Noble Eagle, securing high-profile infrastructure targets in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division has deployed troops to Operation Enduring Freedom, which ousted the Taliban regime in Afghanistan;

Whereas in Operation Iraqi Freedom, the 28th Infantry Division played a crucial role in the search for weapons of mass destruction, the invasion of Iraq, the security in post-invasion Iraq, the training of an Iraqi police force, securing transport convoys, and the safe detainment of suspected terrorists;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division has over 2,600 soldiers who are missing in action from World War I and World War II;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division has 127 units in 90 armories in 75 cities across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division has been sent to aid portions of our Nation affected by harsh winter storms, flooding, violent windstorms, and other severe weather emergencies; and

Whereas 10 recipients of the Medal of Honor, 4 recipients of the Legion of Merit, and 258 recipients of the Silver Star have been members of the 28th Infantry Division: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress honors the 28th Infantry Division for serving and protecting the United States and directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania National Guard for appropriate display.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) each will control 20 minutes

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 390, honoring the 28th Infantry Division. I join my colleagues in recognition of the brave men and women who have answered the call of duty and contributed in so many ways to our Nation's safety and security.

The history of the 28th Infantry Division is truly remarkable and a testament to the dedication and sacrifice of those who have served in the division. Officially established way back in 1879, the 28th Infantry Division is one of the oldest divisions in the Army. Its roots trace back to the Revolutionary War era to units in Benjamin Franklin's battalion of Associators in Philadelphia, as well as General George Washington's Continental Army.

In World War I, the 28th Infantry Division fought in six major campaigns: Champagne, Champagne-Marne, Oise-Marne, Lorraine, and Meuse-Argonne. They paid greatly for their efforts, losing over 14,000 men. Recognizing its tough and relentless fighting prowess,

General of the Armies John J. Pershing labeled the 28th Infantry Division the Iron Division.

During the Second World War, the division fought some of the fiercest battles in the European theater. Perhaps most notably during the Battle of the Bulge, the 28th Infantry Division held its ground against overwhelming German forces until Allied reinforcements arrived. Their sacrifice will never be forgotten, and the importance of their victory as a turning point in World War II remains etched in the history of this division.

Today, the 28th Infantry Division is an active National Guard division, with armories in towns and cities across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Soldiers of the 28th Infantry Division have served and are currently serving abroad in Iraq and Afghanistan, and were also recently deployed in Bosnia and Kosovo as part of the NATO peacekeeping missions. Since September 11, over 10,000 soldiers of the division have deployed overseas.

The men and women of the 28th Infantry Division serve their community selflessly while balancing full-time careers and families. Through the years, their names and faces have changed, but the commitment and the dedication with which they serve our Nation remains the hallmark of the 28th Infantry Division.

So I am very proud to join my colleagues in honoring these men and women, past and present, and to express my sincere gratitude for their sacrifice to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Nation. And I urge my colleagues to vote for the adoption of this resolution that recognizes our citizen soldiers.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 390, as amended, which honors the 28th Infantry Division for serving and protecting the United States of America.

I am honored to pay tribute to the current and former members of the 28th Infantry Division, the Keystone Division, who have steadfastly and courageously defended and served this great country on our own shores and in distant lands.

□ 1545

With roots that date back to the Continental Army, the 28th Infantry Division fought valiantly in several campaigns during World War I, earning the title ''Iron Division'' from General John J. Pershing.

Again, during World War II, victory was won in hard-fought battles in places like the Huertgen Forest on the western front and in the Battle of the Bulge because of the tenacity and the perseverance of the brave soldiers of the 28th Infantry Division. These battles earned them another title, Bloody Buckets, this time given to them by German forces because of the fury of the 28th Infantry Division assaults.

More recently, the 28th Infantry Division has participated in Operation Desert Storm, deployed troops to oust the Taliban in Afghanistan, and has played a vital role in the successes of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Closer to home, Mr. Speaker, the Division has responded in the aftermath of natural disasters to provide aid and comfort to fellow Americans during hurricanes, blizzards and devastating floods.

It is important to note that the soldiers of the Division have distinguished themselves by earning 10 Medals of Honor, four Legions of Merit, and 258 Silver Stars for their outstanding service to the Nation.

Sadly, Mr. Speaker, the valiant service of the 28th Infantry Division has not come without enormous sacrifice. Throughout its history, the members of the Division have paid the price to ensure our freedom. Still today there are over 2,600 soldiers from the 28th Infantry Division missing in action in both world wars of the 20th century.

Mr. Speaker, if I did not also pay tribute today to the incredible families of these brave soldiers, who waited at home while their loved ones answered our Nation's call, I would be remiss. The entire Nation owes the soldiers and veterans of the 28th Infantry Division and their families a debt of gratitude. We are all proud of their service. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I want to make a few brief remarks on the issue of energy because we seem to discuss that. And I have no further speakers at that point and I will be prepared to yield back to my friend from Guam.

Mr. Speaker, I think today in the discussion of three bills we've seen a terrifically orderly process of cooperation between the two sides as we have come together to honor and recognize Americans who have distinguished themselves in service to our country and in service to one another. And it's been a process that I think ought to epitomize all of our openings. Our problem, unfortunately, is we don't always have that process in this House.

We've known for many, many years that we had a very serious energy crisis. I believe former Secretary of the Treasury, John Connelly, first pointed that out as long ago as 1970 when we were importing about 24 percent of petroleum from overseas. Former President Carter called it the moral equivalent of war that we confront and deal with this crisis in the late 1970s. And there certainly have been fitful efforts by both sides of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, to try and come to grips with this problem over the years, but we all know we have not done it successfully. And I think perhaps that's because we have not done it together.

I would point to the efforts of two of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Mr. ABERCROMBIE from Hawaii and Mr. PETERSON from Pennsylvania, who have tried to work together to formulate a bipartisan solution to parts of this vexing problem as an example that all of us on both sides ought to follow, Mr. Speaker. I think if we did, we would do better. And I think we could come up with legislation that would genuinely make a difference because nothing is more important, aside from our physical security, than our economic security. And I think we all recognize we're at the point, Mr. Speaker, that that security is threatened by an overdependence on foreign energy.

We can go a long way, we can do a lot together. Sometimes when we work together we do do extraordinary things. So I would challenge the House that in the coming week, when we discuss this important issue, that that's, indeed, how we proceed, we bring bills to the floor, we have open debate, and we try to find common ground with one another.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, again I would like to go on record to thank my co-manager of the bill, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 390, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

CELEBRATING THE 120-YEAR PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND STATE VETERANS HOMES

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1335) celebrating the 120-year partnership between the Government and State veterans homes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1335

Whereas the primary mission of the National Association of State Veterans Homes

is to ensure that each veteran receives the benefits, services, long-term health care, and respect each veteran deserves;

Whereas other goals of the National Association of State Veterans Homes are to ensure that no veteran is in need or distress and that the level of care and services provided by State homes is of the highest quality;

Whereas the year 2008 marks the 120th anniversary of the first time the Federal Government granted aid to States that had established State veterans homes;

Whereas following the Civil War, a large number of indigent and disabled veterans were no longer able to earn their own livelihood and were in need of assistance;

Whereas after the Civil War, because the Government was unable to completely meet the needs of this class of veterans, a number of States established State veterans homes;

Whereas the first State home was established in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, in 1864;

Whereas on August 7, 1888, Federal aid was authorized for the first time to alleviate the burden of States in operating these homes;

Whereas the Veterans Administration was established in 1930, which led to an expansion of State programs to include three levels of care and increased per diem payments;

Whereas in 1952, the National Association of State Veterans Homes was founded because of the collective need of all State homes to communicate with one another about the problems they faced and their experiences as well as to promote their interests in national legislation;

Whereas in 1964, the State Home Construction Grant Program was initiated, which has greatly increased the ability of State homes to meet the increasing needs of veterans;

Whereas on February 24, 1986, the Veterans Administration and the National Association of State Veterans Homes signed a Memorandum of Understanding, formalizing their mutual goal of providing quality care to veterans;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs is authorized to participate in up to 65 percent of the cost of construction or acquisition of State nursing homes or domiciliaries or for renovations to existing State homes;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs works to assure Congress that State homes are both financially equipped and institutionally competent to provide quality care to veterans through inspections, audits, and comparing records conducted by the VA medical center of jurisdiction;

Whereas State veterans homes are currently one of the largest long-term care providers in the United States;

Whereas in a typical year, State homes will provide veterans with nearly 7 million days of nursing home care and about 1.5 million days of domiciliary care;

Whereas currently, there are 135 State homes throughout the United States with more than 30,000 beds, which will only increase in the coming years; and

Whereas a total of $165,000,000 has been appropriated for State homes capital projects in 2008: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the extraordinary contributions of those who have served in the Armed Forces of the Nation;

(2) recognizes that the Nation has an affirmative duty to care for the men and women of the Armed Forces who have served their country faithfully;

(3) recognizes the efforts made by the National Association of State Veterans Homes to aid the States in providing veterans with high-quality care; and

(4) commends the efforts made by State veterans homes for the past 120 years in ensuring that the honorable veterans of the Armed Forces of this Nation receive the highest quality of care worthy of the great sacrifices they have made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman PAUL HODES of New Hampshire for crafting this resolution which calls for the celebration of the 120th anniversary of our Federal Government's first grant of aid to State veterans homes.

I would also like to recognize the National Association of State Veterans Homes, representing 135 State veterans homes throughout the country. They were founded to increase the State veterans home representation and help facilitate communication with one another. They have worked to improve the quality of care, the services and treatment of our Nation's veterans who reside in State veterans homes.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Department of Veterans Affairs is authorized to contribute up to two-thirds of the construction of State nursing homes or renovations of existing State homes. This funding helps provide quality care for our Nation's veterans. When veterans are no longer able to care for themselves, they must be given the care necessary to continue their life with dignity.

Recently, we appropriated $165 million for 2008 to provide aid to State veterans homes to continue to provide care for our veterans. This will help alleviate some of the financial burden as the cost of veterans' care continues to rise without compromising the quality of that care.

Mr. Speaker, we must honor a servicemember's sacrifice that has been made by providing the quality of care our brave men and women deserve. It is important that we all support this resolution. With the current war on terror, there are thousands of brave servicemembers that are in the line of fire as we speak. They, too, might need this care. It is our duty, our responsibility, and our moral obligation to continue to provide them with this care.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today in support of this resolution. I praise the great work and service that State veterans homes have provided for the past 120 years. I look forward to their continued success and for this strong partnership to continue for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I have a State veterans home in my district in Chula Vista, California. I visit there regularly. The morale there is very high. And I think probably one sign of their high morale is that the percentage of voting that comes out of that home is very, very high. So it shows that, not only are they cared for, but they take an interest in the government that they have to elect. So I ask that my colleagues join me in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I'm also pleased to be here in support of this bill, H. Res. 1335, a resolution celebrating a 120-year partnership between the Federal Government and the State veterans homes.

My colleagues, following the Civil War, a number of States independently established State veterans homes in order to meet the large needs of the veterans that were indigent, a lot of them were disabled. They returned from the war, but they were unable to establish a livelihood for themselves, earn enough money. They needed care. And these were veterans who sacrificed their lives in support of their country and were severely disabled and in need of help.

While the Federal Government operated national homes for disabled Union soldiers, the total number of veterans needing care was simply overwhelmingly. So in August, 1888, Federal sharing was formally authorized to help alleviate the burden that was placed upon the States. In 1952, the National Association of State Veterans Homes was established to help move this along. Their primary mission is to ensure that each and every eligible United States veteran receives the benefits, services, long-term health care and respect which they have earned in their service to their country and their sacrifice for our country.

Working through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the organization also ensures that no veteran is in need or distress, and that the level of care and service provided by State veterans homes meet or exceed the highest standards we have in our health care system today.

Today, State veterans homes are one of the largest long-term providers in this country. In the State of Florida, for example, we currently have six State veterans nursing homes. We expect another one to open in St. Augustine in 2009. This is important because Florida is a State with ever-increasing veterans coming in, and we need to provide for them.

There are currently 135 State veterans homes throughout the United States with more than 30,000 total beds. The service these organizations provide to our Nation's veterans is obviously invaluable. And I commend the State veterans homes on their 120-year partnership with the government to provide care to our veterans community with a very high standard.

I urge my colleagues to support this wonderful bill.

Mr. HODES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important partnership between State Veterans Homes and the Federal Government during its 120th anniversary.

State Veterans Homes are important long-term care providers for veterans. State Homes

provide quality health care for elderly and disabled veterans across the country.

State Veterans Homes are one of the largest long-term care providers in the United States. There are 135 State Veterans Homes throughout the United States with more than 30,000 total beds. In a typical year, State Veterans Homes will furnish nearly 7 million days of nursing home care and about 1.5 million days of domiciliary care. These numbers continue to grow in order to meet the needs of our Nation's veterans.

State Veterans Homes began after the Civil War, when a large number of indigent and disabled veterans were no longer able to earn their own livelihood and needed care. 2008 marks the 120th anniversary of the State and Federal partnership in providing quality care for veterans in the State Veterans Homes.

The State Veterans Homes try to ensure that each and every eligible U.S. veteran receives the benefits, services, long term health care and respect which they have earned by their service and sacrifice.

I had the honor of visiting with veterans at the State Veterans Home in Tilton, New Hampshire. Under the dedicated leadership of Commandant Barry Conway, New Hampshire veterans have a place to receive top quality long term care in a community of fellow veterans.

The Veterans Home in Tilton has provided Concord native Dave Clark with top-quality health care. Dave is a disabled veteran with a can-do attitude, wheeling around the Veterans Home in his electric wheelchair, with a State of New Hampshire veteran's license plate that says "GROOVY."

Dave was born on September 28, 1945 in Concord, NH. He lived with his parents, his sister, and his three brothers for the first six years of his life, until his parents separated. Dave's sister was adopted, but he and his brothers spent the next 3½ years at an orphanage in Manchester. Dave was in and out of foster homes, dreaming of becoming an astronaut or attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dave changed his course when he was called up to serve his country in the U.S. Army. Dave honorably and bravely served, spending 2 years in the States before deploying to Vietnam.

In Vietnam, Dave's vehicle was hit by enemy fire and the troops he was carrying were killed. Dave joined a small group of Marines in a firefight, and he was hit. Four of the Marines carried him to an aid station—and Dave credits these courageous Marines for saving his life. Dave was badly injured, and then spent the next 2 years in hospitals in Seattle, WA, Washington, DC, Fort Dix, NJ, and Manchester, NH.

Dave recovered, and restarted his life in New Hampshire. Dave met and married his wife Doris, with whom he lived in Penacook, New Hampshire until Doris's death. Dave worked at Franklin Regional Hospital as a crew leader in the Environmental Services Department, continuing to serve his State and his country with honor.

His new life was interrupted in March of this year when he had another stroke, leaving him paralyzed on his left side. Dave could only move his neck and his head. Dave thought he was finished after the last stroke. Dave was overwhelmed with terrible memories of the orphanage and frustrated that once again he was losing his independence.

But when Ellen Douville from the New Hampshire Veterans Home Admissions Office came to visit, Dave realized the Veterans Home could give him the support he needed. The Tilton Veterans Home's staff and residents helped Dave regain mobility in his left arm and taught Dave to control a wheelchair with his chin. After 7 months, Dave was kicking a beach ball around in "Move It or Lose It," an exercise program for residents.

Dave is active in the Writing Group and art classes and is vice-president of the Resident Council at the Tilton Veterans Home. He has a girlfriend, Mary Tucker, who works for another healthcare organization, and this week the Veterans Home van took him to Applebee's, where he and Mary had a lunch date.

Dave says that coming to the Tilton Veterans Home has been the best thing for him. But, Dave continues to be determined to get back the full use of his left side again. After he regains the use of his left side, he plans leaving the Tilton Veterans Home and marrying his girlfriend Mary in the Veterans Home gazebo down by the pond—where everyone from the State Home will be invited.

This resolution honors the contribution of veterans like Dave to his country, and recognizes the leaders and staff of the Veterans Homes, like Barry Conway and Ellen Douville, who spend each and every day with patience, friendship, and care for veterans like Dave.

I am proud to honor the contributions of the men and women who have served in the Armed Forces and recognize that we as a Nation have a duty to serve those who have served our country faithfully.

And I am proud to honor veterans like Dave and the hard working community of the Tilton Veterans Home, and State Veterans Homes across the Nation.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1335, introduced by my friend and colleague Mr. HODES, which rightly celebrates the 120-year partnership between Government and State veterans homes.

State Veterans Homes are a critical part of the care our veterans receive after serving our country. In my State of Connecticut, the State Department of Veterans Affairs has provided care for Veterans and their dependents for 144 years, since the opening of Fitch's Home for Soldiers and Their Orphans in Darien, Connecticut on July 4, 1864—the first such facility in the Nation. In 1940, the Fitch home became the Connecticut State Veterans hospital and was relocated to Rocky Hill, Connecticut, where Connecticut veterans today continue to receive a spectrum of care and assistance they so urgently need from dedicated professionals and volunteers.

In just a few weeks, Connecticut veterans will benefit from the opening of the first major new facility in Rocky Hill in over 65 years. The new veterans care facility will provide modern, state of the art care for Alzheimer's and hospice patients. From the new rooms that provide patients with long-needed privacy, to expanded lounge areas and family dining facilities that allow veterans to spend time with their families in a private and comfortable setting, the new facility will ensure that Connecticut veterans receive the dignified treatment they deserve. This exciting improvement was made possible by a strong Federal commitment to the State Home Construction Grant Program, which for 44 years has helped States like Connecticut meet the ever-increasing needs of our veterans by investing in long-term capital improvement projects.

I had the honor of visiting the Rocky Hill facility just this past weekend, where I attended Stand Down 2008. This one-day event is an annual outreach and support program that helps needy and homeless veterans to receive services and information from over 30 State, Federal and private organizations all assembled in one location. During my visit, I observed countless volunteers from organization across the State helping needy and struggling veterans receive a variety of services, including medical screenings, dental exams, legal assistance, housing referrals, assistance with Federal VA benefits and disability claims, job counseling and training, financial assistance and debt counseling; education programs and services and everyday necessities such as free haircuts, clothing and supplies.

At last year's Stand Down, 750 needy veterans came to Rocky Hill to receive assistance. This year, that number is expected to reach 900 or more, an increase largely fueled by the growing needs of veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as the impact of the economic downturn on our neediest veterans. Our State Commissioner of Veterans Affairs, Dr. Linda Schwartz, has helped bring new life into this yearly event, making it an effective way to ensure that veterans have access to the services and care they need. Under her leadership, Connecticut is stepping up to ensure that no veteran who has served their Nation is left behind. Yet, as gratifying as it was to see veterans being helped at Stand Down, the growth in the number of veterans taking advantage of the event is a stark reminder of how much more our Nation must do to ensure that our promise to those who have served is fulfilled.

I ask all my colleagues to join me in thanking the countless professionals at the Connecticut Department of Veterans Affairs, volunteers and organizations that came together at Connecticut's Stand Down in helping to make a difference in the lives or our veterans.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 1335.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1335.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLEMENT C. VAN WAGONER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CLINIC

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2339) to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs clinic in Alpena, Michigan, as the ''Lieutenant Colonel Clement C. Van Wagoner Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic''.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2339

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLEMENT C. VAN WAGONER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Department of Veterans Affairs clinic located in Alpena, Michigan, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the ''Lieutenant Colonel Clement C. Van Wagoner Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Lieutenant Colonel Clement C. Van Wagoner Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the brave service of LTC Clement C. Van Wagoner.

LTC Van Wagoner was Michigan's most highly decorated veteran in World War II, earning, amongst other honors, the Combat Infantry Badge, seven Bronze Stars, four Silver Stars, and five Purple Hearts.

The awarding of the Combat Infantry Badge reflects the valor of those brave men and women who serve on the front lines in defense of our Nation. The Bronze Star is the fourth highest combat decoration that can be awarded by the U.S. Armed Forces and is given for acts of heroism or meritorious achievement. The Silver Star is awarded for acts of gallantry that have been performed with marked distinction in line of duty. And the Purple Heart, of course, is awarded to members of the Armed Forces who have been injured or killed while serving our Nation. LTC Van Wagoner's attainment of these decorations, some of the highest our country has to bestow, is indicative of the highly courageous manner in which he served.

On D-day, June 6, 1944, LTC Van Wagoner landed on Omaha Beach, along with 1,800 of his fellow members of the 1st Infantry Division, and came away as only one of 32 survivors.

□ 1600

The courage to fight on in the face of such peril speaks volumes about the strength of character LTC Van Wagoner possessed.

In the fall of 1944, while then a lieutenant, Van Wagoner served in Germany and participated in the battle for the city of Aachen as part of Company A of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Infantry Division. The battle required a fight for the heavily defended ''Crucifix Hill'' which was riddled with German pillboxes. As the executive officer of Company A, LTC Van Wagoner by all accounts kept his company well organized and was instrumental in the 1st Infantry taking ''Crucifix Hill'' despite suffering many casualties. All told, LTC Van Wagoner was in combat for 600 days and was wounded on five separate occasions.

Following the end of the Second World War, he continued to give of himself for his country by commanding a battalion of the Michigan National Guard until his retirement in 1967.

His record of accomplishments should be a reminder to us all of the heroic personal sacrifices that have been made by great Americans in the service of our Nation. That is why it is with great pleasure I bring S. 2339 to the floor today to name the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs new Community Based Outpatient Clinic in Alpena, Michigan, in honor of LTC Van Wagoner.

The Lieutenant Colonel Clement C. Van Wagoner Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic, as it will be designated, will help to improve the lives of North Michigan veterans by allowing them to receive health services locally in their community.

Having passed away last spring at the age of 93, it is a fitting tribute for Michigan's most decorated soldier to have the new VA Community Based Outpatient Clinic designated in recognition of his valiant service.

I thank my colleagues and especially Congressman STUPAK of Michigan and Senators STABENOW and LEVIN of Michigan for introducing this important legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I also with my colleague from California rise in support of Senate bill 2339, a bill that was brought out recently to designate the Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Alpena, Michigan as the Lieutenant Colonel Clement C. Van Wagoner Veterans Affairs Clinic.

As pointed out by Dr. Filner, this is a very exceptional individual. Serving in the Army during World War II, LTC Van Wagoner was in combat for 600 days. He was severely wounded on five different occasions and was only one of 32 survivors of the 1,800 soldiers who landed with the 1st Infantry Division at Omaha Beach on D-day. And many of us in this body have been to Omaha Beach. I was there in the 50th anniversary and saw the number of graves there and saw the arduous task involved. And we saw the film that also showed the amount of work, the number of people that fought and the people who survived. And this is one of them.

LTC Van Wagoner continued to serve his country even after World War II in the Michigan National Guard until he retired in 1967. Now, among the honors he received for his service was the Combat Infantry Badge. That is saying something for him right there. But he also received seven Bronze Stars, seven, four Silver Stars, and obviously five Purple Hearts because being in combat for 600 days and continuing to serve his country, it is not altogether surprising that he would continue to be wounded. So this is an extraordinary individual. And this bill before us today is naming this clinic after him.

I would say to my colleague from California, perhaps in the future, under our Veterans' Affairs Committee's rules for bipartisan naming policy for facilities, it would appear that next year we perhaps should reorganize the committee for the 111th Congress and revisit the naming policy, because obviously I think this person should be named under it, but I think under the strict guidelines we've established, it is not quite clear that this would be a naming facility for him. But under the circumstances, this fellow is very well qualified. I would just remind the chairman that we need to do that.

Mr. Speaker, our actions to approve this bill today will send it to the White House for signature. I urge my colleagues to approve this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FILNER. I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to yield back.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I would ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2339.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LARSEN of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2339.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

COLONEL OLA LEE MIZE VETERANS CLINIC

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5736) to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Gadsden, Alabama, as the Colonel Ola Lee Mize Veterans Clinic.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5736

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDING.

Congress finds that Colonel Ola Lee Mize, a Medal of Honor recipient, is a highly decorated veteran from the State of Alabama.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CLINIC IN GADSDEN, ALABAMA.

The Department of Veterans Affairs community based outpatient clinic in Gadsden, Alabama, shall be known and designated as the ''Colonel Ola Lee Mize Veterans Clinic''. Any reference to such community based outpatient clinic in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the Colonel Ola Lee Mize Veterans Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my support for H.R. 5736, a bill to name the veterans clinic in Gadsden, Alabama, after Col. Ola Lee Mize.

It is a great honor for me to stand here before you to talk about Col. Ola Lee Mize. He received the Medal of Honor for his heroic actions during the Korean War, and he deserves our further recognition.

The Medal of Honor is awarded in the name of Congress to a person who distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

As a member of Company K, then Sergeant Mize courageously defended ''Outpost Harry'' near Surang-ni, Korea, on June 11 and June 12 in 1953. His deed was one of personal bravery. He clearly distinguished himself by exhibiting tremendous courage. He served our Nation by going beyond the call of duty while facing the enemy and was willing to risk his own life to protect the lives of others.

Colonel Mize and his company faithfully defended a strategically valuable position when the enemy launched a heavy attack. Upon learning that a comrade on a friendly listening post had been wounded, he moved through the intense barrage accompanied by a medical aid man and rescued the wounded soldier.

On returning to his main position, he established an effective defense system and inflicted heavy casualties against attacks from determined enemy assault forces which had penetrated into trenches within the outpost area. During his fearless actions, he was blown down by artillery and grenade blasts three times, but each time he dauntlessly returned to his position, tenaciously fighting and successfully repelling hostile attacks.

When the enemy onslaughts ceased, he took his few men and moved from bunker to bunker, firing through apertures and throwing grenades at the foe, neutralizing their positions.

When an enemy soldier stepped out behind a comrade, prepared to fire, Col. Mize killed him, saving the life of his fellow soldier. After rejoining the platoon, moving from man to man, distributing ammunition and shouting words of encouragement, he observed a friendly machine gun position overrun. He immediately fought his way to the position, killing ten enemies and dispersing the remainder. Fighting back to the command post and finding several friendly wounded there, he took a position to protect them.

Later, securing a radio, he directed friendly artillery fire upon the attacking enemy's routes of approach. At dawn he helped regroup for a counterattack which successfully drove the enemy from that outpost. Col. Mize's valorous conduct and unflinching courage reflect lasting glory upon himself and upon the noble traditions of the military service.

Besides having been awarded the Medal of Honor, Col. Mize has been awarded the Bronze Star, Good Conduct with Two Loops, National Defense Service, Korean Service with two Bronze Stars, and the United Nations Service.

Today, by passing H.R. 5736, which would designate the outpatient clinic in Gadsden, Alabama as the Colonel Ola Lee Mize Veterans Clinic, we honor his bravery and courage and of course that of all soldiers.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Alabama, ROBERT ADERHOLT, for introducing this bill. And I urge the support of my colleagues.

I would reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise also in support of H.R. 5736, a bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Gadsden, Alabama, as the Colonel Ola Lee Mize Veterans Clinic. I will shortly, as has been pointed out by the chairman, recognize the bill's primary sponsor, Mr. ROBERT ADERHOLT of Alabama, for him to more fully discuss Col. Mize's contributions to our Nation. They are indeed very impressive.

While serving as a master sergeant during the Korean War, his company was defending an outpost when the enemy launched a heavy attack. Sergeant Mize rescued a wounded comrade at a listening post and returned to the main position where he established a defensive position and in turn inflicted many, many enemy casualties.

Taking the offensive, Sergeant Mize held off the enemy attacks. He organized an effective counterattack and directed artillery fire. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valorous conduct and unflinching courage, upholding the most noble traditions of our military service. Mr. Mize's military career did not end just in Korea. In the early 1960s, Mr. Mize joined the Army Special Forces, better known as the Green Berets. He spent another 20 years in the Green Berets, including time spent commanding the Special Forces School at Fort Bragg. And he served nearly 4 years of duty in Vietnam where he was shot three times.

Col. Mize retired from the military after Vietnam, having been awarded a number of decorations in addition to the Medal of Honor.

So it's altogether right that we honor one of our Nation's heroes by naming this facility in Gadsden, Alabama after him.

At this point I yield as much time as he may consume to the author of the bill, Mr. ADERHOLT of Alabama.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member for their support of this piece of legislation. And of course as it has been said, we're here today to honor Ola Lee Mize by naming the veterans clinic in Gadsden, Alabama after him. Col. Mize was a soldier in the United States Army during the Korean war. And as has already been mentioned, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on June 10 and 11, 1953.

Most people may be surprised to learn that just over 100 recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor are alive today. And only one of them lives in Alabama. And I'm honored that Ola Lee Mize resides in the district I represent, which is the Fourth District of Alabama.

Ola Lee Mize was the son of an Alabama sharecropper. He dropped out of school in 1946 after the ninth grade. And he did that so that he could take care of his mother, his brothers and his sisters. A few years later he decided he could do better. So he left a job that was paying $15 a week and then enlisted in the United States Army.

However, when he went to apply to the Army, he was rejected because he weighed only 120 pounds. But he was persistent, and recruiters finally let him enlist. Mize's military career

would see him courageously rise to the high ranking position of colonel after the humble beginnings of a young high school drop-out who was once rejected by the Army.

Col. Mize's story is a great example to all Americans who aspire to great things in the face of challenges. The Medal of Honor is the highest military decoration awarded by the United States Government. It is bestowed on a member of the United States Armed Forces who risk their life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States. Col. Mize exemplifies this. And I think it is appropriate and fitting that he be honored again by the naming of this clinic in Gadsden, Alabama.

Colonel Ola Mize earned his Medal of Honor when he was a sergeant for the U.S. Army with Company K of the 15th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Infantry Division.

During one particular battle in the Korean war, his company was committed to the defense of an outpost in the southern region of what is now South Korea. And at the time, the Chinese were under heavy attack of the area.

□ 1615

With all the company's officers dead or wounded, Mize worked to establish a defensive position while dragging wounded into the shelters made by timbers pulled from American bunkers destroyed by enemy fire. Over the next several hours, he assembled an impromptu patrol that went from bunker to bunker firing out of the open spaces in an effort to make the Chinese believe that they were still opposed by a vigorous force.

American counterattack forces reached Mize's position about noon on the 11th day of June, and after helping to resecure the outpost, Mize got permission to take his wounded men back to American lines. Upon reaching friendly territory, Mize, the regimental commander and the division commander, were all standing together. The two commanders did not recognize Mize, whose uniform at the time was in tatters, his flight jacket smoking, and his face badly swollen from burns. ''Who are you,'' demanded the regimental commanders? ''Sergeant Mize,'' he answered. ''You're not Mize,'' the commander responded. ''He's dead.''

His Medal of Honor citation states that Sergeant Mize's valorous conduct and unflinching courage reflect lasting glory upon himself and upon the noble traditions of military service.

Several months later, informed that he would receive the Medal of Honor, Mize told the commanding officers that he didn't want it because it really should go to the entire platoon. Reluctantly, he was flown back to the United States so he could attend a ceremony in Denver, Colorado. He was decorated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on September 7, 1954. In the early 1960s, Ola Mize joined the Special Forces and did three tours in Vietnam. He retired as colonel in 1981.

Ola Mize is a great soldier that has served our country with bravery and class, and it is my pleasure today to offer this resolution in his honor.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5736.

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5736.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

MICHAEL A. MARZANO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CLINIC

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1594) to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Hermitage, Pennsylvania, as the Michael A. Marzano Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1594

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF MICHAEL A. MARZANO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Hermitage, Pennsylvania, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the ''Michael A. Marzano Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Michael A. Marzano Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is to name the VA Outpatient Clinic in Hermitage, Pennsylvania, after U.S. Marine Corps Sergeant Michael A. Marzano. It was brought to us by Congressman ENGLISH and Congressman ALTMIRE from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1594, a bill to name the VA Outpatient Clinic in Hermitage, Pennsylvania, after U.S. Marine Corps Sergeant Michael A. Marzano.

A native of Greenville, Pennsylvania, Sgt. Marzano courageously overcame a wrestling injury to his knee during his senior year of high school to realize his long held aspirations of becoming a United States Marine, four years after initially being denied entry for this reason. What tenacity!

In fact when called up in 1999, having won several amateur titles, he was training as a boxer in preparation for competing in the 2000 Olympics. But he sacrificed it all for his country to serve as Marine.

I think we can all agree that it takes a special kind of courage to volunteer one's self to serve in harm's way for the good of our Nation. Well, Sgt. Marzano volunteered twice to serve as a member of our military armed forces. For his last tour, Sgt. Marzano enlisted with a Marine Reserve unit with the specific intention of serving in Iraq.

Duing his tour of duty in Iraq, Sgt. Marzano served in Iraq with Ohio's 3rd Battalion, 25th Regiment of the 4th Marine Division, and was a leader among his fellow Marines.

According to one of the many veterans' organizations supporting the dedication of this VA clinic in his honor, ''he performed his duty with honor and heroism and was a shining example to his men, to the U.S. Marine Corps and to everyone who served and continues to serve our great country.''

On May 8th of 2005, Sgt. Marzano was part of a Quick Reaction Force serving in the city of Haditha in Al-Anbar province, Iraq. Sgt. Marzano and the members of his team were tasked with protecting the rest of the force as they battled several insurgents who had overrun a local hospital. The local hospital contained many workers and patients who were held captive as insurgents used them as human shields.

Sgt. Marzano and his small group heroically kept the insurgents at bay providing the platoon the time they needed to engage the enemy and turn them back. Tragically, a suicide bomber driving in a vehicle borne with an improvised explosive device detonated in the area where Sgt. Marzano's quick reaction force was operating, killing Michael and three of his fellow service members.

Because of the valiant actions and sacrifice of Sgt. Marzano, Lance Corporal Lance Graham, Sergeant Aaron Cepeda, and Petty Officer 3rd Class Jeffrey Wiener, the Marines were able to secure the area under siege and free the Iraqis trapped inside the hospital which had been set on fire by the explosion of the IED.

No doubt, Sgt. Marzano is a true hero. His good nature, leadership-by-example and love-

of-country demeanor, as well as many other fine attributes, are missed by many who knew him both inside and outside of the Marine Corps he so dearly loved.

Sgt. Marzano's family has carried on his spirit of service by becoming actively involved in programs to benefit the men and women of our Nation's Armed Services, including the Packages From Home organization which sends care and comfort packages to American troops deployed around the globe. His mother, Margy Marzano, is known as one of its best volunteers. There is also a scholarship fund established in the name of Sgt. Marzano to assist high school athletes in the Mercer County area go to college.

Dedication of this VA outpatient clinic as the 'Michael A. Marzano Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic' would be a fitting tribute to the brave service of Sgt. Marzano. In making the ultimate sacrifice for our country, Sgt. Marzano's remarkable heroism was displayed on behalf of our country, and we must never forget his legacy.

I thank my colleagues, Congressman ENGLISH and Congressman ALTMIRE for introducing this important legislation.

I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE).

Mr. ALTMIRE. I thank the chairman.

This legislation designates the Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic at Hermitage, Pennsylvania, as the Michael A. Marzano Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic. I was pleased to join with my friend and colleague, Congressman PHIL ENGLISH, last year in introducing this legislation, which will pay tribute to the service and sacrifice of a true Western Pennsylvania hero, Marine Corps Sergeant Michael Marzano.

A native of Greenville, Pennsylvania, Michael Marzano grew up with the dream of becoming a marine. Upon graduating from Sharon High School, Marzano applied to the U.S. Marine Corps and was initially denied entry because of a knee injury he suffered his senior year in high school. Determined to fulfill his dream, Marzano underwent surgery to correct the condition and continued to reapply to the U.S. Marine Corps until he was finally accepted 4 years later in 1999.

In December 2004, now Sergeant Marzano reiterated his commitment to the Nation by volunteering for a tour of duty in Iraq. But tragically, on May 8, 2005, after serving only 2 months in Iraq, the 28-year-old Sergeant Michael Marzano was killed by a suicide bomber while taking part in an offensive against insurgents in the city of Haditha, al Anbar province, in Iraq. He was the first soldier from Mercer County, Pennsylvania, to give his life in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Following the incident, which also claimed the lives of three other brave American servicemembers, Sergeant Marzano's commanding officer recalled Sergeant Marzano's leadership and bravery, stating, ''Many more lives were saved due to their sacrifice.''

Mr. Speaker, Michael Marzano is a true American hero and was a very special individual. By renaming this outpatient clinic, we will honor Sergeant Marzano's memory and recognize his bravery and sacrifice. Sergeant Marzano is representative of all those who have worn the uniform proudly, upheld the military's tradition of courage and faithful service, and once stood ready, if duty required, to make the ultimate sacrifice.

I thank Chairman FILNER for his willingness to bring this bill to the floor, and I especially thank my friend and colleague Congressman ENGLISH for his leadership in introducing this legislation.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 1594, a bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Hermitage, Pennsylvania, as the Michael A. Marzano Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

I appreciate the efforts of my colleague Phil English, and obviously Congressman JASON ALTMIRE who just recently spoke, and their efforts to push this legislation. Obviously this is a very important symbolic piece of legislation, and I think it reminds us of what occurred. I will defer to Congressman ENGLISH for further comments on this legislation in a few moments.

As pointed out, Marine Sergeant Michael Marzano, a servicemember from Mercer County, Pennsylvania, was killed in action on May 7, 2005, while deployed in service to his Nation in Iraq. Reports from the field indicate his bravery and leadership while protecting a hospital, and many lives were saved due to his sacrifice. Sergeant Marzano was the first marine from Mercer County to give his life for freedom in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has strong bipartisan support and also support from the local and State veterans communities, as well as support from the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

As pointed out, I thank Chairman FILNER and also Ranking Member BUYER for foregoing the existing criteria to move this legislation expeditiously forward. It is right that we honor the memory and service of a warrior such as Michael Marzano by naming the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in his honor.

So I urge my colleagues to support the bill, which is H.R. 1594.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida, and I particularly want to thank the chairman and my good friend and colleague, Mr. ALTMIRE, for making the timely consideration of this legislation possible on the floor today.

I arise to ask all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1594. It does something that I think every veterans' organization in Mercer County has asked us to do, which is to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Hermitage, Pennsylvania, as the Michael A. Marzano Outpatient Clinic.

Marine Sergeant Michael Marzano, as you have heard, was killed on Saturday, the 7th of May, 2005, while on assignment in Iraq. I arise here to ask you to support this legislation with a great deal of emotion because this man was the first soldier from Mercer County to give his life in the global war on terror.

I can't express myself on this as well as his commanding officer expressed it in a letter which I was given and which I would like to read a portion of.

''On 08 May 2005, enemy insurgents fired from positions within the local hospital attacking U.S. Marines in the city of Haditha, al Anbar province, Iraq. Patients and the medical staff were forced to remain in the hospital while enemy forces triggered this attack that included a Suicide Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device. The SVBIED exploded approximately 30 feet from the hospital patient ward, killing four Marines from 3rd Battalion, 25th Marines and igniting a fire within the hospital.

''Lance Corporal Lance Graham watched his platoon from above as he always did above his machine gun. Sergeant Michael Marzano's leadership and humor rubbed off on everyone round him. Sergeant Aaron Cepeda always welcomed new members to his platoon like they were part of his family. Finally, one Sailor who we will always call 'Marine' because he continuously acted like one, Petty Officer 3rd Class Jeffrey Wiener, all gave their lives that day. They had the job of protecting the force as the Quick Reaction Force and many more lives were saved due to their sacrifice. All four gave the rest of the platoon precious minutes that allowed the Marines to return fire immediately, resulting in the insurgents going on the defensive.

''Because the bravery of the men of Mobile Assault Platoon 7, the remainder of the force of over 70 Marines and Sailors sustained the attack and protected the hospital. The members of the 3rd Battalion, 25th Marines, will always honor and remember what they did. We remember our friends fondly. The memory of their leadership, courage, and sacrifice live on in the Marines and Sailors who served with them. Even in passing, they still continued to protect their brothers.''

Signed, Captain John A. Kasparian.

Mr. Speaker, on October 16th, 2006, after a lot of work by several of us in the delegation, the veterans hospital in Butler, Pennsylvania, opened a Mercer County Outpatient Clinic in Hermitage. Almost immediately, veterans from Mercer County contacted me asking to have the new clinic named for Sergeant Marzano.

My staff confirmed their tales of Sergeant Marzano's heroism, and I requested input from my veterans' advisory panel to determine if there were

other candidates for this honor. All of the respondents, including the families of other fallen soldiers, universally agreed that Michael Marzano deserved this honor. He was the first to die in Iraq from Mercer County. He epitomizes the bravery and the dedication of all of our country's best. He deserves to be remembered, as does everyone who has given their lives in that conflict.

Sergeant Marzano's friends and family have already mourned his death. But with this legislation, we will honor his courage and present his life as a worthy example for future generations of young men and women.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in this worthy honor to this remarkable soldier.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman ENGLISH and Congressman ALTMIRE for bringing this bill and letting us know about the heroism of Sergeant Marzano.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time. I do want to thank Mr. ENGLISH for his presentation, his arduous work in getting this to the floor expeditiously, and, obviously, Chairman FILNER and Chairman BUYER for their efforts too.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1594.

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1594.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1630

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT PROTECTION ACT OF 2008

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 5938) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide secret service protection to former Vice Presidents, and for other purposes

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendments is as follows:

Senate amendments:

On page 2, strike lines 1 through 5, and insert the following:

TITLE I—FORMER VICE PRESIDENT PROTECTION ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Former Vice President Protection Act of 2008''.

SEC. 102. SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION FOR FORMER VICE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

On page 3, strike line 1 and insert the following:

SEC. 103. EFFECTIVE DATE.

On page 3, after line 4, insert the following:

TITLE II—IDENTITY THEFT ENFORCEMENT AND RESTITUTION ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Identity Theft Enforcement and Restitution Act of 2008''.

SEC. 202. CRIMINAL RESTITUTION.

Section 3663(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) in the case of an offense under sections 1028(a)(7) or 1028A(a) of this title, pay an amount equal to the value of the time reasonably spent by the victim in an attempt to remediate the intended or actual harm incurred by the victim from the offense.''.

SEC. 203. ENSURING JURISDICTION OVER THE THEFT OF SENSITIVE IDENTITY INFORMATION.

Section 1030(a)(2)(C) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''if the conduct involved an interstate or foreign communication''.

SEC. 204. MALICIOUS SPYWARE, HACKING AND KEYLOGGERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''(A)(i) knowingly'' and inserting ''(A) knowingly'';

(ii) by redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated—

(I) by inserting ''and loss'' after ''damage''; and

(II) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''(a)(5)(A)(iii),'';

(B) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking ''(a)(5)(A)(iii),'';

(C) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

''(4)(A) except as provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F), a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, in the case of—

''(i) an offense under subsection (a)(5)(B), which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under this section, if the offense caused (or, in the case of an attempted offense, would, if completed, have caused)—

''(I) loss to 1 or more persons during any 1-year period (and, for purposes of an investigation, prosecution, or other proceeding brought by the United States only, loss resulting from a related course of conduct affecting 1 or more other protected computers) aggregating at least $5,000 in value;

''(II) the modification or impairment, or potential modification or impairment, of the medical examination, diagnosis, treatment, or care of 1 or more individuals;

''(III) physical injury to any person;

''(IV) a threat to public health or safety;

''(V) damage affecting a computer used by or for an entity of the United States Government in furtherance of the administration of justice, national defense, or national security; or

''(VI) damage affecting 10 or more protected computers during any 1-year period; or

''(ii) an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subparagraph;

''(B) except as provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F), a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, in the case of—

''(i) an offense under subsection (a)(5)(A), which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under this section, if the offense caused (or, in the case of an attempted offense, would, if completed, have caused) a harm provided in subclauses (I) through (VI) of subparagraph (A)(i); or

''(ii) an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subparagraph;

''(C) except as provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F), a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both, in the case of—

''(i) an offense or an attempt to commit an offense under subparagraphs (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(5) that occurs after a conviction for another offense under this section; or

''(ii) an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subparagraph;

''(D) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, in the case of—

''(i) an offense or an attempt to commit an offense under subsection (a)(5)(C) that occurs after a conviction for another offense under this section; or

''(ii) an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subparagraph;

''(E) if the offender attempts to cause or knowingly or recklessly causes serious bodily injury from conduct in violation of subsection (a)(5)(A), a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both;

''(F) if the offender attempts to cause or knowingly or recklessly causes death from conduct in violation of subsection (a)(5)(A), a fine under this title, imprisonment for any term of years or for life, or both; or

''(G) a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, for—

''(i) any other offense under subsection (a)(5); or

''(ii) an attempt to commit an offense punishable under this subparagraph.''; and

(D) by striking paragraph (5); and

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''in clauses (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of subsection (a)(5)(B)'' and inserting ''in subclauses (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V) of subsection (c)(4)(A)(i)''; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking ''subsection (a)(5)(B)(i)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)(4)(A)(i)(I)''.

(b) CONFORMING CHANGES.—Section 2332b(g)(5)(B)(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''1030(a)(5)(A)(i) resulting in damage as defined in 1030(a)(5)(B)(ii) through (v)'' and inserting ''1030(a)(5)(A) resulting in damage as defined in 1030(c)(4)(A)(i)(II) through (VI)''.

SEC. 205. CYBER-EXTORTION.

Section 1030(a)(7) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(7) with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing any—

''(A) threat to cause damage to a protected computer;

''(B) threat to obtain information from a protected computer without authorization or in excess of authorization or to impair the confidentiality of information obtained from a protected computer without authorization or by exceeding authorized access; or

''(C) demand or request for money or other thing of value in relation to damage to a protected computer, where such damage was caused to facilitate the extortion;''.

SEC. 206. CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CYBERCRIMES.

Section 1030(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''conspires to commit or'' after ''Whoever''.

SEC. 207. USE OF FULL INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE POWER FOR CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Section 1030(e)(2)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or affecting'' after ''which is used in''.

SEC. 208. FORFEITURE FOR SECTION 1030 VIOLATIONS.

Section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i)(1) The court, in imposing sentence on any person convicted of a violation of this section, or convicted of conspiracy to violate this section, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

''(A) such person's interest in any personal property that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such violation; and

''(B) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from, any proceeds that such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of such violation.

''(2) The criminal forfeiture of property under this subsection, any seizure and disposition thereof, and any judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by the provisions of section 413 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853), except subsection (d) of that section.

''(j) For purposes of subsection (i), the following shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States and no property right shall exist in them:

''(1) Any personal property used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of any violation of this section, or a conspiracy to violate this section.

''(2) Any property, real or personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to any violation of this section, or a conspiracy to violate this section''.

SEC. 209. DIRECTIVE TO UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.

(a) DIRECTIVE.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review its guidelines and policy statements applicable to persons convicted of offenses under sections 1028, 1028A, 1030, 2511, and 2701 of title 18, United States Code, and any other relevant provisions of law, in order to reflect the intent of Congress that such penalties be increased in comparison to those currently provided by such guidelines and policy statements.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In determining its guidelines and policy statements on the appropriate sentence for the crimes enumerated in subsection (a), the United States Sentencing Commission shall consider the extent to which the guidelines and policy statements may or may not account for the following factors in order to create an effective deterrent to computer crime and the theft or misuse of personally identifiable data:

(1) The level of sophistication and planning involved in such offense.

(2) Whether such offense was committed for purpose of commercial advantage or private financial benefit.

(3) The potential and actual loss resulting from the offense including—

(A) the value of information obtained from a protected computer, regardless of whether the owner was deprived of use of the information; and

(B) where the information obtained constitutes a trade secret or other proprietary information, the cost the victim incurred developing or compiling the information.

(4) Whether the defendant acted with intent to cause either physical or property harm in committing the offense.

(5) The extent to which the offense violated the privacy rights of individuals.

(6) The effect of the offense upon the operations of an agency of the United States Government, or of a State or local government.

(7) Whether the offense involved a computer used by the United States Government, a State, or a local government in furtherance of national defense, national security, or the administration of justice.

(8) Whether the offense was intended to, or had the effect of, significantly interfering with or disrupting a critical infrastructure.

(9) Whether the offense was intended to, or had the effect of, creating a threat to public health or safety, causing injury to any person, or causing death.

(10) Whether the defendant purposefully involved a juvenile in the commission of the offense.

(11) Whether the defendant's intent to cause damage or intent to obtain personal information should be disaggregated and considered separately from the other factors set forth in USSG 2B1.1(b)(14).

(12) Whether the term ''victim'' as used in USSG 2B1.1, should include individuals whose privacy was violated as a result of the offense in addition to individuals who suffered monetary harm as a result of the offense.

(13) Whether the defendant disclosed personal information obtained during the commission of the offense.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) assure reasonable consistency with other relevant directives and with other sentencing guidelines;

(2) account for any additional aggravating or mitigating circumstances that might justify exceptions to the generally applicable sentencing ranges;

(3) make any conforming changes to the sentencing guidelines; and

(4) assure that the guidelines adequately meet the purposes of sentencing as set forth in section 3553(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is being returned to us from the Senate with an additional title added. The House of Representatives passed the Former Vice President Protection Act of 2008 under suspension of the rules in June, as a much-needed permanent solution to reauthorize the protection of former Vice Presidents and their families.

As amended by the Senate, the bill now also includes a new title addressing the problem of cybercrime. These additional provisions provide needed tools to law enforcement to address the growing and evolving crime of identity theft, as well as other types of cybercrimes in several critical aspects.

First, the bill allows victims of identity theft to seek restitution in Federal court for the loss of time and money spent restoring their credit and remedying the harm caused by this crime. This helps ensure that identity-theft victims will be made whole financially.

Second, the bill updates criminal laws with respect to identity theft schemes so that they reflect current technologies, and can therefore better respond to the sophisticated aspects of these crimes. For example, to address the increasing number of computer hacking crimes that involve computers that may be located within the same State, the bill removes the current proof requirement that a computer's information must be stolen through an interstate or international communication. The fact that you are using Internet will still satisfy the interstate commerce requirements of the Constitution.

In addition, the bill addresses the increasing number of attacks on multiple computers by making it a felony to employ spyware to damage 10 or more computers. The new tools provided in this bill should be of significant help to law enforcement in providing a more effective deterrent against identity theft and other computer crimes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, to agree to the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague in strong support of H.R. 5938, the Former Vice President Protection Act of 2008.

As my colleague said so rightfully, it is appropriate that we grant to former Vice Presidents, their spouses and children a period of time in transition of protection by the Secret Service.

For the past 30 years, it has been a common practice for former Vice Presidents to receive protections on a temporary basis, via joint resolution of Congress. This act seeks to make that, appropriately, permanent, and I join with my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I don't rise in opposition to the Former Vice President Protection Act; I appreciate the work that has been done by the committee on this measure. I don't come here to deride any of their efforts. It's legislation that we probably need to pass.

But I do have to say that I just returned from my district in Florida that extends all the way from the suburbs of Orlando to Jacksonville city limits and has the suburbs on the south of Jacksonville through six counties, 32 cities. I spent a wonderful weekend with my constituents, more than a dozen meetings, probably saw more than 1,000

folks this past weekend, enjoyed being home, Florida sun, actually, just a beautiful weekend.

But I have to tell you, my colleagues, from one end of my district, and my house is just within a few blocks of the southern border, all the way to the Jacksonville city limits, traveling through most of those six counties, not one person came to me and said, Mr. MICA, go back to Washington, pass the Vice Presidential Protection Act. But I will tell you that everywhere I went there was one thing on people's mind, and that's the cost of energy.

With the storms, our heart-felt thoughts and prayers go to the people of Texas and all the area that was hit along the coast and up through the heartland of America this past few days. Another natural disaster, my area was hit some time ago by three hurricanes. We have had tornadoes, and we have had floods. We all have to deal with those.

From that hurricane that we saw hit the coast, that had immediate impact in that we had, unfortunately, some price adjustments, some price gouging by people taking advantage of the situation with just the slight turnoff of the refineries and delay and production of energy.

As I traveled up and down my district, some of the gas stations closed early. Many of them had plastic bags over the lower cost grade of fuel. People were concerned about energy.

I am not talking about people, and I have some very wealthy people on the south end in the suburbs and in the north end, that don't have to worry about $4 and $5 fuel costs per gallon. I am talking about working men and women, single parents, people struggling, retirees that are trying to pay their bills.

Again, none of them talked to me about passing a vice presidential protection act, but they said, Congressman MICA, go back to Washington, and whether the cameras and lights are on, and whether the gallery is full or empty, whether the press is here, or whatever the subject, you bring, as our elected representative to the people's House, the House of Representatives, our concern that we want our government, our Congress, our House of Representatives and the United States Senate to act to pass a comprehensive energy plan.

Now, they get it out there. They understand that Congress has that responsibility, and it has the ability to do that.

Now, I served as a leader of the Transportation Committee, and let me tell you how quickly this place can work if it wants to. I have agreed with Mr. OBERSTAR, my Democrat counterpart. He is the Chair of the Transportation Committee; I am the Republican leader. I agreed on a Friday to introduce legislation which we agreed to, again, on a Friday. On a Monday, we introduced it in the House. On a Tuesday, we passed it through the House of Representatives. On a Wednesday we passed it through the United States Senate. On a Thursday night at 7 o'clock, the President signed it into law.

After 9/11 we came together in a national emergency. Now, we didn't have a terrorist hit, but we had a national emergency. Our people are hurting, people are hurting. It's the folks that the other side of the aisle claim to be trying to be the advocates for, and they have been standing in the way.

I have been around this place for more than two decades. I come from the most bipartisan family since 1889 to serve in the House of Representatives. I have never seen the House closed or Members denied the opportunity to discuss in a time of national crisis, and we have a crisis on our hands. Energy is not only affecting the price of gas, if you haven't been to the supermarket lately, my friends in the House, anyone who is in elected office who may not get to the supermarket, I advise you to get to the supermarket and see the sticker shock that the same folks are seeing, exorbitant prices at the fuel pump people are paying for average goods just to try to keep food on their table.

So we have a crisis. I have never seen a time when we weren't even allowed to bring an issue that would deal with a crisis, and here we know need a comprehensive approach. It's not just drilling, although I have a record way back to my days on the floor of the legislature of promoting responsible exploration, development of our domestic resources.

Sometimes it was a pretty lonely caucus that I belonged to. I was the only member from the Florida delegation, Democrat or Republican, to support us keeping energy independent in a responsible manner. Maybe I was ahead of my time, but I didn't want us to become dependent on foreign energy. That's where we are right now.

They have got us right where they want us. When you have a natural disaster, like we had this weekend, it drives speculation. It drives the cost up. It drove the availability up, because there is nothing like driving to a gas station and seeing a plastic bag over all of the pumps and no fuel available.

I am disappointed. Again, I don't want to detract, what this committee is doing is a responsible act, but no one asked me to come here to pass a Vice Presidential protection act. But I am telling you, they told me to come back to Washington to, to stay in Washington, to work in Washington, and, in a bipartisan fashion, to pass all of the above.

They get it, it's drilling, and we are not talking about the politics of drilling, and I have seen the politics of drilling in my own State of Florida for years. That was bad politics, and it got us in this bad situation.

What we need to do with extracting oil or gas or natural resources from off our shores is use the latest technology and base our exploration and development on sound science and good practices that do not harm the environment. Don't tell me you can't do it, you can do it. We can do it. We can extract it.

Why should we be dependent on the Mid East, Nigeria, Venezuela, and other foreign sources of energy? Folks, it doesn't make sense.

But you know what? The American people got it. They have been busy out there. They are trying to raise a family. They are trying to put food on the table. They are trying to send their kids to school. They are struggling to keep their jobs in a depressed market right now, and all they want is a little help from the people they sent here to do their job.

They get it about drilling. They get it about alternative sources. You know, just drilling isn't going to do it, and just developing our resources, which we can do, and we can do it in an expedited fashion. But they know the long-term fix is to get off that, to have alternative fuels.

I submit that the proposal by the Republicans, the American Energy Act, does just that. It's all of the above. Somehow we have gotten it.

Now we can't afford a sham in coming forward, and you know, some people are looking for political cover. They have an election around the corner. We have got to have a vote on something to make it look like we are doing something. But that does not solve the problem.

I plead, on behalf of those people that I saw this weekend in the Seventh Congressional District, to do something meaningful, to do a comprehensive energy act. It will start to solve some of our problems.

We can start becoming energy independent. We can lower the price of fuel and food that people depend on to feed their families. Then we can start building this economy again. The great opportunity that I have had in the last year and a half, leading the Transportation Committee, is not just see the projects and things going on in my district, but see the magnificence of this country from sea to shining sea.

This is an incredible country, and there isn't any challenge that we have never been able to undertake and also win at. We are creative people. We can do it.

All those people out there that are working so hard, sending their money here, relying on us to do something, to be their representative in this governing body that has so much say, let's just do our job. Put the politics aside, put November aside, put these people forward. That's all they are asking is for us to do our job.

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So I stayed here when the lights went out last week until I had the opportunity to speak, and C–SPAN was turned off and the Speaker had left and

the place was closed down. I came back early today to tell you that they did not ask me, not one of them, to pass the Former Vice President Protection Act, but they did ask me, please do something about our energy, Mr. MICA. You are our Representative. Go back there and tell them that we need their help to get the economy going, to get this situation under control so we can give a great opportunity to our children, to our hopes and dreams for this great country.

I know we can do it. I know we can do it. Our predecessors have done it. I don't know why we are not doing it.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I say this in a bipartisan way, that in fact this body, and I know we are not allowed to talk about the other body, the Senate, and so I will only talk in terms of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill came back with a very good piece of legislation attached to a very good piece of legislation; but it came back based on a fundamental problem between the two bodies, and I thought it appropriate to speak on it.

There is no germaneness to the second half of this bill. This is simply the Senate's ability under their rules to take something that is not germane and attach it. I wouldn't have a problem with that except under our rules, Mr. Speaker, even if we are in fact doing an immigration bill in committee, as we were last week, even if that immigration bill deals with the allocation of who gets to come into this country temporarily and permanently, if the bill only deals with one sub, sub, sub-portion of a statute, that is all we are allowed to consider. That is wrong, Mr. Speaker.

And so I address you on behalf of the inequity between something completely unrelated being attached to a bill and voted out of this body. Both of these pieces of legislation are bipartisan. But if we cannot in fact even consider like information if it is ever so slightly outside of the definition of germaneness, and then we have to accept whole pieces of legislation never voted on because they were attached by the Senate, this body needs fundamental reform as to what our rules of germaneness are.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this bill will allow the protection of former Vice Presidents, and as the gentleman from California has indicated, the Senate under their rules, not our rules, has added another provision, an important provision, that apparently there is no controversy on addressing the problem of cyber crime. I would hope that we would accept the Senate amendment and pass the bill.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5938, the "Former Vice President Protection Act of 2008." I would like to thank the Chair of the Judiciary Committee, Congressman CONYERS, for introducing this bill and for providing leadership on this important issue.

The former vice presidents of the United States have brought to that office significant public service experience, including as members of Congress or state governors. Some came to their role as president of the Senate already familiar with the body, having served as U.S. senators. Several vice presidents later returned to serve again in the Senate, among them former President Andrew Johnson. Two vice presidents, George Clinton and John C. Calhoun, held the office under two different presidents.

Of the fourteen vice presidents who fulfilled their ambition by achieving the presidency, eight succeeded to the office on the death of a president, and four of these were later elected president. Two vice presidents, Hannibal Hamlin and Henry Wallace, were dropped from the ticket after their first term, only to see their successors become president months after taking office, when the assassination of Abraham Lincoln made Andrew Johnson president and the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt raised Harry Truman to the presidency. Similarly, when Spiro Agnew resigned, he was replaced under the Twenty-fifth Amendment by Gerald R. Ford, who became president when Richard M. Nixon resigned less than a year later.

The vice presidency was generally held by men of mature years, with most of them in their fifties or sixties when they took office. The youngest, John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, was thirty-six at the beginning of his term. At seventy-two, Alben Barkley, another Kentuckian, was the oldest when his term began.

Because I recognize the importance of the vice presidency and the pivotal role it plays in American politics, I believe that tribute, respect, honor, and protection should be afforded to the person, and the family, that has obtained this position. I am proud to support this legislation.

Specifically, Title 18 U.S.C. provides former Presidents and their spouses protection by the United States Secret Service after leaving office but provides no such protection for former Vice Presidents and their families. H.R. 5938, authorizes the United States Secret Service to protect the former Vice President of the United States, his/her spouse, and his/her children under the age of 17 for not more than six months after the Vice President leaves office. The bill would also allow protection to continue should circumstances warrant extension.

After the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901, Congress informally requested Secret Service presidential protection. A year later, the Secret Service assumed full-time responsibility for protection of the President. Today, the Secret Service, which is under the Department of Homeland Security, is tasked with protecting the President of the United States and spouse and children under 17 years old for up to ten years after serving in office. The Secret Service also provides protection for the widow(er) of the President and it provides protection for foreign heads of state and accompanying spouse when they visit the United States.

To date, four presidents have been assassinated, and there have been approximately twelve other assassination attempts on U.S. presidents. Under current law, because of the prestige of the office of President, current and former Presidents are protected by the Secret Service. Former Vice Presidents have not received any protection from the Secret Service after the vice president's term in office had expired. This legislation would ensure that Vice Presidents get protection for as long as necessary. Thus, the legislation ensures the safety and well-being of the Vice President, spouse, and children under 17 years of age. This bill recognizes the important role of the office of Vice President. It is a powerful role with important responsibilities. This bill makes an important statement regarding our appreciation, commitment, and respect to the second most powerful position in this, our great country.

I think this bill makes sense. It is reasonable in its scope and its terms. I am proud to support this bill and I urge my colleagues to do likewise.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 5938.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

NATIONAL SILVER ALERT ACT

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6064) to encourage, enhance, and integrate Silver Alert plans throughout the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6064

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SILVER ALERT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "National Silver Alert Act".

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) STATE.—The term "State" means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(2) MISSING SENIOR.—The term "missing senior" refers to any individual who—

(A) is reported to, or identified by, a law enforcement agency as a missing person; and

(B) meets the requirements to be designated as a missing senior, as determined by the State in

which the individual is reported or identified as a missing person.

SEC. 103. SILVER ALERT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.

The Attorney General shall, subject to the availability of appropriations under section 107, establish a national Silver Alert communications network within the Department of Justice to provide assistance to regional and local search efforts for missing seniors through the initiation, facilitation, and promotion of local elements of the network (known as Silver Alert plans) in coordination with States, units of local government, law enforcement agencies, and other concerned entities with expertise in providing services to seniors.

SEC. 104. SILVER ALERT COORDINATOR.

(a) NATIONAL COORDINATOR WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—The Attorney General shall designate an individual of the Department of Justice to act as the national coordinator of the Silver Alert communications network. The individual so designated shall be known as the Silver Alert Coordinator of the Department of Justice (referred to in this title as the ''Coordinator'').

(b) DUTIES OF THE COORDINATOR.—In acting as the national coordinator of the Silver Alert communications network, the Coordinator shall—

(1) work with States to encourage the development of additional Silver Alert plans in the network;

(2) establish voluntary guidelines for States to use in developing Silver Alert plans that will promote compatible and integrated Silver Alert plans throughout the United States, including—

(A) a list of the resources necessary to establish a Silver Alert plan;

(B) criteria for evaluating whether a situation warrants issuing a Silver Alert, taking into consideration the need for the use of such Alerts to be limited in scope because the effectiveness of the Silver Alert communications network may be affected by overuse, including criteria to determine—

(i) whether the mental capacity of a senior who is missing, and the circumstances of his or her disappearance, warrant the issuance a Silver Alert; and

(ii) whether the individual who reports that a senior is missing is an appropriate and credible source on which to base the issuance of a Silver Alert;

(C) a description of the appropriate uses of the Silver Alert name to readily identify the nature of search efforts for missing seniors; and

(D) recommendations on how to protect the privacy, dignity, independence, and autonomy of any missing senior who may be the subject of a Silver Alert;

(3) develop proposed protocols for efforts to recover missing seniors and to reduce the number of seniors who are reported missing, including protocols for procedures that are needed from the time of initial notification of a law enforcement agency that the senior is missing through the time of the return of the senior to family, guardian, or domicile, as appropriate, including—

(A) public safety communications protocol;

(B) case management protocol;

(C) command center operations;

(D) reunification protocol; and

(E) incident review, evaluation, debriefing, and public information procedures;

(4) work with States to ensure appropriate regional coordination of various elements of the network;

(5) establish an advisory group to assist States, units of local government, law enforcement agencies, and other entities involved in the Silver Alert communications network with initiating, facilitating, and promoting Silver Alert plans, which shall include—

(A) to the maximum extent practicable, representation from the various geographic regions of the United States; and

(B) members who are—

(i) representatives of senior citizen advocacy groups, law enforcement agencies, and public safety communications;

(ii) broadcasters, first responders, dispatchers, and radio station personnel; and

(iii) representatives of any other individuals or organizations that the Coordinator determines are necessary to the success of the Silver Alert communications network; and

(6) act as the nationwide point of contact for—

(A) the development of the network; and

(B) regional coordination of alerts for missing seniors through the network.

(c) COORDINATION.—

(1) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—The Coordinator shall coordinate and consult with the Secretary of Transportation, the Federal Communications Commission, the Assistant Secretary for Aging of the Department of Health and Human Services, the head of the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, and other appropriate offices of the Department of Justice in carrying out activities under this title.

(2) STATE AND LOCAL COORDINATION.—The Coordinator shall consult with local broadcasters and State and local law enforcement agencies in establishing minimum standards under section 105 and in carrying out other activities under this title, as appropriate.

(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Coordinator shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the Coordinator and the effectiveness and status of the Silver Alert plans of each State that has established or is in the process of establishing such a plan. Each such report shall include—

(1) a list of States that have established Silver Alert plans;

(2) a list of States that are in the process of establishing Silver Alert plans;

(3) for each State that has established such a plan, to the extent the data is available—

(A) the number of Silver Alerts issued;

(B) the number of individuals located successfully;

(C) the average period of time between the issuance of a Silver Alert and the location of the individual for whom such Alert was issued;

(D) the State agency or authority issuing Silver Alerts, and the process by which Silver Alerts are disseminated;

(E) the cost of establishing and operating such a plan;

(F) the criteria used by the State to determine whether to issue a Silver Alert; and

(G) the extent to which missing individuals for whom Silver Alerts were issued crossed State lines;

(4) actions States have taken to protect the privacy and dignity of the individuals for whom Silver Alerts are issued;

(5) ways that States have facilitated and improved communication about missing individuals between families, caregivers, law enforcement officials, and other authorities; and

(6) any other information the Coordinator determines to be appropriate.

SEC. 105. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ISSUANCE AND DISSEMINATION OF ALERTS THROUGH SILVER ALERT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF MINIMUM STANDARDS.—Subject to subsection (b), the Coordinator shall establish minimum standards for—

(1) the issuance of alerts through the Silver Alert communications network; and

(2) the extent of the dissemination of alerts issued through the network.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.—The minimum standards established under subsection (a) of this section, and any other guidelines and programs established under section 104, shall be adoptable on a voluntary basis only.

(2) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The minimum standards shall, to the maximum extent practicable (as determined by the Coordinator in consultation with State and local law enforcement agencies), provide that appropriate information relating to the special needs of a missing senior (including health care needs) are disseminated to the appropriate law enforcement, public health, and other public officials.

(3) GEOGRAPHIC AREAS.—The minimum standards shall, to the maximum extent practicable (as determined by the Coordinator in consultation with State and local law enforcement agencies), provide that the dissemination of an alert through the Silver Alert communications network be limited to the geographic areas which the missing senior could reasonably reach, considering the missing senior's circumstances and physical and mental condition, the modes of transportation available to the missing senior, and the circumstances of the disappearance.

(4) AGE REQUIREMENTS.—The minimum standards shall not include any specific age requirement for an individual to be classified as a missing senior for purposes of the Silver Alert communication network. Age requirements for determinations of whether an individual is a missing senior shall be determined by each State, and may vary from State to State.

(5) PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES PROTECTIONS.—The minimum standards shall—

(A) ensure that alerts issued through the Silver Alert communications network comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local privacy laws and regulations; and

(B) include standards that specifically provide for the protection of the civil liberties and sensitive medical information of missing seniors.

(6) STATE AND LOCAL VOLUNTARY COORDINATION.—In carrying out the activities under subsection (a), the Coordinator may not interfere with the current system of voluntary coordination between local broadcasters and State and local law enforcement agencies for purposes of the Silver Alert communications network.

SEC. 106. TRAINING AND OTHER RESOURCES.

(a) TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.—The Coordinator shall make available to States, units of local government, law enforcement agencies, and other concerned entities that are involved in initiating, facilitating, or promoting Silver Alert plans, including broadcasters, first responders, dispatchers, public safety communications personnel, and radio station personnel—

(1) training and educational programs related to the Silver Alert communication network and the capabilities, limitations, and anticipated behaviors of missing seniors, which shall be updated regularly to encourage the use of new tools, technologies, and resources in Silver Alert plans; and

(2) informational materials, including brochures, videos, posters, and web sites to support and supplement such training and educational programs.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Coordinator shall coordinate—

(1) with the Assistant Secretary for Aging of the Department of Health and Human Services in developing the training and educational programs and materials under subsection (a); and

(2) with the head of the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program within the Department of Justice, to determine if any existing material with respect to training programs or educational materials developed or used as part of such Patient Alert Program are appropriate and may be used for the programs under subsection (a).

SEC. 107. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SILVER ALERT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice such sums as may be necessary to carry out the Silver Alert communications network as authorized under this title.

SEC. 108. GRANT PROGRAM FOR SUPPORT OF SILVER ALERT PLANS.

(a) GRANT PROGRAM.—Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this section, the Attorney General shall carry out a program to provide grants to States for the development and enhancement of programs and activities for the support of Silver Alert plans and the Silver Alert communications network.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—Activities funded by grants under the program under subsection (a) may include—

(1) the development and implementation of education and training programs, and associated materials, relating to Silver Alert plans;

(2) the development and implementation of law enforcement programs, and associated equipment, relating to Silver Alert plans;

(3) the development and implementation of new technologies to improve Silver Alert communications; and

(4) such other activities as the Attorney General considers appropriate for supporting the Silver Alert communications network.

(c) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of any activities funded by a grant under the program under subsection (a) may not exceed 50 percent.

(d) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS ON GEOGRAPHIC BASIS.—The Attorney General shall, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure the distribution of grants under the program under subsection (a) on an equitable basis throughout the various regions of the United States.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—The Attorney General shall prescribe requirements, including application requirements, for grants under the program under subsection (a).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2013 to carry out this section and, in addition, $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2013 to carry out subsection (b)(3).

(2) Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 109. SAMMY KIRK VOLUNTARY ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, is authorized to award grants to States and units of local government to carry out programs to provide voluntary electronic monitoring services to elderly individuals to assist in the location of such individuals if such individuals are reported as missing.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

(c) DESIGNATION.—The grant program authorized under this section shall be referred to as the ''Sammy Kirk Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program''.

TITLE II—KRISTEN'S ACT REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as ''Kristen's Act Reauthorization of 2008''.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Every year thousands of adults become missing due to advanced age, diminished mental capacity, or foul play. Often there is no information regarding the whereabouts of these adults and many of them are never reunited with their families.

(2) Missing adults are at great risk of both physical harm and sexual exploitation.

(3) In most cases, families and local law enforcement officials have neither the resources nor the expertise to undertake appropriate search efforts for a missing adult.

(4) The search for a missing adult requires cooperation and coordination among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and assistance from distant communities where the adult may be located.

(5) Federal assistance is urgently needed to help with coordination among such agencies.

SEC. 203. GRANTS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF ORGANIZATIONS TO FIND MISSING ADULTS.

(a) GRANTS.—

(1) GRANT PROGRAM.—Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this section, the Attorney General shall make competitive grants to public agencies or nonprofit private organizations, or combinations thereof, to—

(A) maintain a national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and unidentified adults;

(B) maintain a national, interconnected database for the purpose of tracking missing adults who are determined by law enforcement to be endangered due to age, diminished mental capacity, or the circumstances of disappearance, when foul play is suspected or circumstances are unknown;

(C) coordinate public and private programs that locate or recover missing adults or reunite missing adults with their families;

(D) provide assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, nonprofit organizations, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing adults;

(E) provide assistance to families in locating and recovering missing adults; and

(F) assist in public notification and victim advocacy related to missing adults.

(2) APPLICATIONS.—The Attorney General shall periodically solicit applications for grants under this section by publishing a request for applications in the Federal Register and by posting such a request on the website of the Department of Justice.

(b) OTHER DUTIES.—The Attorney General shall—

(1) coordinate programs relating to missing adults that are funded by the Federal Government; and

(2) encourage coordination between State and local law enforcement and public agencies and nonprofit private organizations receiving a grant pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their marks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of vulnerable older adults go missing each year as a result of dementia, diminished capacity, foul play, and other unusual circumstances.

For example, the Alzheimer's Foundation of America estimates that more than 5 million Americans suffer from Alzheimer's disease. It is estimated that 60 percent of these men and women are likely to wander from their homes. If they do, the disorientation and confusion may keep many from finding their way back home. Their safe return often depends upon them being found quickly. If not found within 24 hours, roughly half risk serious illness, injury, or death.

Three Members of Congress, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK), and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), individually introduced legislation to address this serious problem in separate bills. H.R. 6064 combines the best parts of these bills into one.

Title I, the National Silver Alert Act, establishes a national program patterned after the successful Amber Alert program for children.

It creates a national Silver Alert coordinator responsible for developing voluntary guidelines, standards, and protocols for States to consider in the creation of their local Silver Alert plans.

It establishes the Department of Justice grant program to help States develop and implement local Silver Alert programs.

And it establishes the Sammy Kirk Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program which will provide grants for voluntary electronic monitoring services for elderly individuals.

Title II reauthorizes the Kristen's Act which expired in 2005. That act provides for competitive grants to both public and nonprofit private agencies for a national resource center, information clearinghouse, and database for tracking missing adults, training and other related activities.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. BILIRAKIS for their hard work and bipartisan efforts to address this critical problem of missing adults.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of this important piece of legislation and am pleased that a cosponsor of this bill, someone who has contributed meaningfully to the bill and to its amendments, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) is with us, and I yield to him such time as he may consume.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6064, the National Silver Alert Act sponsored by my colleague from Texas, Congressman LLOYD DOGGETT.

I first became involved in the issue of finding missing seniors earlier this year when one of my constituents, Mary Lallucci, lost her mother, who had left her care-giving facility and could not be located. She had driven her car into the Gulf of Mexico and drowned.

This tragedy unfortunately highlighted the very real problem of older

individuals who suffer from diseases which leave them easily confused and disoriented, wandering away from their homes or care-giving facilities and meeting harm because family, friends, and authorities cannot find them in time.

The inability to find missing elderly is a problem State and Federal policymakers should address before something like this happens again. That is why I support the bill before us today which includes provisions from the Silver Alert legislation I introduced earlier this year.

The National Silver Alert Act is a bipartisan bill developed by Congressman DOGGETT, myself, and Congresswoman SUE MYRICK. It combines portions of missing persons bills that each of us have introduced.

The National Silver Alert Act includes language from my bill, the Silver Alert Grant Program Act, which creates within the Department of Justice a grant program to help States establish and operate Silver Alert notification systems to help find missing individuals who suffer from Alzheimer's disease and other dementia-related illnesses.

The measure we are considering today also establishes a national Silver Alert communications network to assist regional and local missing persons search efforts and requires an annual report to determine the effectiveness of State Silver Alert plans to help guide their establishment in other States.

The bill also reauthorizes Kristen's Act. Mrs. MYRICK's bill provides grants to public and nonprofit organizations to help them find abducted adults.

I was honored to work with these two fine Members, and pleased that we were able to combine these complementary bills.

I want to thank them for their work, as well as the willingness of the Judiciary Committee Chairman JOHN CONYERS, Ranking Member LAMAR SMITH, and Crime Subcommittee Chairman BOBBY SCOTT and Ranking Member RANDY FORBES, for moving this bill through their panels in such an expeditious manner.

I believe that all States, especially my State of Florida, should establish systems similar to the highly successful Amber Alert program to help find those suffering from dementia-related illnesses and prevent tragedies like the one that occurred in my community.

The Amber Alert system has a remarkable track record of success because necessary information is filtered so that relevant details are transmitted to appropriate authorities as quickly as possible.

The experiences of States that already have developed such Amber Alert systems suggests that these programs save lives. States have found that, just as with missing and abducted children, timely notification and dissemination of appropriate information about missing seniors greatly improves the chances that they will be found before they harm themselves.

I believe that the Federal Government can and should help States develop notification systems to prevent these all-too-frequent tragedies. This is especially important in my State which has more residents age 65 or older than any State in the Nation. My State needs Silver Alert and it needs it now.

Passage of this bill today will bring Florida and other States without these life-saving systems one step closer to improving the ability to find missing seniors in the crucial few hours after they go missing.

We have many people to thank for that, including Mary Lallucci, whose determined advocacy for Silver Alert has inspired me and serves as a loving tribute to her mother's memory.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lallucci was asked whether she thought a Silver Alert system in Florida could have saved her mother. ''Who knows,'' she said. ''Unfortunately, I will never know.''

I urge my colleagues to support the National Silver Alert Act to prevent another family from being forced to struggle with that same uncertainty.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the author of this legislation, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for his help and leadership on this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6064, the National Sliver Alert Act, which I authored and on which we have had very good bipartisan cooperation. I appreciate the statement, the concern and cooperation of the gentleman from Florida who has recounted a very serious incident that occurred in his State, and I appreciate the leadership of the gentlewoman from North Carolina. We merged our proposals in committee and have reauthorized through this legislation the National Center for Missing Adults.

Our seniors, who have worked a lifetime building families, giving back to their communities, deserve dignity and respect in their retirement years. And when some of them are unable to care for themselves, they need our support. There is no silver bullet to providing that support, but one meaningful way of helping is through the national Silver Alert system that this measure would establish nationwide.

Silver Alert is a public notification system triggered by the report of the missing senior with dementia or other mental impairment, similar to Amber Alert which has worked so successfully to find missing children, where we rely on postings on the highways, radio, television, and various forms of media to broadcast information about missing persons, to locate them, and bring them safely home.

Sixty percent of those with Alzheimer's wander away from home at some point during their disability. If not found within 24 hours, up to half will suffer serious injury or death. Only 4 percent of those who leave home are able to get back without some assistance. Silver Alert provides that assistance.

Responding to this need, 11 States, including my home State of Texas, have already enacted such programs, and another five States are seriously considering State legislation.

While this is successful and important, we believe that every American should have the benefits of Silver Alert and that all States can benefit from learning about best practices that are occurring around the country.

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The National AMBER Alert law, which Congress approved in 2003, has provided the national leadership to coordinate State programs, link States to resources and best practices, and fund the technology and improvements necessary to assure the best assistance that we can provide.

National Silver Alert will do much the same, coordinating from the Justice Department with the Federal Communication Commission, the Department of Transportation and the Administration on Aging to avoid duplication of efforts. This is a voluntary program that will help States initiate Silver Alert programs and sustain those that are already underway.

In short, coordination saves lives. Reuniting missing seniors with their families requires a rapid, united response. What's missing from efforts to locate missing seniors is sufficient Federal support, and this bill closes that gap.

With National Silver Alert, communities can use and build on existing resources to help keep our seniors safe. And as the population of the United States ages, more and more seniors will need this kind of support.

Since its inception in Texas last September, Silver Alert has been invoked 52 times. Forty-eight of the missing seniors were located safely, and 13 of these recoveries were directly attributable to Silver Alert.

One of these successes involved an 85-year-old man in my district in Austin. He left his home in Austin, drove south to San Antonio, then turned around and drove back, all the way through Austin to Dallas, a total of 325 miles. If it had occurred, instead of on I–35 in Texas, if it occurred here in the Northeast, he would have traveled through seven States.

He was finally located in a parking lot at a department store late at night in Dallas. The responding officer had heard about the Silver Alert, knew there was a missing person from Austin in a dark green Buick. They were able to connect him back, after some treatment for dehydration, and get him back the next morning to his family in Austin.

A National Silver Alert program complements other existing programs like Project Lifesaver, the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Program Alert Program, and I believe that Silver Alert

will be effective with a unique ''wide net'' approach. The ability to broadcast the alert beyond the immediate vicinity will complement existing programs and assure more missing seniors are found within that crucial first 24 hours.

I especially want to thank two Texans, Bill Cummings and Carlos Higgins of the Texas Silver Haired Legislature, who first asked me to develop this legislation to replicate nationally the success that they experienced through Texas Silver Alert. This bill shows that it is still possible, at least on a rather occasion, for an individual citizen who has a good cause but no lobbyists to get the attention of Congress and get legislation, creative solutions adopted. Since they first proposed the bill to me it has gained the endorsement of the Elder Justice Coalition, the National Silver Haired Legislature, the Child Alert Foundation, the National Citizens Coalition for Nursing Home Reform, and the Assisted Living Federation of America.

I appreciate the cooperation of my colleagues in getting this measure approved. I urge its adoption, recognizing that by working together we can take an important step toward making our seniors safe.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, this is a good piece of legislation hammered out on a bipartisan basis. I urge the passage of this bill. I know that the 11 States that already have a Silver Alert would greatly appreciate knowing that if someone passes from their State to an adjoining State, that that protection they provide to their citizens would be provided to their citizens in another State.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time and urge support.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume simply to thank our colleagues for working cooperatively together. I hope we pass the legislation.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the National Silver Alert Act.

As a society we are judged by how we care for our most vulnerable in our community—our young children and our senior citizens.

This legislation, the National Silver Alert Act, is replicating an issue we have had remarkable success with—the Amber Alert for missing children. The Amber Alert for missing children has allowed 420 children to return safely to their homes.

It is time we replicate this success for our seniors.

Sixty percent of people with Alzheimer's or dementia will wander away at some point, and half of those who aren't found in the first 24 hours will be injured or die. This statistic is all too real for those across the Nation who have experienced the fear of losing a loved one first hand.

I know full well about this—last year an elderly man near Green Bay, Wisconsin, got in his car for what was supposed to be a short trip to the convenience store. Nearly 8 hours and 490 miles later, he stopped at a local grocery store in my district, disoriented, and confused. Luckily a Macomb county sheriff located this man's son in Wisconsin and the man returned home safely.

However, for a few frantic hours, his family in Wisconsin had no idea if he was lost, in an accident, or worse.

Just imagine if this system was in place last year. Maybe a motorist or a police officer would have seen this man's car driving along the expressway and got him assistance before he made it all the way to Michigan.

Situations like these happen across America—and it is important that we fund programs like the National Silver Alert act to properly locate our seniors who have gone missing.

By creating a national communications network to assist in efforts to locate missing senior citizens, we are improving the likelihood that they remain free of harm.

As a cosponsor of the National Silver Alert Act, I ask my colleagues to join me in protecting our senior citizens and implementing this very important program.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, Today is a very important day for anyone who has ever lived through the nightmare of an adult loved one gone missing. The National Silver Alert Act will reauthorize Kristen's Act and give these people hope. Kristen Modafferi disappeared shortly after her 18th birthday. I asked the family how I could help. After visiting with them and hearing a detailed account of their nightmare, I introduced Kristen's Act in 1999. It was swiftly ratified in both the House and Senate before being signed into law by President Clinton in 2000.

Kristen's Act reauthorizes funding to maintain a national clearinghouse for missing adults whose disappearance is determined by law enforcement to be foul play. As with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, this bill provides assistance to law enforcement and families in missing persons cases of those over the age of 17. Kristen's Act expired in 2005. I introduced a reauthorization in the 109th Congress, unfortunately my attempts to get it passed were unsuccessful. Today, with the help of my friends from across the aisle, we honor the efforts of so many and pay tribute to mournful families by ratifying this bill.

Kristen Modafferi disappeared in 1997. She was an extremely bright, hard-working young lady and attended North Carolina State University. She had just finished her freshman year; and like so many other college students, she decided she wanted to go to another city to spend the summer and work and have a new experience. So she moved to San Francisco. She enrolled in photography class at Berkeley and got a job at a local coffee shop. She began settling in and making friends.

On Monday, June 23—which was just a mere 3 weeks after her 18th birthday—she left her job at the coffee shop and headed to the beach for the afternoon. She has not been seen since.

When her panicked parents called National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, they heard these unbelievable words, ''I'm sorry—we cannot help you.'' They were shocked to discover that because Kristen was 18, the Center could not place her picture and story into its national database, or offer any assistance whatsoever.

In fact, there is no national agency in the United States to help locate missing adults.

Unfortunately, the Modaferris are not alone. The families of thousands of missing adults—50,930 cases as of last year—have found that law enforcement and other agencies respond very differently when the person who has disappeared is not a child.

Coping with the disappearance of a family member is a traumatic experience—and I know personally what the Modaferris went through. But to be forced to conduct the search on their own without any skills or resources is simply unjust. Kristen's Act does send a message to these families that they deserve help in locating endangered and involuntarily missing loved ones.

Endangered missing adults, regardless of their age, should receive not only the benefit of a search effort by local law enforcement—but also the help of an experienced national organization.

By approving this bill, families will never again have to hear they cannot be assisted because a loved one is too old.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I support the National Silver Alert Act. I also urge my colleagues to support this bill. It is necessary.

Thousands of vulnerable older adults go missing each year as a result of dementia, diminished capacity, foul play or other unusual circumstances. The Alzheimer's Foundation of America estimates that over five million Americans suffer from Alzheimer's disease, and that sixty percent of these are likely to wander from their homes. Alzheimer's disease and other dementia related illnesses often leave their victims disoriented and confused and unable to find their way home. According to the Alzheimer's Association, up to 50 percent of wanderers risk serious illness, injury or death if not found within 24 hours. The problem can be exacerbated greatly by national disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina, that can, in a matter of hours, increase the number of missing persons by the thousands.

At least eight states, along with non-profit organizations such as the National Center for Missing Adults, Project Lifesaver International and the Alzheimer's Foundation of America, have developed programs to address various aspects of the problem of missing adults, but the need for a coordinated national approach, similar to the Amber Alert Program for children, still exists. In addition, financial support is needed for existing and new local and state programs.

The Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, administered by the Department of Justice, is the only federal program that currently provides grant funding to locate vulnerable elderly individuals who go missing. Authorization for this program ceased in 1998, but Congress has continued to appropriate some monies for it through fiscal year 2008, when it appropriated $940,000. Another federal law, Kristen's Act, had authorized annual grants in the amount of $1 million for fiscal years 2001 through 2004 to assist law enforcement agencies in locating missing adults and for other purposes. Between fiscal years 2002 through 2006, Kristen's Act grants were made through the Edward Byrne Discretionary Grants Program, primarily to the National Center for Missing Adults, a non-profit organization. In 2006, Congress appropriated $150,000 for this purpose.

A. H.R. 6064, THE ''NATIONAL SILVER ALERT ACT''

Importantly, today I urge my colleagues to support another important piece of legislation, H.R. 6064, the National Silver Alert Act. H.R.

6064 sets forth a comprehensive national program. It directs the Attorney General to establish a permanent national Silver Alert communications program within the Department of Justice to provide assistance to regional and local search efforts for missing seniors. The bill requires the Attorney General to assign a Department of Justice officer as a Silver Alert Coordinator.

The Silver Alert Coordinator acts as a nationwide point of contact, working with states to encourage the development of local elements of the network, known as Silver Alert plans, and to ensure regional coordination. The bill requires the Coordinator to develop protocols for efforts relating to reporting and finding missing seniors and to establish voluntary guidelines for states to use in developing Silver Alert plans. The bill requires the Coordinator to establish an advisory group (1) to help States, local governments and law enforcement agencies with Silver Alert plans, (2) to provide training and educational programs to states, local governments and law enforcement agencies, and (3) to submit an annual report to congress. The bill also requires the Coordinator to establish voluntary minimum standards for the issuance of alerts through the Silver Alert communications network.

H.R. 6064 directs the Attorney General, subject to the availability of appropriations, to provide grants to States for the development and implementation of programs and activities relating to Silver Alert plans. The bill authorizes $5 million for fiscal year 2009 for this purpose. The bill also authorizes an additional $5 million for fiscal year 2009 specifically for the development and implementation of new technologies. The Federal share of the grant may not exceed 50 percent and amounts appropriated under this authorization shall remain available until expended.

B. MY PAST AMENDMENTS ON ELDER JUSTICE BILLS

In similar elder legislation, namely the Elder Justice Act and the Elder Abuse Victims Act, I co-sponsored amendments with Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California to provide funding to State, Local, and non-profit programs to locate missing elderly. Specifically, my amendment would allow a voluntary electronic monitoring pilot program to assist with the elderly when they are reported missing. In these particular bills, my amendment would allow the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to issue grants to states and local government to carry out pilot programs to provide voluntary electronic monitoring services to elderly individuals to assist in the location of such individuals when they are reported missing.

C. ELDER LEGISLATION IS IMPORTANT

Elder legislation such as the legislation before us today and the prior elder bills that I mentioned are important. As elder Americans enter their twilight years, we must do more to protect and ensure their safety. Nothing reminds me more of the necessity of this kind of legislation than my very own experiences in Houston, Texas. A few years ago, the family of Sam Kirk, a native of Houston, Texas, called me to help look for him. Mr. Kirk was elderly and suffered from dementia. He had wandered off and could not be located for several days. His family looked for him for many days but could not find him. In an act of desperation, they called on me to lend my services to help them find him. I helped his family look for him and we found him. When we found Mr. Kirk, he was dehydrated and in need of medical attention. We searched for hours and days to find him. It was worth the time and effort we spent to find him alive and well. Legislation that helps America find and take care of its lost and missing elders is extremely important.

SAMMY KIRK AMENDMENT

I fought hard to get an amendment to this bill, H.R. 6064, the National Silver Alert. The amendment would authorize a voluntary electronic monitoring program to be used to assist in the location of elderly persons. Specifically, the amendment requires the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to award grants to States and units of local government to carry out programs to provide for voluntary electronic monitoring services to elderly individuals to assist in the location of such individuals in the event that such persons are reported missing. It is authorized for $2 million for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014. The amendment is named after Mr. Sammy Kirk, a former constituent of the 18th Congressional District who suffered from alzheimers and was lost. I, along with his family, searched for him for three days only to find him dead near the bayou. The Sam Kirk amendment ensures that other senior Alzheimer patients do not suffer the same fate as Mr. Kirk.

I believe that my amendment and these bills help elderly people. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6064, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

SCHOOL SAFETY ENHANCEMENTS ACT OF 2008

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2352) to enhance the safety of elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2352

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''School Safety Enhancements Act of 2008''.

TITLE I—ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION SAFETY ENHANCEMENTS

SEC. 101. GRANT PROGRAM FOR SCHOOL SECURITY.

Section 2701 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''Placement'' and inserting ''Installation''; and

(ii) by inserting ''surveillance equipment,'' after ''detectors,'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) Establishment of hotlines or tiplines for the reporting of potentially dangerous students and situations.'';

(2) by striking subsection (d)(1) and inserting the following:

''(1) The Federal share of the costs of a program provided by a grant under subsection (a) shall be not more than 80 percent of the total of such costs.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(g) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the School Safety Enhancements Act of 2008, the Director and the Secretary of Education, or the designee of the Secretary, shall establish an interagency task force to develop and promulgate a set of advisory school safety guidelines. The advisory school safety guidelines shall be published in the Federal Register by not later than one year after such date of enactment. In developing the final advisory school safety guidelines, the interagency task force shall consult with stakeholders and interested parties, including parents, teachers, and agencies.''.

SEC. 102. APPLICATIONS.

Section 2702(a)(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797b(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) be accompanied by a report, signed by the chief education officer and the attorney general or other chief law enforcement executive of the State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe, certifying that each proposed use of the grant funds will be—

''(A) an effective means for improving the safety of one or more schools;

''(B) consistent with a comprehensive approach to preventing school violence; and

''(C) individualized to the needs of each school at which those improvements are to be made.''.

SEC. 103. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 2703 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797c) is amended by striking ''and the activities for which those funds were used'' and inserting ''and a detailed itemization of how those funds were utilized''.

SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 2705 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797e) is amended by striking ''$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009'' and inserting ''$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 and 2010''.

SEC. 105. ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT.

Paragraph (5) of section 2701(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797a(b)) (as amended by section 101 of this Act) is further amended by inserting '', including hazardous conditions'' after ''and situations''.

SEC. 106. ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT TO THE GRANT PROGRAM FOR SCHOOL SECURITY.

Section 2701(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C.

3797a(b)) (as amended by sections 101 and 105 of this Act) is further amended by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (and redesignating the succeeding paragraphs accordingly):

''(5) Development and implementation of safety measures to protect students in the event of a terrorist attack or other hazardous condition or situation.''.

TITLE II—HIGHER EDUCATION SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

SEC. 201. REQUIREMENT FOR CAMPUS SAFETY ASSESSMENTS.

Section 485 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(n) CAMPUS SAFETY ASSESSMENT.—Each eligible institution participating in any program under this title shall conduct an annual campus safety assessment that shall be prepared through consultation between the institution's staff, including safety and security personnel, and local law enforcement officials.''.

SEC. 202. REQUIREMENT FOR CAMPUS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS.

Section 485 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended in section 201 (20 U.S.C. 1092), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(o) CAMPUS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN.—Each eligible institution participating in any program under this title shall develop and implement a campus emergency response plan to address a comprehensive set of emergency situations, including the following:

''(1) Natural disasters.

''(2) Active shooter situations.

''(3) Terrorist attacks.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2352, the School Safety Enhancements Act of 2008, is a vital piece of legislation aimed at ensuring the safety of the students in our Nation's schools.

Over the last decade we've seen horrific school shootings and violence in at least 27 States. Ensuring the safety of our students and teachers at all levels is obviously a priority.

Sponsored by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN), H.R. 2352 addresses this problem by providing increased funding for improving school security and making the grant program more accessible to schools in poor communities.

Specifically, the bill raises the authorization level of Federal grants from $30 million to $50 million for Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010. It also decreases the matching non-Federal funds requirement from 50 percent to 20 percent, raising the Federal portion from 50 percent to 80 percent. This change in funding ratios brings the percentage more in line with the traditional split for school grants, and would bring much-needed help to many schools.

Finally, the bill amends the Higher Education Act to require participating institutions to conduct annual campus assessments and develop and implement a campus emergency response plan. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2352, the School Safety Enhancement Act of 2008. Each day roughly 160,000 children miss school because they are afraid of violent incident: 100,000 children take a weapon to school, often a gun, more often a knife; 14,000 young people are attacked on school property each year; 6,250 teachers are threatened each day; and 260 teachers are assaulted. This has to stop.

Normally, the Federal Government doesn't have a role in the day-to-day activities of public schools. In this case, when, in fact, a future workforce is endangered, and the widespread use of these kinds of techniques is often done by gangs and other organized crime links that, in fact, we are fighting on another front.

So, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this because we cannot put all of our money into fighting gangs on the street. We have to do something to secure schools. We have to make sure that gang membership is not necessary just to go to class.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan bill. This is a bill that, in fact, was first introduced by, many of the provisions were first introduced by Republicans. It is one of those bills that has transcended the change in the administration, change in leadership of the House. And I hope that we will continue to have this kind of work, finding smarter ways, better ways to stem crime on the street, including stemming crime in the classroom.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. ROTHMAN. I thank the gentleman from Virginia not only for the time but also for his leadership on the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

I also want to thank my friend and colleague from California (Mr. ISSA) for all his support in moving this legislation forward.

I also want to recognize the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. GOHMERT from Texas. I also would like to acknowledge the leadership of Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member LAMAR SMITH.

Mr. Speaker, we are often asked, as Members of Congress, why don't you people do anything important? Well, today we're about to do something very important.

Back in 2000, when I was a member of the Judiciary Committee, I received two different letters from two different young girls in two different middle schools in my district. And the letters basically said, Congressman, we're afraid to go to school. There are gangs, there are wise guys, there are kids on drugs. We're not sure who's coming in and out of our school. And we're constantly looking over our shoulders wondering if someone's going to hurt us. Aren't you supposed to be doing something about that? You adults, protecting us kids?

As the father of two kids then, now of two kids and three stepkids, it really did strike me very deeply. And I went to our chairman, may he rest in peace, Chairman Henry Hyde, and I told him about the situation. I told him I had an idea. I said that we should have a matching grant program so it wouldn't be a Federal mandate, that schools that wanted to participate could, those that didn't want to didn't have to. But those who wanted to get metal detectors, new locks on their doors, security training for their personnel, they could apply to the Federal Government through the Justice Department for a grant, a 50/50 grant; the schools put up half, the Feds put up the other half. And if the schools were really destitute and out of money and could demonstrate that, as well as a real need, the Federal Government would pay 100 percent.

This was at the time right after Watergate, rather, after the Clinton impeachment. Needless to say, there was disagreement amongst the parties. The Republicans were in charge.

The bill passed unanimously out of the House Judiciary Committee and then came to the floor and passed unanimously. And since then, more than 3,400 schools nationwide have benefited, have added security cameras and metal detectors and new locks to limit entranceways and egresses from the schools. More than 177 schools in the Garden State of New Jersey, my State. And I've gotten letters and phone calls and people stopping me on the street thanking me, Congressman, thank you for protecting us.

This year, 7 years after we passed the Secure Our Schools, actually we passed it in 2001, we have an improvement, the School Safety Enhancements Act.

What we found, unfortunately, was that the $30 million authorized level wasn't enough money to cover all the schools in the country who wanted to participate, who wanted to put up half the money for these security improvements for their schools. There wasn't enough money to go around. So we made our case to the subcommittee and to the full committee, and they

were kind enough to work with us and introduce this bill, the School Safety Enhancements Act, to raise the dollar amount from $30 million authorized to $50 million authorized.

The other changes we made were to change the Federal match so that the Federal Government could provide even a larger percentage than the 50/50 percentage. We know how strapped local property taxpayers are back home, and so that's the least we could do from the Federal Government.

We also added a couple of other things, as Chairman SCOTT referred to, namely, a campus safety assessment program to implement a campus emergency response plan that would have to be established at all of our universities across the country so that parents who are sending their kids to these universities and colleges would know that, at the very least, there was a plan if, God forbid, there was a tragedy.

We worked very closely, we also established a hot line for call in for kids and others to report problems.

We worked with Senator BARBARA BOXER from the Senate who was instrumental in helping us in that body in adding some of these provisions.

Again, this has complete flexibility. This is not a Federal mandate. Schools have to make the applications on the merits of their need for these safety improvements and for the financial contribution from the Federal Government. But they're willing to kick in their own dollars to help pay for these security improvements, metal detectors, locks on doors, locks on windows and training for security personnel.

It doesn't get better than this when we can provide the money for even more schools and to protect even more students. That's our job, our responsibility as Members of Congress, to protect the people, as moms and dads, aunts and uncles, grandparents and friends of kids. My goodness, there's nothing more important than preventing harm to our children.

I urge the adoption of this bill.

□ 1715

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate everyone working together on this legislation. Schools will be safer if the bill passes. I would hope that it would be the pleasure of the House to pass the bill.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 2353, the "School Safety Enhancements Act of 2007", which is aimed at making America a safer place. The bill under consideration addresses health and safety issues for children. I support this bill and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

H.R. 2353 is necessary and will ensure the protection and safety of our children in a learning environment. Violence at our schools have increased at an alarming rate in states such as California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin over the last few years. H.R. 2352 seeks to curb that stem of violence.

H.R. 2352 increases authorized annual funding from $30 million to $50 million for FY 2008–2009 for the Secure Our Schools grant program, and decreases the non-federal grant participation percentage from 50 percent to 20 percent. It requires institutions of higher education to conduct annual campus safety assessments and develop and implement campus emergency response plans.

This bill seeks to address the violence in our schools. It will ensure the safety of students and teachers and will make sure that education is the paramount concern of educators.

The Act also increases the federal portion of the funding from 50 percent to 80 percent, which decreases the non-federal portion from 50 percent to 20 percent. According to the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office of the Department of Justice, which administers the Secure Our Schools grants, many of the poorer communities that need help the most have been unable to participate in the program because they cannot afford the previously required 50 percent non-federal grant match. The proposed change in non-federal funding is more in line with the COPS traditional 75/25 percent split, and should allow more participation in the program.

The Act increases the possible uses of funding to include surveillance equipment, hotlines to report potentially dangerous situations and capital improvements to make school facilities more secure. Finally, the Act requires the establishment of an interagency task force to develop and promulgate advisory school safety guidelines.

The Act amends the existing requirements for grant applications, and requires each grant application to be accompanied by a report, signed by the chief education officer and the attorney general or other chief legal officer, demonstrating that the proposed use of the grant funds is an effective means for improving school safety, is consistent with a comprehensive approach to preventing school violence, and meets the individualized needs of the particular school.

Finally, the Act amends the Higher Education Act and requires each eligible participating institution to conduct an annual campus safety assessment, and develop and implement a campus emergency response plan to address emergency situations, including natural disasters, active shooter situations, and terrorist attacks. The bill is sponsored by Mr. ROTHMAN, and has 52 cosponsors.

MY THREE AMENDMENTS THAT WERE OFFERED AND ACCEPTED

I have three amendments that I offered and that were accepted concerning this bill. The first extended the current requirement of establishing a hotline or tipline to include the reporting of hazardous conditions, including the presence of hazardous chemicals.

The second one requires schools to develop and implement safety measures to protect students in the event of a terrorist attack or other hazardous condition or situation. It would further require that no funds would be disbursed unless the school had a safety plan in place to respond to a terrorist attach or other hazardous condition or situation.

The need for schools to respond to hazardous conditions or situations is necessary because often children are confronted with hazardous conditions and they simply ignore them. This has been a big problem in the Houston Independent School district. For example, in Key Middle School students were getting sick because they were learning in classrooms where mold was growing on the walls and ceilings. The students saw the mold and were getting sick but they did not know how to respond. These amendments would ensure that children are aware of the toxicity of these chemicals and organic substances. This is a real threat. Key Middle School was subsequently closed because of the severe health risks posed to students. My call for student awareness, training and prevention as pertains to a terrorist attack does not need mach explanation. In light of the tragic events of 9/11, we can never be too cautious with schooling and protecting our children. Children need to know what to do and how to respond to dangerous situations during a terrorist threat.

My last amendment goes to the heart of administrative practice. The original bill required that a taskforce create guidelines. Because the taskforce is to be established within 30 days of enactment of this act, my amendment allows the taskforce to convene and within 60 days issue a preliminary advisory school safety guideline and after that time it should provide the public with an opportunity through notice and comment and publish a final advisory school safety guideline not later than 30 days after the preliminary guidelines. This is good administrative practice and ensures public participation by students, teachers, and parents.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important bill.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2352, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

AUTHORIZING THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT POLICE TO PROTECT OFFICIALS

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6855) to extend the authority for the United States Supreme Court Police to protect court officials off the Supreme Court grounds, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6855

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF THE AUTHORITY FOR THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT POLICE TO PROTECT COURT OFFICIALS OFF THE SUPREME COURT GROUNDS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 6121(b)(2) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2008'' and inserting ''2013''.

SEC. 2. CHANGING THE TITLE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 133(b)(2), by striking ''administrative assistant'' and inserting ''Counselor'';

(2) in paragraphs (1)(E) and (2)(E) of section 376(a), by striking ''an administrative assistant'' and inserting ''a Counselor'';

(3) in section 677—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''**Administrative Assistant**'' and inserting ''**Counselor**'';

(B) in the text, by striking ''Administrative Assistant'' each place it appears and inserting ''Counselor'';

(C) in the first sentence of subsection (a), by striking ''an'' and inserting ''a''; and

(4) in the item relating to section 677 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 45, by striking ''Administrative Assistant'' and inserting ''Counselor''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6855 extends for 5 years existing authority for the Supreme Court Police to protect the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Court, as well as officers and employees of the Supreme Court who are performing official duties while they are away from the grounds of the Supreme Court building.

When the Supreme Court first moved to its own building just over 70 years ago, we sent them a small contingent of Capitol Police officers commissioned as ''special policemen'' for the protection of the Court. It wasn't until 1982 that Congress provided the force with statutory recognition as the Supreme Court Police. That statute also gave them authority to patrol the Supreme Court buildings and grounds, make arrests, carry firearms, and protect the Chief Justice and any Associate Justices, official guests, and employees of the Court while performing official duties.

In that statute, the Congress also expanded the Supreme Court Police force's authority in a way very similar to what we had granted the Capitol Police the previous year. In 1981, we authorized the Capitol Police to provide protection to individual Members and officers of Congress, as well as their families, on or off the Capitol grounds. Likewise, in 1982 we authorized the Supreme Court Police to protect the Justices and the employees of the court while they're away from the court building anywhere in the United States.

When we first gave this authority to the Supreme Court Police in 1982, it was subject to a 3-year sunset provision. Since then, we have extended this authority 7 times, and this bill will continue that tradition.

In the 26 years since this authority was first granted, threats to all three branches, from terrorists and others who want to disrupt our government, have only increased. That is why it is imperative that we should not allow the authority of the Supreme Court Police to sunset at the end of this year.

I urge my colleagues to support the legislation so that the Supreme Court Police can continue to perform their critical mission effectively.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague in urging support for this legislation.

The Supreme Court is an independent branch of government needing to have the exact same level and should, to be honest, without any need for extension should, on a permanent basis, have a recognized ability to protect itself.

We view ourselves as independent, and we have the Capitol Police. Certainly the executive branch views itself as independent and has both the Secret Service and, of course, the Army, the Navy, and the Marines, and so on.

So I certainly believe that this is important for us to do today to extend the authority of the United States Supreme Court Police. But I would happily work with my colleague on the other side of the aisle to recognize that in fact this is a permanent need, and although we would have to fund it on an annual basis as we do the Secret Service, the Army, the Navy, the Marines, and so on, that we should never let the Supreme Court have any doubt but that its independence, its autonomy, its ability to do its constitutional duty without any question, but that they and those who they need to protect along with them would be protected, we should do that through a funding mechanism and never again need to do what we're doing here today. Having said that, this is a body that takes what it gets and does what it can with what it gets.

Today we're considering an extension. I move with my colleague on the other side to do that, and I urge all of my colleagues to pass this. I believe this is going to be passed unanimously today. But long before 2013, we should, in fact, make this a permanent authorization.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and am prepared to close if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would be willing to work with the gentleman to make it permanent. But this is what we have at this point for 3 years. So I would hope we pass this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6855.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECOGNIZING THE FBI ON THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 410) recognizing the FBI on their 100th anniversary.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 410

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was founded by President Theodore Roosevelt and United States Attorney General Charles Bonaparte on July 26, 1908, as a Federal investigative agency;

Whereas it was first named the Bureau of Investigation to provide a force of Special Agents to investigate crimes across State lines and Federal crimes in its initial days, and later expanded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflecting the growth our Nation's need to protect its people;

Whereas in the face of foreign threats during two World Wars and the Cold War, the FBI's jurisdiction was expanded to investigate espionage and sabotage against the United States of America;

Whereas when over the course of our Nation's history the civil rights of Americans have been challenged, the FBI has been called upon to protect those civil rights and has brought violators to justice, and remains the primary Federal law enforcement agency for investigating civil rights violations;

Whereas the men and women of the FBI have come to meet the challenges of violent criminal elements and gangs, working in partnership with State, local, and tribal law enforcement to provide safe streets in our communities around the country;

Whereas when the Nation's financial markets were threatened by white collar criminals, organized criminal enterprises, and international fraud schemes, the FBI's efforts to protect our economy were reflected in major investigative achievements;

Whereas the world has expanded through the creation of the World Wide Web, the FBI has been called to protect against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes through investigations of computer fraud, child exploitation, theft of intellectual property, and worldwide computer intrusions;

Whereas the threat to public safety posed by extremists groups, both domestic and international has grown, and the FBI has tirelessly worked to prevent acts of terrorism against Americans at home and abroad;

Whereas the FBI provides law enforcement services through its disaster response team, identification services and Laboratory to further the cause of justice through science throughout the United States;

Whereas since its inception, 34 FBI special agents have given their full measure of duty in laying down their lives in the service of their country; and

Whereas for a century the men and women of the FBI have pledged to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and, with such, exemplified their motto ''Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) congratulates the men and women of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary;

(2) honors the heroic sacrifice of the Bureau's employees who have given their lives, or have been wounded or injured, in the service of our Nation; and

(3) gives heartfelt thanks to all the men and women of the FBI for their past and continued efforts to protect and defend the American people from threats both domestic and foreign, and their dedication to the pursuit of justice through the rule of law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extent their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 410 recognizes the great accomplishments, sacrifices, and service of the men and women of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the occasion of the Bureau's 100th anniversary.

In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt and Attorney General Charles Bonaparte established a new Federal investigative agency consisting of a small force of special agents to assist States in combating crimes occurring across State lines. Little could they have envisioned that their idea would have evolved into one of the most foremost investigative agencies in history. It is fitting that we honor the men and women who have brought the FBI that stature.

Over the course of its existence, the Bureau's men and women have proven time and again that when the Nation calls upon them, they are ready to meet any challenge. They have worked tirelessly to stem foreign threats against the United States during two world wars and the Cold War by investigating espionage and sabotage on American shores. The FBI helped to keep our Nation safe, and over the course of time became one of the foremost professional espionage investigative agencies in the world.

The FBI's been called upon on numerous occasions to protect the civil rights of Americans and to bring justice to those who violate them. Today, the FBI remains the foremost Federal law enforcement agency for investigating serious civil rights violations.

The FBI has been called upon to investigate various types of violent crime, organized criminal enterprises, international fraud schemes, and financial and other forms of white-collar crime.

Today, as the Internet has so vastly expanded and transformed the world communication and commerce, we have tasked the FBI with protecting us against cyber-based attacks and high technology crimes. The Bureau, for example, investigates computer fraud, child pornography, theft of intellectual property, and worldwide computer intrusions.

The FBI has responded to threats to public safety posed by violent extremist groups, both domestic and international, tirelessly working to prevent crimes of terrorism against Americans at home and abroad. Their accomplishments are nothing less than extraordinary.

Sadly, Mr. Speaker, these accomplishments have not been without a tragic cost. Since its inception, 34 FBI special agents have made the ultimate sacrifice: giving their lives in the line of service. Every day, FBI special agents face the risks and endure the hardships to make our Nation safe. They truly personify the Bureau's motto: Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity.

So it is fitting that we congratulate the men and women of the FBI on the 100th anniversary of the Bureau. We honor their heroic commitment and sacrifices and thank them for their past and continued efforts to keep America safe.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues, the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. GOHMERT, the sponsor of the resolution, the committee chairman, Mr. CONYERS, and the committee ranking member, Mr. SMITH, for their leadership on this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague on a bipartisan basis to recognize that in the 100 years since President Theodore Roosevelt created the FBI out of basically an assemblage of Secret Service agents and detectives, what we have done is we have grown 1,000-fold in the number of agents. Clearly today with 30,000 employees, you ask how large has the task of the FBI grown. It has grown 1,000-fold.

Whether in fact it was taking on public corruption throughout this last 100 years or taking on racketeering, white collar crime, taking on the rubble of the Oklahoma City bombing and finding out who the true perpetrators were and bringing them to justice, or going after wrongdoing by the most hidden and most influential of corporate America, the FBI has spread out to do its job and do it well.

The Bureau, in fact, has taken the next step since September 11 when its primary task became protecting us from another terrorist attack like the one we experienced in New York, in Washington, and Pennsylvania. Those attacks made it very clear that this elite agency had to do more.

Today more than ever the FBI agents who are spread throughout the world in every embassy and in locations not even known to this body, they deal with counterterrorism in a way that no other agency can. Working hand-in-hand with overseas entities who have the charge for that, they make it their business to ensure that that foreign terrorism doesn't become an American tragedy.

No other group is so prepared to recognize the needs of America and the civil rights of America. The FBI has been a critical tool for President after President to enforce our civil rights laws often against the powerful, even against governors and other elected officials who chose not to recognize the importance of the U.S. Constitution.

The FBI has never been a partisan organization and has, in fact, served each and every administration in a way that we today commemorate and appreciate so much.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, for the first 90-plus years, the FBI was important. After September 11, 2001, the FBI's expanded role is vital.

With that, I urge the passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 410.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1730

HONORING THE LIFE AND MUSIC OF THE LATE ISAAC HAYES

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1425) honoring the life and music of the late Isaac Hayes, a passionate humanitarian, whose music laid the foundation for many musical styles, including R&B, disco, and rap.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1425

Whereas Isaac Hayes was a true renaissance man who achieved success in vocal performances, songwriting, humanitarian work, and television and motion picture endeavors, and as a radio show host, pianist, saxophone player, restaurateur, and cookbook author;

Whereas Isaac Hayes greatly influenced contemporary music, and his style still resounds in the music of today;

Whereas Isaac Hayes was born on August 20, 1942, in Covington, Tennessee, and, orphaned in infancy, was raised by his maternal grandparents;

Whereas Isaac Hayes spent his childhood and formative years in Memphis, Tennessee, years that shaped his future success as a songwriter, singer, and actor, working in cotton fields while going to school, and even shining shoes on the famous Beale Street;

Whereas Isaac Hayes graduated from Manassas High School in Memphis in 1962 at the age of 21, having returned to school after dropping out;

Whereas Isaac Hayes began singing at the age of 5 at his local church and soon after taught himself to play the piano, electronic organ, flute, and saxophone;

Whereas Isaac Hayes began playing in local bands, and at age 21 worked as a backup musician for Stax Records, for which he eventually became a noted music producer and in-house songwriter;

Whereas Isaac Hayes became a prolific songwriter who, in partnership with his Stax Records songwriting and production partner, David Porter, wrote many classic hits for other artists, including ''Hold On, I'm Comin' '', ''B-A-B-Y'', and ''Soul Man'';

Whereas the partnership of Isaac Hayes and David Porter composed some 200 songs;

Whereas Isaac Hayes created the groundbreaking musical score and theme song for the movie ''Shaft'';

Whereas Isaac Hayes was the recipient of an Academy Award, a Golden Globe, the Edison Award, the NAACP Image Award, and two Grammy Awards;

Whereas Isaac Hayes was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2002;

Whereas Isaac Hayes, a BMI songwriter, received 5 BMI R&B Awards, 2 BMI Pop Awards, and 2 BMI Urban Awards, and was honored as a BMI Icon in 2003;

Whereas Isaac Hayes was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame on June 9, 2005;

Whereas Isaac Hayes generated more than 12 million performances from his songs throughout his life;

Whereas Isaac Hayes was instrumental in staging the 1972 Wattstax concert performed at the Los Angeles Coliseum in the summer of 1972, an event that was a great source of pride for the African-American Los Angeles community of Watts and that focused worldwide attention on issues of social and economic justice for that beleaguered community, while also highlighting the great Memphis Stax sound;

Whereas Isaac Hayes was a television and film actor, appearing in countless television shows and three dozen movies, including roles in ''The A-Team'', ''The Fresh Prince of Bel Air'', ''Girlfriends'', and ''Miami Vice'';

Whereas Isaac Hayes started the Isaac Hayes Foundation, whose mission is to globally promote literacy, music education, nutritional education, and innovative programs to raise self-esteem among the underprivileged;

Whereas Isaac Hayes was strongly devoted to promoting literacy through the world and was named the international spokesman for the Applied Scholastics' World Literacy Crusade;

Whereas Isaac Hayes, through his Isaac Hayes Foundation, built an 8,000 square foot educational facility in Ghana, West Africa, and was a strong advocate for the education and well-being of the children of Ghana;

Whereas Isaac Hayes donated thousands of dollars, through grants from his Isaac Hayes Foundation, to schools in Memphis, Nashville, and Washington, DC for the purpose of improving the musical education programs of those schools and for the purchase of musical instruments;

Whereas the State of Tennessee issued a proclamation on August 18, 2008, honoring Isaac Hayes and his contribution to the State of Tennessee and the entire Nation;

Whereas Isaac Hayes was a loving father of 12 children, 14 grandchildren, and 3 great grandchildren; and

Whereas, with the passing of Isaac Hayes on August 10, 2008, at his Memphis, Tennessee home, the Nation has lost a talented and influential humanitarian, actor, artist, radio show host, and singer-songwriter: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the life of Isaac Hayes;

(2) recognizes Isaac Hayes for his invaluable contributions to American culture;

(3) recommits itself to ensuring that artists such as Isaac Hayes receive fair protection under the copyright laws for their creative endeavors; and

(4) extends condolences to his family on the death of this talented and beloved man.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor the life and musical legacy of Isaac Hayes, a passionate humanitarian, whose prolific songwriting and distinctive baritone were loved across generations and around the world.

He overcame humble beginnings and personal obstacles to make excellent contributions in many endeavors. He was a true Renaissance man, an extraordinary singer, songwriter and music producer who also achieved success as a pianist, saxophone player, cookbook author, radio show host, and television and motion picture actor.

Born in Covington, Tennessee, tragically orphaned as an infant, and raised by his maternal grandparents, Isaac Hayes came to know the pleasures of country life but also the hardships of rural poverty.

Shortly after his family moved to Memphis for the greater opportunities in the ''big city,'' his grandfather passed away. To help his family survive, Isaac Hayes worked in cotton fields, cut lawns, and cleaned bricks at two cents apiece, all while going to school. He even shined shoes on Memphis' famous Beale Street.

Despite experiencing rural, and then urban, poverty, he found ways to bring music into a central role in his life. At the age of five, he began singing in his local church and before long had also taught himself to play the piano, electronic organ, flute and saxophone.

He dropped out of high school for a time, but never lost sight of the critical role that education plays in improving one's life. He returned to school and proudly graduated at the age of 21.

After graduating, he played piano for Floyd Newman, a saxophonist bandleader. This work led to his becoming a studio musician for a new label called Stax Records, where his first paid sessions were with Otis Redding. These sessions were so successful that he became a ubiquitous presence at Stax.

While at Stax, he met David Porter, who became a long-standing friend and collaborator. As a result of their collaboration as songwriters and producers, they made more than 200 songs, including such classics as ''B-A-B-Y,'' ''Soul Man,'' and ''Hold on, I'm Comin'.''

Perhaps the musical accomplishment that Isaac Hayes is best known for is the groundbreaking score and theme song that he wrote for the movie ''Shaft.'' His smooth baritone vocals and iconic style carried that song to the top of the charts, nationally and internationally.

During his life, he received an Academy Award, a Golden Globe Award, two Grammy Awards, the NAACP Image Award, and the Edison Award, which is Europe's highest musical honor. He was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2002 and the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 2005.

He was not content to rest on his musical laurels, probably because of his roots in both rural and urban poverty. A passionate humanitarian concerned about the underprivileged throughout the world, he saw education and literacy as the keys to freedom and prosperity.

Based on that belief, he founded the Isaac Hayes Foundation, whose mission

it is to promote literacy and education and other programs throughout the world.

The foundation, among other endeavors, built an 8,000-square-foot education facility in Ghana, West Africa, and supported education efforts in Tennessee. In recognition of his humanitarian work and educational and economic contributions, in 1994 Isaac Hayes was crowned a king in Ghana.

Last year, Isaac Hayes and David Porter came to Capitol Hill to speak to Senators and House Members about the importance of protecting the intellectual property rights of their fellow songwriters and performing artists.

He was an excellent advocate for his fellow songwriters and vocal artists. He was humble, well-spoken, and passionate about protecting creative works, not just for the benefit of artists, but also for the benefit of our national economy.

There is so much more that I could say about this man, but for time's sake, I'll just end with this observation.

Isaac Hayes' achievements and influence made him a cultural icon, and his humanitarian work also made him a great human being. With the fatal stroke that took his life at the age of 65, Isaac Hayes leaves behind a legacy of monumental significance.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues from Tennessee, Mrs. BLACKBURN and Mr. COHEN, for their leadership on this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, it's my great honor to introduce the author of this piece of legislation, someone who understands the importance of Isaac Hayes to Tennessee and to the music world, Congresswoman MARSHA BLACKBURN. I yield her 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding, and I must first thank my colleague and cosponsor from Tennessee, Congressman COHEN. This resolution would not be possible without his hard work. Vital business in Tennessee has delayed his arrival on the floor today, and I know that if he were here with us that he would speak better than most about his constituent and his good friend Isaac Hayes.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to share the representation of Memphis, Tennessee, with Congressman COHEN. We are honored to represent its people and its proud traditions. Memphis has contributed so much to our State and indeed to our country, and perhaps the greatest contribution that there is is that ''Memphis Sound.'' The Memphis Sound really is the soundtrack for America. It captures the rhythm of the region, as well as the hopes, the frustrations, and the aspirations of so many Americans.

We do stand on the floor today to celebrate the life of the man who gave so much of that music its soul, Isaac Hayes. Isaac was one of the driving forces behind the legendary Stax Records that created and amplified the Memphis Sound. Collaborating with David Porter, Isaac wrote some of our most famous songs: ''Soul Man,'' ''Hold on, I'm Comin','' and his own hits like ''Walk on By'' and that groundbreaking musical score and the theme song from the movie ''Shaft.''

I first came to know Isaac when I was at the Tennessee Film, Entertainment and Musician Commission, heading that body, working on issues that were so important to our songwriters. And I found that Isaac was fiercely proud of the Memphis sound that he had helped to give birth to and the different genres that had been spawned by that, and I know that all of Tennessee today is fiercely proud of Isaac and his work.

Isaac was more than a great musician. He was also a noble humanitarian, as we have just heard from the gentleman from Virginia. I found the Isaac Hayes Foundation and their work to be something extraordinary. It was founded by Isaac Hayes, and it was done so to promote literacy and music education. He constructed an educational facility in Ghana.

I last saw him and visited with him at a ceremony in Memphis this spring. He was being honored not only for his contributions to Memphis music but also his contributions and his humanitarian work for the City of Memphis. He grew up in Memphis. He graduated from Mannassas High School in 1962, and even after he achieved worldwide acclaim, he always remained loyal to the Memphis community.

You know, I didn't know it then, but I am saddened now that that was going to be the last visit that we had. But I will tell you, Isaac Hayes and David Porter were still talking about intellectual property, protecting songwriters, and making certain that songwriters were paid.

Indeed, Memphis has lost a champion and an inspiration, but they still have his music and his soul.

As co-chair for the Congressional Songwriters Caucus, I am honored to bring this resolution to the floor of the House today, and on behalf of Isaac's family, the songwriting community in Tennessee and for listeners worldwide who have been touched by the Isaac Hayes sound, I urge all Members to join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, if I might inquire of the gentleman, does he have any additional speakers?

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers.

Mr. ISSA. Then I would close briefly by supporting this bipartisan legislation, recognizing the life of Isaac Hayes. Additionally mentioning that Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member SMITH support this and support recognizing this inspirational man, his inspirational life, and his fine music and work he did well into the last days of his life.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume just to thank our colleagues from Tennessee for working together on this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1425.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FIND KARL ROVE IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS FOR REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH A SUBPOENA DULY ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110–847) on the resolution (H. Res. 1433) recommending that the House of Representatives find Karl Rove in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena duly issued by the Committee on the Judiciary, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ENSURING CONTINUED ACCESS TO STUDENT LOANS ACT EXTENSION

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6889) to extend the authority of the Secretary of Education to purchase guaranteed student loans for an additional year, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6889

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF STUDENT LOAN PURCHASE AUTHORITY.

Section 459A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087i–1) is amended—

(1) by striking ''July 1, 2009'' each place it appears in subsections (a)(1) and (f) and inserting ''July 1, 2010''; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking ''September 30, 2009'' each place it appears in paragraphs (1)(A) and (2) and inserting ''September 30, 2010'';

(B) by striking ''February 15, 2010'' in paragraph (2) and inserting ''February 15, 2011''; and

(C) by striking ''2009, and 2010'' in paragraph (3) and inserting ''2009, 2010, and 2011''.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE LENDERS FOR LENDER-OF-LAST-RESORT PROGRAM.

Section 428(j) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078(j)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking ''June 30, 2009'' and inserting ''June 30, 2010'';

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking ''June 30, 2009'' and inserting ''June 30, 2010''; and

(3) in paragraph (9)(A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking ''June 30, 2010'' and inserting ''June 30, 2011'';

(B) in clause (ii)(III), by striking ''June 30, 2009'' and inserting ''June 30, 2010''; and

(C) in clause (iii), by striking ''July 1, 2010'' and inserting ''July 1, 2011''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H.R. 6889 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HINOJOSA. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6889, legislation to extend the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act for an additional year.

We are all united in our commitment to provide every assurance to students and families that there will be no disruption in the Federal student loans program regardless of what is happening in the financial markets.

In May, the President signed the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act. This law is providing much-needed liquidity to the student loan marketplace by authorizing the Secretary on a temporary basis to purchase student loans so that lenders have the funds to make new loans.

As a result of our swift action, there has been no disruption in students' and families' access to loans for the 2008–2009 academic year.

The Department of Education, the lenders, secondary markets, guaranty agencies, and institutions of higher education are to be commended for their efforts to get new financing systems in place and operational for the start of this academic year.

□ 1745

Their cooperation has ensured continued access to college loans.

Come spring, students and families will be making their plans for the next academic year. Given the ongoing turmoil in our financial markets, it is critical that we extend the authority for the Secretary to purchase student loans to avoid any uncertainty about the access to this critical source of student financial aid. It would be a tragedy for a student to decide to forego or postpone college because of a fear of not being able to get a Federal student loan.

This legislation has no budgetary cost. It will simply extend the Secretary's authority under the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act for an additional year.

Mr. Speaker, students and families will be able to rest assured that we have the mechanisms in place to make sure that there is sufficient capital for student loans even if the current credit crisis continues or worsens.

This Congress has taken unprecedented steps to make college more accessible and more affordable. We enacted the largest increase in student aid with the College Cost Reduction and Access Act, a $20 billion investment in human capital. In August, the President signed the Higher Education Opportunity Act into law.

The legislation takes significant steps to improve our student aid delivery system, ensure the integrity of our student loan programs, and provide students and families with the tools that they need to make informed choices about which college to attend and how to finance it. These are complex issues, and on a bipartisan, bicameral basis, we came together with some practical solutions.

Today's legislation is another example of our bipartisan commitment to college access. I would like to thank our committee chairman, GEORGE MILLER, and our senior Republicans on the full committee and the Higher Education Subcommittee, Representative BUCK MCKEON and Representative RIC KELLER from Florida, for their leadership in quickly moving this legislation forward. We stand united in our goal of ensuring continued access to student loans.

I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 6889.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6889, a bill to extend the authority of the Secretary of Education to purchase guaranteed student loans for an additional year. And I do want to thank my friends, the senior Republicans, Mr. MCKEON and Mr. KELLER, as well as the two significant chairmen, Mr. MILLER and Mr. HINOJOSA, who introduced this extension.

We have been reading about the instability that still exists in the credit markets, and, in fact, it has gotten worse. Through this extension, Congress is assuring students and families that they will be able to receive the Federal assistance they need to pay for school.

The steps in the underlying bill are modest, but they make a real difference for students and families. I appreciate that this bill carries no cost to taxpayers, proving that we can use a creative approach to respond to economic difficulties without bloated spending that will drive up taxes.

Since the implementation of H.R. 5715, we have seen at least 10 lenders take advantage of the program that has been put in place. Without this relief, these lenders could have dropped out of the program altogether. Up until this point, we have seen over 6,000 employees laid off as a result of the cutbacks lenders have had to make. In addition, 106 lenders have suspended their lending service as a result of the credit crunch and the cuts made in the College Cost Reduction and Access Act. Without this extension, students could attend college this year without knowing whether the financing would be there to attend college next year.

In difficult economic times, many Americans turn to higher education. That's because a college degree continues to be one of the single best investments an individual, and our Nation, can actually make. College graduates have higher lifetime earnings, lower unemployment rates, greater civic involvement, and exhibit numerous other qualities that help enrich our society and keep our Nation competitive.

With all the benefits of higher education, it's concerning that amid these economic uncertainties many current and prospective students are worried about whether they will be able to access student loans. And as more and more students look to higher education to help get them through these difficult economic times, we cannot allow market turbulence to limit college access.

This extension signals our unwavering support for the Nation's largest source of financial aid, the Federal Family Education Loan Program. It is a crucial step that will help protect students and families and restore market confidence.

Mr. Chairman, I know how important it is that higher education be made affordable and accessible. This is particularly important in our turbulent economy. For the same reason, it's important that we come together to pass an all-of-the-above energy reform package that will help bring down prices and free us from our costly dependence on foreign oil.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that stabilizing our loan program will have an economic positive yield, just as solving the real problems of energy will have an economic yield. Our energy prices and energy problems are not just affecting those who stop at the pump, they affect those who will be trying to heat their homes this winter; they affect those who will be trying to buy food; they affect not just commuters, but all of us. Students as well as parents need real solutions to the energy crisis that is confronting us. They need to be able to make the commute. They need to be able to make those heating payments. They need to realize the cost of food will not keep spiraling upwards simply because farmers cannot afford energy to put into their tractors to grow the food and truckers cannot afford the energy to take that produce and send it to the markets where we can then buy it and enjoy it.

We have to realize that the solution to this problem has to be an all-of-the-above approach, that we are not doing enough to encourage conservation by small business or by citizens. But even if we did the maximum amount of conservation efforts, that still does not solve the entire problem. It's estimated that if the most stringent efforts of conservation were put in place, only about half of the foreign imports that we bring into this country would be eliminated; the other half would still have to be there.

We also have not done enough over the last few years to put in infrastructure so that we can move energy from one part of this country to the other. There are bottlenecks all over this country in which energy cannot take place. There is plenty of pipeline for natural gas going from the Gulf of Mexico up north, but it cannot get to New England because there is a bottleneck that we have yet to solve in that particular problem. That infrastructure problem needs to be addressed. The lack of refinery capacity needs to be addressed. The lack of electrical corridors needs to be addressed.

We also have to recognize that we do not have a successful payment plan for alternative energies for the future, not only for our immediate problems, but for the long-term problems of this particular country. We need to recognize that this is a supply and demand issue, and that that supply can only be satisfied if we have an all-of-the-above strategy.

There is not a single source of energy that does not have some detractor. I was amazed to read in the local paper the other day about a detractor from a wind farm who said that the noise of the blades kept him up at night, and that they chopped up too many birds, which violates our Migratory Bird Treaty. I was amazed to find out that somebody was opposed to a solar energy plant down in New Mexico because it would consume too much of the desert land.

There is not a source of energy that doesn't have someone who will jump up and complain about it and potentially bring a lawsuit about it. That is why if we start to take any of those resource potentials off the table, we might as well take them all off because everything drops one after the other. The only way to be fair and the only way to be equitable and the only way to make sure that we have a real solution is to make sure that every source of energy known to this country, every source of energy in this country is on the table and is part of the real solutions.

Our students, for their future, require that. The parents, for the present, require that. The citizens of this country demand an all-of-the-above approach and that it be talked about in committees, in public hearings, and here on the floor. Nothing else solves the problem. And our goal and responsibility should be to come to this Congress to solve the problem, not try to create a political atmosphere so that we can take credit for what may or may not happen, but simply to solve the problem.

If we do not fulfill our responsibility, the students who will benefit from these extensions will have a short-lived benefit and will not look at us in kindness for the generosity when we help them get their education, but refuse to allow this economy to sustain them post-education.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congressman BISHOP from the State of Utah for his support of this student loan extension, H.R. 6889. And let me reassure him that this week, if our friends and colleagues from the great State of Texas and the State of Louisiana are able to get back because of the devastation that occurred with Hurricane Ike, we will be able to address the energy bill that he was referring to. And I am sure that the Speaker of the House, NANCY PELOSI, and others in leadership position are prepared to give us the opportunity to take care of this great need that we have throughout our country on the lack of energy.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. If I may, once again; I appreciate the remarks that have been given. I am fully supportive of this particular piece of legislation, I urge my colleagues to do so as well. But I also realize that, in the words of the Broadway song, ''It's a fine, fine line between reality and pretend.''

I certainly hope that when we come to this floor and actually deal with the issue of energy once and for all, we have the ability of dealing with the reality of the situation for a real solution. That's the crying need.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 6889, which would extend the authority of the Secretary of Education to purchase Federal guaranteed loans previously made under the Federal Family Education Loan, FFEL, Program and advance funds for lender-of-last resort loans. I believe this bill is premature and is merely a response to alarms raised by an industry that has continually benefited from government subsidies.

Earlier this year, the lending community expressed serious concerns that unstable credit markets would affect their ability to provide Federal student loans for the upcoming school year. In response, Congress approved the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008, which put in place several provisions to ensure that students and families had continued, uninterrupted access to Federal loans, regardless of what is happening in the credit markets. That measure gave the Secretary of Education the temporary authority to buy back loans from lenders participating in the FFEL program.

However, now almost four months after the emergency provisions were signed into law and one month into the fall semester, it has become clear that despite the credit crunch students are having little trouble securing Federal student loans. The New England Board of Higher Education and the New England Council recently released a survey of its region's financial aid officers that revealed ''students and parents experienced little or no problems accessing Federal student loans for this fall.'' Schools in my own State of Wisconsin have told me that students are encountering few difficulties in securing Federal student loans, and in fact, any disruption has simply resulted in some students to switching lenders. Recently, the State of Massachusetts called off a plan to provide public financing to a State nonprofit lender because only a small percentage of students were still looking for a lender. Over 2,000 lenders continue to participate in the FFEL program.

Furthermore, this year hundreds of schools, including Penn State, Michigan State and Indiana, decided it was in the best interests of their students to leave the Federal Family Education Loan Program, FFEL, and enroll in the Direct Loan Program because it is immune to the effects of the credit crunch and provides the exact same Federal loans to their students. In fact, the Direct Loan Program has seen a 47 percent increase over last year in the amount of loans originated. Schools are reporting they are happy with the transition to the program, and the Education Department has continually asserted that the Direct Loan Program is capable of handling the increased capacity.

Therefore, I find it alarming that just four months after passing the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008, and with widespread agreement that there currently is no student loan crisis, we have decided to extend until 2010 these authorities that provide government liquidity and financing to private lenders. While it is impossible to say these authorities did not help avoid a crisis, it's equally impossible to say private sector funds will not be available next year for student loans. I find it curious that today's action coincides with reports from the lending community that, despite the fact that there is no real crisis this year, one may exist in the 2009–10 school year.

While there is no doubt that the financial markets remain unsettled, the current authority for these powers runs through July 31, 2009. Washington is once again eager to extend temporary authorities. Instead of rushing to react to the ''alarms'' sounded by the lending community, I believe it would be more prudent for Congress to continue to monitor the situation in the student loan markets to determine if more action is really necessary before we extend another handout to an industry that has continually proven to work in the interests of their own pocketbooks and not for students and taxpayers.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6889, which will extend the authority of the Secretary of Education to ensure the continued access to Federal student loans for one more year, introduced by my distinguished colleague from California, Representative GEORGE MILLER. This significant piece of legislation provides greater access to colleges and universities, making higher education affordable for all Americans, not just the wealthy.

A quality education continues to be the best pathway to social and economic mobility in this country. Earlier this year, we passed H.R. 5715 (now Public Law 110–227), the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008.

FACTS ON ENSURING CONTINUED ACCESS TO STUDENT LOANS ACT

This legislation amended under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) by:

Increasing annual and aggregate borrowing limits for unsubsidized Stafford Loans to undergraduate students;

delaying the start of repayment for parent borrowers of PLUS Loans;

extending eligibility for individuals with adverse credit to borrow PLUS Loans, under extenuating circumstances;

revising procedures for ensuring the availability of lender-of-last-resort, LLR, loans under the FFEL program;

temporarily authorizing the Secretary to purchase loans previously made under the FFEL program at no net cost to the Federal Government; and

expanding eligibility for aid provided through American Competitiveness, AC, Grants and Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent, SMART, Grants.

The Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008 also expresses a sense of Congress that institutions such as the Federal Financing Bank, the Federal Reserve, and Federal Home Loan Banks, in consultation with the Secretaries of Education and the Treasury, should consider using available authorities to assist in ensuring continued access to Federal student loans for students and their families; and that any action taken by these entities should not limit the Secretary's authority with regard to the LLR program, nor the Secretary's authority to purchase loans previously made under the FFEL program.

It also requires the Government Accountability Office, GAO, to evaluate the impact that increases in Federal student loan limits may have on tuition, fees, room and board, and on the borrowing of private, non-federal, student loans.

CONCLUSION

In this time of economic downturns, costly natural disasters, rising food and gas prices—families are focused on meeting their basic needs and having a hard time saving for educational expenses. Often times Federal loans are all families have to help their children go to college.

We cannot allow our institutions of higher learning to be inaccessible for the vast majority of our youth. This important piece of legislation gives our young people and their families the opportunity to not only dream of attending college but actually realize that dream. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6889.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6889.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1372) celebrating the 100th anniversary of the University of Nebraska at Omaha and recognizing the partnership between the city of Omaha, its citizens, and the university to build a vibrant and dynamic community, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1372

Whereas the citizens of Bellevue and Omaha, Nebraska, worked together with vigor and determination during the early years of the 20th century to create a nonsectarian university where local high school graduates could receive a college education;

Whereas due to the fortitude of the Board of Trustees and the generosity of donors, the first student body consisting of 26 students gathered on September 14, 1909, in what was formerly the old Redick mansion at 24th and Pratt Streets to begin their college education at the University of Omaha;

Whereas in spite of numerous financial challenges, the University of Omaha never wavered from its commitment to its founders to produce well-rounded and informed students by offering coursework in foreign languages, history, ethics, sacred history, science, and other traditional subjects;

Whereas the University of Omaha's substantial and respected curriculum prompted the University of Nebraska to announce in the spring of 1910 that it would accept credits from the University of Omaha as equivalent to its own;

Whereas the Board of Trustees, realizing the need for expanded facilities and programs would not be met through voluntary donations, voted in 1929 to turn over the University of Omaha to the City of Omaha to establish a municipal university;

Whereas the World War II years were turbulent for the Nation and required many sacrifices, and students and faculty at the Municipal University of Omaha unselfishly united to support the war effort and their fellow students on active duty with a variety of activities, including replacing the traditional Homecoming bonfire with a scrap drive rally;

Whereas the Municipal University of Omaha, under the leadership of President Milo Bail, responded to the need for expansion due to a postwar boom in student enrollment that threatened to stress facilities and programs by erecting a number of buildings to accommodate the quickly increasing student population, including a field house, library, and student center;

Whereas the Municipal University of Omaha further responded to the needs of returning members of the military by participating in the Bootstrap Program, initiated by the Air Force in 1951, to encourage military personnel to finish degrees that had been started before the War;

Whereas the University Regents, with the goal of strengthening financial solvency as well as offering affordable tuition, agreed to merge with the University of Nebraska beginning July 1, 1968, a decision that has since been lauded as the greatest educational gain in the City's history;

Whereas the University continued to increase program offerings to students, including the development of doctoral programs such as a cooperative program in psychology and joint program in educational administration with the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, independent programs in public administration and criminal justice, and through the generous support of individual donors, the Alumni Association, and the NU Foundation, the creation of numerous named professorships;

Whereas when a need arose for off-campus classrooms and a conference site to accommodate the business community, the University of Nebraska at Omaha worked diligently in both the public and private sectors to secure funding for the establishment of the Peter Kiewit Conference Center in downtown Omaha in 1980;

Whereas the University of Nebraska at Omaha, in partnership with private donors, demonstrated a continued commitment to providing outstanding facilities with the opening of the Durham Science Center in 1987, the Weber Fine Arts Building in 1992, and expansion of the Thompson Alumni Center in 2006;

Whereas the University of Nebraska at Omaha provides valuable resources and expertise to the State of Nebraska through the Nebraska Business Development Center, which produces an annual economic impact of $350,000,000 and serves 200 communities;

Whereas the University of Nebraska at Omaha established a Teacher's College in 1908 that produces educators who teach in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 73 other countries;

Whereas the University of Nebraska at Omaha worked with business leaders to establish the Peter Kiewit Institute of Information Science, Technology and Engineering to help meet the employment needs of the Nation's technology and engineering firms, as well as offer students a premiere educational opportunity;

Whereas the Peter Kiewit Institute of Information Science, Technology, and Engineering has received accolades from many organizations, including the National Science Foundation and Carnegie Mellon; and

Whereas 2008 is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Nebraska at Omaha, with commemorations beginning October 8, 2008: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) requests that the President issue a proclamation recognizing the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Nebraska at Omaha and calls upon citizens to observe such an anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(2) encourages State and local governments to recognize the partnership among the City of Omaha, its citizens, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha to build a vibrant and dynamic community.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1372 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of H.R. 1372, which celebrates the University of Nebraska at Omaha's 100 years of service and partnership between the City of Omaha and its citizens.

Founded in 1908, Omaha, Nebraska and Bellevue citizens worked together to create a nonsectarian university where local high school residents could receive a college education.

Starting with only 26 students in their first class, the University of Nebraska at Omaha has blossomed into an esteemed university. Today, the University enrolls almost 14,000 students and offers a diverse range of academic courses.

□ 1800

With only 71 undergraduate majors, 45 masters degree programs, 17 graduate certificates and six doctoral programs, UNO possesses a wide array of courses for its students. The school makes a tremendous social and financial impact on its students and city. Students receive a quality college education, and the school generates $350 million per year for the community.

UNO's unique history speaks to its accepting and inclusive culture. UNO started off as the University of Omaha. Due to financial difficulties and the high number of students who wanted to attend, in 1929 the board of trustees voted to establish a municipal university. The newly named Municipal University of Omaha prospered and relocated to its final location on 60th and Dodge Streets in the fall of 1936.

Later the university regents agreed to merge with the University of Nebraska. As a result, University of Nebraska at Omaha was born. That merger created a more sustainable and affordable college education, a principle the school lives by today.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I express my full support for the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I wish to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman who is the sponsor of House Resolution 1372 and an alumnus of the University of Nebraska at Omaha, as opposed to the University of Nebraska at New Orleans or something, such time as he may consume for this particular issue.

Mr. TERRY. I thank the gentleman, and I thank the committee leadership for bringing this resolution to the floor. I, of course, as the author, rise in support of H. Res. 1372, a resolution celebrating the 100th anniversary of the University of Nebraska at Omaha. I do want to start off at the beginning to tell my friend from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) that this is not the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Huskers. This is the number-sixth-rated-in-the-Nation University of Nebraska at Omaha Division II football. That is a distinction that, once made, garnered a lot more supporters. So when it comes to voting, I want to make that distinction.

In October of 1908, 26 students gathered to form the first class at the University of Omaha, achieving the goal the city fathers decreed to create a nonsectarian university where local high school graduates could receive a college education. Over the tumultuous years ahead, the University of Omaha grew in size and reputation, outgrowing its original buildings and then relocating to its current home near Memorial Park in what was then the far west edge of the town and now known as ''Midtown.''

In time, the University of Omaha would be known as the Municipal University of Omaha and in 1968 would become part of the University of Nebraska system, developing doctoral programs in conjunction with the flagship campus in Lincoln, as well as a number of independent programs in the field of public administration and criminal justice. UNO, as it then would become to be known, would become known for its remarkable programs in engineering, IS&T, and technology fields that are housed in the Peter Kiewit Institute as well as the university's renowned aviation program.

Today the University of Nebraska at Omaha has a significant impact on eastern Nebraska and western Iowa, serving over 250 communities and contributing nearly $300 million in economic impact to that area. With a current enrollment of nearly 15,000 students, the University of Nebraska at Omaha has grown significantly and in measurable ways. It has bettered the lives of the citizens of Omaha and has taken its place among some of the finest public universities of its size in the region.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my fellow Members to vote in favor of this resolution in recognition of a truly unique and outstanding educational institution as it celebrates its 100th anniversary in October of this year. And go Mavericks!

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers on this bill. But before I give up my time, I want to say to Congressman LEE TERRY that there's no doubt in my mind that the University of Nebraska is certainly one to be reckoned with, and the University of Texas Longhorns always have to think very, very hard and be very well prepared to be able to take those Nebraska Cornhuskers.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to say a few words in support of this particular resolution that congratulates the University of Nebraska at Omaha in its 100th anniversary of its founding, which will be 100 years on September 19 of this year. I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. TERRY, for introducing this resolution. I also have to clarify that he was not the alumnus. His wife is the alumna of this institution. And I want to recognize the contributions the University of Nebraska at Omaha has made to the education of the citizens of this Nation.

It was founded with just 26 students and now serves over 14,000. In the 2006–2007 academic year, the university awarded over 2,400 degrees to its students. The University of Nebraska at Omaha is nationally recognized for a strong academic program. Last year alone, the university was honored as one of the Best Colleges 2007 list, and the Best Midwestern College 2007 list and the Best Graduate Schools 2009 list, as published by ''U.S. News & World Report.'' In addition, the College of Business Administration's masters in business in administration students rank in the top 5 percent nationally, while the undergraduate students ranked in the top 15 percent on the most recent standardized exam on business topics.

University of Nebraska at Omaha has graduated such notable alumni as Marlin Briscoe, Peter Fonda, and a couple of Senators. Despite that fact, it is still a good school. I would like to congratulate all of the students, the alumni, and past and present employees on all they have accomplished over the last 100 years at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

While I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, our efforts to help these college students will still be incomplete if we don't recognize the factors that all colleges are facing. Our higher education system is being squeezed by the high energy costs, just as the rest of society is. Schools are being forced to limit their operations, to reduce the number of school days just to save on utility costs and save their students the price of a day's commute. I know in both regular education as well as secondary education that the budgets for those particular institutions are written very narrowly and that whenever there is an unusual spike in something like the cost of electricity and the cost of fuel, that it is taken out primarily either in the short term or the long-term from the funds that are available for the faculty and for teachers for their salaries. It is simply a fact of life that if we do not get control of this energy crisis that is burgeoning, every school district in this Nation, whether it be a secondary, elementary, public or private or university level, every one of those schools is going to have the costs that will be borne by the teachers either in suppressed salaries at the current time or suppressed salaries into the future. That is the price we are paying for our failure to try to grasp this particular concept.

The majority has been meeting behind closed doors to craft a bill to offer what seems to be, at least from leaks

coming out, more political cover than actual reform. I am reminded of the U.S. Senate. The U.S. House has always had galleries so that people could watch what is taking place. But at the very beginning of the United States, the Senate convened in a closed room and no one could see what was taking place in that particular Chamber. The first employee of the United States Senate was actually the Senate secretary, a protege of John Adams who held the job for 25 years. The second employee of the Senate was the doorkeeper whose responsibility was to make sure that the public and House Members did not enter into the Chamber of the United States Senate. In fact, the Senate went on at that time to establish a funding schedule that would pay all Members of Congress $6 a day and Members of the Senate $7 a day. They also established a rule that a secretary could take any communication to the House, but at least two House Members had to be responsible for taking any communication to the Senate.

Well, the doorkeeper turned into the Sergeant of Arms as time went on. And eventually the Senate broke down and decided to actually allow people to watch the proceedings on the floor. Yet once again we find ourselves in an amazingly similar situation where the most important issue of our time is what we do with this energy crisis, and yet the bill that is supposed to be debated this day, this week on the floor, supposed to be being heard in Rules Committee as we speak, has yet to be heard in any public forum, has not had any kind of public hearing, and has not had any kind of committee work. And my bets are still that there won't be a heck of a lot of amendments that will be allowed to that particular procedure, all of it done in secret and private and then unveiled on the floor.

That is not the way of good regular order. Regular order should allow public process and open vetting so that all ideas are explored and the best ideas are those that surface to the top. We are not doing that this week. And we vitally and desperately need to do that, or just go back to the days where we keep a couple of doorkeepers around so the wrong people are not allowed to participate in the process of the policy of the United States.

We need to do that. We need a real energy policy that looks good not on paper, but keeps vital American resources viable and usable, not under lock and key. The students of this college need that for their future. All students need that for their future. Teachers need that if their retirement and their salaries are going to be kept impact. All of us need that if this economy is going to be vibrant and move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have other speakers at this time, and I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I wish to yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1372, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT PROTECTION ACT OF 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 5938.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 5938.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 1200, de novo;

H. Con. Res. 390, de novo;

H.R. 6889, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

HONORING MILITARY SUPPORT GROUPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 1200, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1200, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 0, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 589]

YEAS—374

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Carter
Castle
Castor
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Grijalva
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger

Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—59

Arcuri
Barrett (SC)
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown, Corrine
Costello
Cubin
Culberson
Davis, Tom
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Ehlers
Ellison
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Gutierrez
Harman
Hodes
Hooley
Hulshof
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (IL)
Kind
LaHood
Lampson
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
Maloney (NY)
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McNerney
Miller, George
Murphy, Patrick
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Paul
Payne
Pitts
Poe
Pryce (OH)
Regula
Reichert
Reynolds
Rohrabacher
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Saxton
Shuler
Shuster
Space
Taylor
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Walberg
Watson

□ 1857

Mr. SIMPSON changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

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.

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR HURRICANE VICTIMS ALONG THE GULF COAST

(Mr. ORTIZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, as everybody knows, the Gulf Coast has been battered by numerous hurricanes this summer, including Dolly, Gustav and, this past weekend, Ike. Let us keep those affected by these storms, as well as our local and State officials, our brave search and rescue workers and our first responders, in our thoughts and prayers.

On behalf of my colleagues, many who are back home, serving their constituents during this time of need, please join me in observing a moment of silence for those who lost their lives all along the Gulf Coast in these storms.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will rise, and all guests of the House will rise for the observance of this moment of silence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

HONORING THE 28TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOR SERVING AND PROTECTING THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 390, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 390, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 0, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 590]

YEAS—374

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Carter
Castle
Castor
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Grijalva
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen

Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—59

Arcuri
Barrett (SC)
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown, Corrine
Cannon
Costello
Cubin
Culberson
Davis, Tom
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Ehlers
Ellison
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Gutierrez
Harman
Hodes
Hooley
Hulshof
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (IL)
Kind
LaHood
Lampson
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
Maloney (NY)
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McNerney
Miller, George
Murphy, Patrick
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Paul
Payne
Pitts
Poe
Pryce (OH)
Regula
Reichert
Reynolds
Rohrabacher
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Saxton
Shuler
Shuster
Space
Taylor
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Walberg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members, there are 2 minutes remaining for voting.

□ 1908

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent 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.

ENSURING CONTINUED ACCESS TO STUDENT LOANS ACT EXTENSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6889, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6889.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 4, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 591]

YEAS—368

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Carter
Castle
Castor
Cazayoux
Chabot
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Grijalva
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—4

Broun (GA)
Flake
Foxx
Price (GA)

NOT VOTING—61

Allen
Arcuri
Barrett (SC)
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown, Corrine
Costello
Cubin
Culberson
Davis, Tom
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Ehlers
Ellison
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Gutierrez
Harman
Hodes
Hooley
Hulshof
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (IL)
Kind
LaHood
Lampson
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
Maloney (NY)
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McNerney
Miller, George
Murphy, Patrick
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Pitts
Poe
Pryce (OH)
Regula
Reichert
Reynolds
Rohrabacher
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Saxton
Shuler
Shuster
Space
Taylor
Thompson (MS)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Walberg

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members, there are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1916

Mr. FEENEY changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6842, NATIONAL CAPITAL SECURITY AND SAFETY ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110–852) on the resolution (H. Res. 1434) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6842) to require the District of Columbia to revise its laws regarding the use and possession of firearms as necessary to comply with the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of District of Columbia v. Heller, in a manner that protects the security interests of the Federal government

and the people who work in, reside in, or visit the District of Columbia and does not undermine the efforts of law enforcement, homeland security, and military officials to protect the Nation's capital from crime and terrorism, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 6384

Mr. HELLER of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 6384.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3995

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor to H.R. 3995.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

MISSING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE PATIENT ALERT PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION OF 2008

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6503) to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6503

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program Reauthorization of 2008''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE MISSING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE PATIENT ALERT PROGRAM.

Section 240001 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14181) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) GRANT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this section, the Attorney General, through the Bureau of Justice Assistance and in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall award competitive grants to nonprofit organizations to assist such organizations in paying for the costs of planning, designing, establishing, and operating locally based, proactive programs to protect and locate missing patients with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias and other missing elderly individuals.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting ''competitive'' after ''to receive a''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Attorney General shall periodically solicit applications for grants under this section by publishing a request for applications in the Federal Register and by posting such a request on the website of the Department of Justice.'';

(3) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) PREFERENCE.—In awarding grants under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall give preference to national nonprofit organizations that have a direct link to patients, and families of patients, with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.''; and

(4) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2015.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6503, the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program Reauthorization of 2008, helps to address the serious problem of seniors who go missing each year as a result of dementia.

The Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program was created in 1994. While Congress has continued to support and fund it, its formal authorization expired in 1998. This legislation, sponsored by the gentlelady from California (Ms. WATERS), will reauthorize the program.

It authorizes the Attorney General to award competitive grants to nonprofit organizations for the planning, establishing, and operating locally based programs to protect and locate missing persons with Alzheimer's disease, dementia, or other problems.

This is an excellent measure that responds to a critical problem. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6503, the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program Reauthorization of 2008, and I would ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of the time on our side to a member of our conference who, while not a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, Congressman TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania is a man who possesses a Ph.D. in psychology, has a deep personal interest and background in this area and it seems to us to be altogether fitting if he'd carry our support for this important and bipartisan legislation.

So by unanimous consent, I would like to yield the balance of our time to Mr. MURPHY to carry that legislation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for allowing me to participate in this particular bill to help not only our seniors but everyone who is afflicted, the 5 million Americans who suffer from Alzheimer's disease or dementia. Of these, nearly 3 million, or 60 percent, will become lost from their families or loved ones or caretakers. If not found within 24 hours, up to half will become seriously injured or die.

H.R. 6503, the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, will increase the chance of locating missing persons suffering from this disease within the critical first 24 hours. H.R. 6503 authorizes funds for grants for nonprofit organizations to assist in paying for the costs of establishing and operating programs to protect and locate missing patients with Alzheimer's disease.

With police departments now being called upon to find missing elderly, these community organizations are critical in assisting law enforcement officials with their searches. Tips from family and people in the community often lead to the whereabouts of any missing person, including the elderly.

Each year, thousands more Americans are being diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia. The symptoms of these diseases often leave their victims feeling disoriented, lost, and vulnerable. H.R. 6503, the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, provides support to those local programs working everyday to offer these patients protection and their loved ones some peace of mind.

I might add here that just this weekend I found out a dear friend of mine was recently diagnosed with Alzheimer's. He's been a long-distance runner for all of his adult life, and ironically enough, he's still able to go out and find trails and run on them, but it is something that his doctors are concerned about for him that one day will he, too, become one who is perhaps lost as he tries to negotiate his community and his neighborhood.

Certainly for folks like my friend and others around the country who are suffering from dementia, early states or later, we have to recognize the value and importance of this bill. I might note this passed the Judiciary Committee unanimously, and I certainly urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I will yield the balance of the time to the gentlelady from California (Ms. WATERS), a member of the Judiciary Committee and the author of the bill.

Ms. WATERS. I would first like to thank the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BOBBY SCOTT, for the time. And I thank him for making sure that this bill come to the floor tonight.

I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 6503, the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program Reauthorization Act. The Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program is a Department of Justice program that helps local communities and law enforcement officials quickly identify persons with Alzheimer's disease who wander or who are missing and reunite them with their families.

Since its inception more than 10 years ago, this program has funded a national registry of more than 172,000 individuals at risk of wandering and has reunited over 12,000 wanderers with their families.

It is a highly successful program whereby 88 percent of registrants who wander are found within the first 4 hours of being reported missing. A total of 1,288 wandering incidents were reported to the program in 2007. The program has a 98 percent success rate in recovering enrollees who are reported missing.

There also are technology-based options to address wandering that should be considered for funding under the Missing Alzheimer's Patient Program. For example, personalized wristbands that emit a tracking signal can be used to locate wanderers. These wristbands, when combined with specially trained search and rescue teams, can reduce search times from hours and days to minutes.

Congress originally authorized $900,000 in appropriations for the Missing Alzheimer's Patient Program for 3 years, that is 1996 through 1998, but never reauthorized or updated the program. Since then, the program has continued to receive funding on a year-to-year basis, but funding has remained virtually flat since its inception.

H.R. 6503 reauthorizes updates and expands the Missing Alzheimer's Patient Program. The program authorizes up to $5 million per year in appropriations for fiscal years 2009 through 2015, a modest increase over the current appropriation of $1 million in fiscal year 2008.

The bill expands the program so as to allow the Department of Justice to award multiple competitive grants to nonprofit organizations. Preference would be given to national nonprofit organizations that have a direct link to patients and families of patients with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

Finally, the bill specifies that the program will be operated under the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance. Currently, the program is operated under the Office of Juvenile Justice, which is obviously not the most appropriate agency for a program serving the elderly.

H.R. 6503 has 25 bipartisan cosponsors, including the cochairs of the Congressional Alzheimer's Task Force, Congressmen EDWARD MARKEY and CHRISTOPHER SMITH. The bill is also supported by the Alzheimer's Foundation of America and Project Lifesaver.

Furthermore, on May 14, a diverse group of over 85 national State and local organizations sent a letter to the members of the House Judiciary Committee supporting this approach to the reauthorization of the Missing Alzheimer's Patient Program.

The Missing Alzheimer's Patient Program is a critical resource for first responders. It saves law enforcement officials valuable time, allowing them to focus on other national and local security concerns. It is critical that we reauthorize and expand this small but effective program.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6503. And with that, I thank all of those who have worked to bring this bill to the floor.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, thank you for your leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I support H.R. 6503, to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Thousands of vulnerable older adults go missing each year as a result of dementia, diminished capacity, foul play or other unusual circumstances. The Alzheimer's Foundation of America estimates that over five million Americans suffer from Alzheimer's disease, and that 60 percent of these are likely to wander from their homes. Alzheimers diseases and other dementia related illnesses often leave their victims disoriented and confused and unable to find their way home. According to the Alzheimers Association, up to 50 of wanderers risk serious illness, injury or death if not found within 24 hours. The problem can be exacerbated greatly by national disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina, that can, in a matter of hours, increase the number of missing persons by the thousands.

H.R. 6503 reauthorizes the existing Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program. The bill authorizes $5 million for each fiscal year through 2015 for competitive grants to nonprofit organizations. The money may be used to pay for the "costs of planning, designing, establishing, and operating locally based, proactive programs to protect and locate missing patients with Alzheimers disease and related dementias and other missing elderly individuals." The bill states a preference for "national nonprofit organizations that have a direct line to patients, and families of patients, with Alzheimers disease and related dementias."

When I consider the necessity of this bill, I am reminded about the time when I was personally called upon by a constituent in the 18th Congressional District in Texas. A few years back, the family of Mr. Sammy Kirk, enlisted my help in searching for Kirk. Mr. Kirk was an elderly man, suffering from Alzheimers and he had wandered away from his family in Houston. He was lost. His family called me to help search for him. I, along with his family, searched many hours and many days. In total, I searched for three days for Mr. Kirk. Finally, Mr. Sammy Kirk was found. He was found and he was dead. He wandered many miles away from his family and was found dead along the bayou. It would have been so much easier, and his life could have been spared if there was an electronic monitoring service that could have been used to help keep Mr. Kirk close to his and family and it would have certainly aided in our search for Mr. Kirk. An innocent, yet vulnerable, life could have been saved. This bill is necessary and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

□ 1930

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6503.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE AND TERRORISM ACT

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5167) to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 to remove the authority of the President to waive certain provisions, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5167

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Justice for Victims of Torture and Terrorism Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) During the Gulf War against Iraq in 1991, Americans serving in the United States Armed Forces were captured, became Prisoners of War (POWs), and were subsequently tortured, beaten, starved, hooked to electrical shock devices, and subjected to other horrendous acts by Saddam Hussein's regime.

(2) CBS News reporter Bob Simon and cameraman Roberto Alvarez were kidnapped while on

assignment during the 1991 Gulf War and were held and tortured, along with the American POWs.

(3) Following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, many United States citizens were detained by Iraq, beaten, subjected to cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment, confined under deplorable conditions, and used as ''human shields'' for the avowed purpose of preventing the United States and its coalition allies from using military force to liberate Kuwait.

(4) At the time these acts occurred, the Department of State had classified Iraq as a state sponsor of terrorism.

(5) The brave American POWs and American civilian hostages have suffered long-term physical, emotional, and mental damage as a result of this brutal, state-sponsored torture and terrorism.

(6) When the American POWs returned home after the Gulf War ended, they were given a hero's welcome by then Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, who told them, ''Your country is opening its arms to greet you''.

(7) During the Gulf War, the Congress unanimously passed resolutions condemning the brutal treatment by the Government of Iraq of captured United States service members, demanding that the Government of Iraq abide by the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war, and stating an intention to hold Iraq accountable for the torture of American POWs.

(8) In 1996, Congress passed an amendment to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA) provisions of title 28, United States Code, so that torture victims like the American POWs and the American ''human shield'' victims from the Gulf War could seek compensation for their injuries from terrorist countries, including Iraq.

(9) On April 4, 2002, 17 Gulf War POWs and their families filed claims in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia seeking compensation for damages related to their torture and abuse by the Government of Iraq. The POWs included Colonel Clifford Acree, USMC (Ret.); Lieutenant Colonel Craig Berryman, USMC (Ret.); Former Staff Sergeant Troy Dunlap, US Army; Colonel David Eberly, USAF (Ret.); Lieutenant Colonel Jeffrey D. Fox, USAF (Ret.); Chief Warrant Officer 5 Guy Hunter, USMC (Ret.); Sergeant David Lockett, US Army; Colonel H. Michael Roberts, USAF; Colonel Russell Sanborn, USMC; Captain Lawrence Randolph Slade, USN (Ret.); Major Joseph Small, USMC (Ret.); Staff Sergeant Daniel Stamaris, US Army (Ret.); Lieutenant Colonel Richard Dale Storr, Air National Guard; Lieutenant Colonel Robert Sweet, USAF; Lieutenant Colonel Jeffrey Tice, USAF (Ret.); Former Lieutenant Robert Wetzel, USN; and Former Commander Jeffrey Zaun, USN.

(10) In 2003, after the Government of Iraq repeatedly refused to participate in arbitration on the damage claims, and after hearing evidence of how the former POWs had been repeatedly tortured, a judge awarded them a judgment for damages, stating that ''deterring torture of POWs should be of the highest priority''.

(11) Despite this ruling, the POWs and their families have not received payment, and are unable to further pursue their claims in United States courts because of the waiver that was granted for Iraq by the President under authority established in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008.

(12) In December 2001, after conducting an evidentiary hearing, the United States district court held, in Hill v. Republic of Iraq, that Iraq was liable for having taken United States citizens hostage following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and subsequently awarded 180 of those former hostages and their spouses a judgment for damages.

(13) On March 20, 2003, on the eve of Operation Iraqi Freedom, the President of the United States directed that all of the judgments that had been awarded in Hill v. Republic of Iraq be paid from moneys held in blocked Iraqi accounts.

(14) On that same date, the President issued an Executive order confiscating all remaining blocked assets of Iraq and ordering them to be deposited into the United States Treasury to be used for Iraq reconstruction.

(15) The claims of more than 200 United States citizens who, at the same time and in the same manner as the Hill plaintiffs, were held hostage in territory occupied by Iraq are currently pending in a United States district court in the case of Vine v. Republic of Iraq.

(16) The plaintiffs in Vine v. Republic of Iraq have not been compensated and are unable to enforce any judgment they may obtain in United States courts because of the waiver that was granted for Iraq by the President under authority established in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008.

(17) Article 131 of the Third Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (August 12, 1949) prohibits the United States as a party to that treaty from absolving the Government of Iraq of any liability incurred due to the torture of prisoners of war, such as the American POWs referred to in this section.

(18) The United States has a moral obligation to protect its past, present, and future members of its Armed Forces, and all United States citizens, from torture and hostage-taking, and the Congress is committed to holding state sponsors of terrorism accountable for such horrendous acts.

SEC. 3. RESOLUTION OF CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST IRAQ.

(a) RESOLUTION BY IRAQ OF CERTAIN CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Unless the President, before the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date described in paragraph (2)(A), certifies to the Congress that the Government of Iraq has adequately settled the claims in the cases referred to in subsection (b), then, upon the expiration of that 90-day period, the waiver authority granted to the President in section 1083(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 343), and any waiver granted before the end of that 90-day period under such authority, shall terminate.

(2) DATE DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The date described in this paragraph is—

(i) 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, unless the President has certified to the Congress, before the end of that 30-day period, that—

(I) the Government of Iraq has not, before, on, or after the enactment of this Act, compensated any foreign persons or entities for claims or liabilities incurred by or under the control of the Saddam Hussein regime, including, but not limited to, commercial or financial claims, and claims for acts against individuals similar to those described in section 1605A(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code; or

(II) negotiations are ongoing with the Government of Iraq to settle the claims in the cases referred to in subsection (b), and the President believes that those negotiations are being conducted in good faith and could lead to a satisfactory settlement of those claims; or

(ii) if a certification is made under clause (i), the day after the date on which that certification terminates or, if a subsequent certification is in effect under subparagraph (B), the day after the date on which the last such certification terminates.

(B) DURATION OF CERTIFICATIONS.—A certification under subclause (I) or (II) of subparagraph (A)(i) terminates 180 days after it is made. The President may make subsequent certifications under subclause (I) or (II) of subparagraph (A)(i) for periods of not more than 180 days each.

(b) CASES.—The cases referred to in subsection (a)(1) are cases numbered 99:00CV03346 (TPJ), 1:01CV02674 (HHK), CIV.A. 02-632 (RWR) (July 7, 2003), 1:03CV00691 (HHK), and 1:03CV00888 (HHK), in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(c) ADEQUATE SETTLEMENT.—For purposes of subsection (a)(1), adequate settlement means payment by the Government of Iraq of, or an unqualified and unconditional guarantee made by a United States depository institution to pay within 30 days after the end of the 90-day period described in subsection (a)(1), at least the following amounts to the following persons:

(1) To any person—

(A) whose claim in the applicable case referred to in subsection (b) arose from an act of hostage taking or from being held in hostage status, and

(B) who has not obtained a judgment on the claim before the date of the enactment of this Act,

$150,000, plus $6,000 for each day the person was held as a hostage, but in no event more than $900,000.

(2) To any person—

(A) whose claim in the applicable case referred to in subsection (b) arose from an act of hostage taking or from being held in hostage status,

(B) who, while a hostage, was subjected to torture, and

(C) who has not obtained a judgment on the claim before the date of the enactment of this Act,

$2,500,000, plus $6,000 for each day the person was held as a hostage.

(3) To a plaintiff in the applicable case referred to in subsection (b) who is the spouse or child of any person who qualifies for receipt of payment under paragraph (1) or (2), one third of the amount that such person qualifies for receipt under such paragraph.

(4) To any person who, before the date of the enactment of this Act, obtained a judgment for compensatory damages in a case referred to in subsection (b) (regardless of whether such judgment was subsequently vacated)—

(A) payment of the unsatisfied amount of such judgment, in an amount that is the lesser of $1,000,000 or the unsatisfied amount of the award; and

(B) if the amount of the judgment exceeds $1,000,000, one third of the unsatisfied amount of such excess.

(d) ADDITIONAL CONDITION IN CASE OF GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT.—If the claims in the cases referred to in subsection (b) are adequately settled for purposes of subsection (a)(1) because of a guarantee of payment by a depository institution within the 30-day period specified in subsection (c), and such payment is not made within that 30-day period, then upon the expiration of that 30-day period, the waiver authority described in subsection (a)(1), and any waiver granted before the end of that 30-day period under such authority, shall terminate.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FOREIGN PERSON OR ENTITY.—The term ''foreign person or entity'' means—

(A) an individual other than a national of the United States; and

(B) a person or entity, other than an individual, that is organized under the laws of a country other than the United States.

(2) HOSTAGE.—The term ''hostage'' means an individual in hostage status or an individual seized or detained in the commission of an act of hostage taking.

(3) HOSTAGE STATUS.—The term ''hostage status'' has the meaning given that term in section 599C(d)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101–513).

(4) HOSTAGE TAKING.—The term ''hostage taking'' has the meaning given that term in section 1605A(h)(2) of title 28, United States Code.

(5) NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term ''national of the United States'' has the meaning given that term in section 1605A(h)(5) of title 28, United States Code.

(6) TORTURE.—The term ''torture'' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 (28 U.S.C. 1350 note).

(7) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' means the several States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(8) UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—The term ''United States depository institution'' means a depository institution organized under the laws of any State, the District of Columbia, or the United States, including a branch or agency of a foreign depository institution.

SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON CERTAIN CLAIMS.

No funds of the United States Government may be used to pay any claim—

(1) that is cognizable under section 1605A of title 28, United States Code, as added by section 1083 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, for money damages against Iraq for personal injury or death that was caused by acts committed by an official, officer, or employee of the Iraqi Government under Saddam Hussein; and

(2) with respect to which the waiver authority under section 1083(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 has been or may be exercised.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Justice and Victims of Torture and Terrorism Act, introduced by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BRALEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SESTAK), will enable American POWs and civilians to hold the Government of Iraq liable for the physical and emotional injuries they sustained while held captive by Iraqi officials during the Gulf War.

During the Persian Gulf War, American pilots captured by Iraq were brutalized in horrendous ways. They were starved, exposed to extreme temperatures, severely beaten, and subjected to mock executions.

Because Iraq believed that these pilots had more sensitive information, they were subjected to especially brutal treatment. They sustained long-lasting physical and emotional injuries.

American civilians who had the misfortune of being held in Iraq at the time it invaded Kuwait were held hostage as ''human shields,'' used as leverage to interfere with the campaign to liberate Kuwait and defeat the Iraqi forces. These civilians were held in cruel and degrading conditions and forced to live in constant fear.

While Congress has supported giving terrorism victims the right to obtain effective relief, the executive branch has allowed State Department sensitivities to overshadow the fundamental rights of these victims to fair redress.

In amending the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act in 1996, Congress intended to create a Federal statutory cause of action for American victims of terrorism, so that they could hold foreign States that commit or provide material support for terrorist acts accountable in United States courts.

Congress reaffirmed that intent last December in the National Defense Authorization Act. Unfortunately, the President vetoed the bill on that basis and insisted that the Congress give him waiver authority for Iraq, which he promptly exercised, once again placing relief out of reach for these victims.

In its introduced form, the bill simply rescinded that waiver authority. It has now been amended, with the assistance of the sponsors, as well as the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), working with the victims and their families.

The bill we are considering today would give the Iraqi Government 90 days after enactment to satisfactorily settle the claims of American victims to prevent the waiver authority from being rescinded.

The waiver authority would also survive if the President certifies that Iraq has no settlement claims of non-Americans that are similar to the claims of the POWs and human shields and has not settled commercial debts to foreign corporations.

The amended bill also specifies limits on the damage awards, to remove any argument about potentially open-ended liability. The specified amounts are a fraction of the outstanding judgment awards and pending claims.

Under this proposal, the Iraqi Government would be required to pay approximately $415 million. The amount of recovery sought is de minimis relative to the 20 to $32 billion in commercial claims that Iraq has reportedly settled with the corporations in Japan and Korea. It also amounts to perhaps 1 percent of the Iraqi Government assets held in United States banks.

I believe that holding Iraq accountable is an essential element in its full rehabilitation in the community of nations. This holds true to well-settled international law, as well as the Geneva Convention.

I commend my colleagues, Mr. BRALEY and Mr. SESTAK, for their leadership and unwavering dedication in bringing this important legislation forward. I also commend the Judiciary Committee ranking member, Mr. SMITH, and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) for their leadership in making this a bipartisan effort.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this piece of legislation. I was not aware of it in its earliest authorship. I became aware of it, in addition to the issue which I was aware of, only when it began to move toward our committee. As I looked at both the legislation and those affected, who had worked so valiantly for 17 years to try to bring justice to an unjust occurrence in the history of Iraq, I discovered that we had a large group of men and women who had been used as human shields, a relatively small group of people who had been tortured at Saddam's hands, Americans.

But what I also discovered was that these people had no other way to focus the injustice of what had happened to them than by seeking a remedy in the courts, and that had been denied them for so long. Now they have that remedy from the courts, and they're being denied the opportunity to avail themselves of it.

Mr. Speaker, if this were just about money, I wouldn't be standing here. This is not. This is about a much larger cause. Throughout our history, we have endeavored to compensate our men and women when we send them to war. We've endeavored to compensate them when they're prisoners of war, but we will never be able to compensate them for the torture that they've received at the hands of barbarians.

The very barbarian who ordered this misconduct, Saddam Hussein, has been executed by the new government of Iraq. The new government of Iraq every day is seeking to reenter the world of justice and civilized nations. They're doing so in a myriad of ways, including settling the wrongful acts of the Saddam regime. This is no different.

The amendments that I asked for, and on a bipartisan way were granted, in the Judiciary Committee sought to make it clear America wants no compensation from the new Iraq government unless it is consistent with other compensation for similar acts of the Saddam Hussein regime. As Mr. SCOTT has already said, the administration of Iraq is making those efforts today, and I know they will negotiate in good faith with the victims of torture if, in fact, they have standing to do so.

That's why we're working on a bipartisan basis to grant the President the ability, if there are not similar settlements, to withhold this capability until or unless there are. I don't want this to be about every past war, but it wouldn't be fair to ask for this if we hadn't previously seen Libya make settlements finally but only after the State Department had withdrawn their objections.

And to most people here on the House floor, World War II is but a memory or a piece of history they've read about. The men and women who were taken at Bataan and other places were tortured. Most of them died. Then, too, we felt that we shouldn't burden the new Japanese Government with the sins of the past government. I think that's a bad precedent.

I believe that the making whole of people for whom you have done more

than just conduct war is, in fact, the responsibility on an ongoing basis of a government if they have the ability and certainly if they grant similar compensation to people from other countries or, in the case of Japan, Libya and post-Saddam Iraq, if they grant money damages to companies who often lost nothing but money.

So, Mr. Speaker, I'm going to support this legislation wholeheartedly. I know my Republican colleagues will. I note that this is, in fact, a good message to the administration to facilitate the settlement rather than to stand aside on it.

Mr. Speaker, many members of our armed forces faced horrible abuse and torture at the hands of Iraq's former dictator, Saddam Hussein, during the first Gulf War. We owe those members of the armed forces not only our sympathy, but our deepest thanks for enduring immense pain and suffering for a larger cause that helped keep all of us safe here at home. We also owe those members of the armed forces justice. And that's why we're here today to pass H.R. 5167, the Justice for Victims of Torture and Terrorism Act.

In the closing hours before the most recent House recess, I was very pleased to see the House, and the Senate, send legislation to the President that statutorily approved an agreement that was reached between the State Department and Libya regarding the compensation of Americans injured by Libyan-sponsored terrorism. That legislation was passed by both bodies under unanimous consent. It not only approved the negotiated agreement, which provides for hundreds of millions of dollars in compensation, but it also protected the agreement from being undone by lawyers and judges who would have otherwise interfered with its implementation.

The agreement with Libya shows that State-to-State negotiations for the compensation of victims of terrorism can work. It is a far more effective means of compensating victims than lawsuits, as domestic court judgments are always difficult to enforce, and foreign entities have many ways of moving their funds offshore to avoid collection. Negotiations worked to provide fair compensation for the victims of Libya, and they can work to provide fair compensation to the victims of the torture and terrorism perpetrated by Saddam Hussein's former regime.

I was very pleased to have been able to craft a bill with Chairman CONYERS that not only facilitates, but encourages, State-to-State negotiations with the new democracy in Iraq that is the surest means of providing ultimate compensation for deserving victims. An amendment I offered at committee with Chairman CONYERS, and which is now part of this bill, provides that the negotiations process will be allowed to continue as long as "the President has certified to the Congress . . . that . . . negotiations are ongoing with the Government of Iraq to settle the claims in the [covered] cases . . . and the President believes that those negotiations are being conducted in good faith and could lead to a satisfactory settlement of those claims . . ."

Under this provision, the President must, on a regular basis, provide Congress with a status report attesting to the continuing good faith negotiations between the parties, and to the prospect that those negotiations could lead to a satisfactory settlement. That provision is necessary to help balance several worthy goals.

One of those goals is the maintaining of a stable, free, and democratic Iraq that will help ensure horrors the likes of which were seen under Saddam Hussein will not be seen again. To that end, earlier in this Congress, Congress passed H.R. 4986, which authorized the President to waive lawsuits against the new democracy in Iraq if the President determined that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; that the waiver will promote the reconstruction of, the consolidation of democracy in, and the relations of the United States with, Iraq; and that Iraq continues to be a reliable ally of the United States and partner in combating acts of international terrorism. On the day the President signed that provision into law, he signed a waiver and issued a statement justifying the exercise of the waiver authority.

But H.R. 4986 also included a Sense of Congress that provides as follows:

"[T]he President, acting through the Secretary of State, should work with the Government of Iraq on a state-to-state basis to ensure compensation for any meritorious claims based on terrorist acts committed by the Saddam Hussein regime against individuals who were United States nationals or members of the United States Armed Forces at the time of those terrorist acts and whose claims cannot be addressed in courts in the United States due to the exercise of the waiver authority."

It is now time to provide the statutory requirements necessary to implement that Sense of Congress. We do that here today by passing H.R. 5167, which gives our policy of encouraging good faith negotiations to provide fair and tangible compensation to victims of torture the force of statutory law. I urge all my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I would reserve the balance of my time while again urging support for the bill.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to one of the sponsors of the bill, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BRALEY).

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. SCOTT and the chairman of the committee, as well as Ranking Member SMITH and my friend from California, for their support for this important bill.

I rise today because preventing torture of U.S. prisoners of war and citizens should be our highest priority as a Nation. This bill, H.R. 5167, is a bipartisan compromise that will finally, after 17 long years, provide justice for American POWs and civilian hostages who were tortured and terrorized by Saddam Hussein's regime.

And to put a human face on this, Mr. Speaker, these are some of the faces of tortured POWs that this bill is designed to address.

My friend Cliff Acree, a colonel in the United States Marine Corps, aviation, and Commander Jeffrey Zaun from the United States Navy were visible faces of the Gulf War invasion and what was happening to our troops in Iraq.

This photograph shows what happens when we put our young men and women in harm's way and subject them to brutal regimes like what we found when Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, and the country of Iraq was labeled as a State sponsor of terrorism which is a necessary predicate to this claim in first place.

Immediately after these captured POWs started showing up on television, this Congress, including the House of Representatives which was under Republican control at that time, passed multiple resolutions condemning the brutal treatment of our prisoners of war, demanding that Iraq abide by the Third Geneva Convention concerning POWs and stated Congress' intention to hold Iraq accountable for tortured POWs.

Why is that important? Because the United States, along with Iraq, are part of the signatory nations to the Third Geneva Convention, and one of the most important articles for the purpose of this bill was article 131, which says no country—and this would include Iraq—shall be allowed to absolve itself or any other country of any liability related to the prohibited treatment of prisoners of war.

It wasn't just our POWs, though. There were civilian hostages taken by the Saddam Hussein regime, including famous CBS news reporter Bob Simon and his cameraman Roberto Alvarez who were kidnapped while on assignment in the Gulf War and were being held and tortured along with the POWs.

There were also numerous civilians who were captured by Saddam Hussein in Kuwait, including children, and were kept and held as human shields and subject to abusive treatment and torture along with our U.S. military forces. That is one of the reasons why this bill came about in the first place.

When these tortured POWs came home—and just so that we can put this into context, these POWs were subjected to cruel physical and mental torture. They were beaten, they were starved, they were hooked to electronic devices and shocked, and subjected to other horrendous acts.

Cliff Acree, the person whose picture is on this chart, had his nose broken on multiple occasions and his skull fractured in addition to being subjected to multiple other forms of abuse.

When these POWs came home, their Secretary of Defense, who was at that time DICK CHENEY, said your country is opening its arms to greet you.

And this body, Congress, acted promptly to address these crimes that were committed in violation of international law by passing amendments to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act and, in 1996, provided that Americans tortured and terrorized in Iraq could seek compensation for their injuries from those terrorist countries, including Iraq.

□ 1945

Now, these Gulf War POWs have been through hell, and they waited a long

time for their opportunity to get justice. So in 2003, after the Government of Iraq repeatedly refused to negotiate these claims with them and refused to accept service, a judge awarded these 17 POWs a judgment for damages and stated in his ruling that deterring the torture of POWs should be of the highest priority of this government.

But shortly after that award was entered, this administration, which at that time was engaged in Operation Iraqi Freedom, decided that, even though one group of human shield plaintiffs had been compensated by the Government of Iraq, that they were going to seize the assets that were held in U.S. banks that could have been used to satisfy the payment to these tortured American POWs and instead applied them to the reconstruction of Iraq. And Scott McClellan, who was a White House spokesman, on November 6 said, ''The United States condemns, in the strongest terms, the brutal torture to which these Americans were subjected. However, no amount of money can truly compensate these brave men and women for the suffering they went through at the hands of Saddam Hussein's brutal regime, so that's why we're going to extinguish their claims.''

There is a problem, and this problem was mentioned by my friend Mr. SCOTT, and also by Mr. ISSA; that is, that this argument is hollow when you look at what our government has done to help Iraq resolve $20 billion of commercial debt that are outstanding to companies like Mitsubishi of Japan and Hyundai of Korea. And if you look at the fact that in this fiscal year the Government of Iraq will probably generate somewhere in the neighborhood of $100 billion in oil revenues, this small liability to these tortured American citizens clearly should be a higher priority than settling the commercial debts of Japanese and Korean corporations.

That's why the Justice for Victims of Torture and Terrorism Act requires the Government of Iraq to resolve the claims of American victims who are willing to give up all of their punitive damage award that they've already been awarded by the court and two-thirds of their compensatory damages to try to get this matter resolved and allow Iraq to move forward as a nation that belongs to the international community. And the waiver is only eliminated if Iraq does not pay the victims within the time period allotted. And this time period has been part of the Defense Authorization bill since the President's veto last December and since we came back with a new Defense Authorization bill that passed in early January.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, why does this matter? It matters because preventing the torture of current U.S. citizens and troops should be one of our highest priorities in this body.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Upholding our international treaty obligations not to absolve sponsors of terrorism and deterring other countries from engaging in the same type of state-sponsored terrorism that Iraq engaged in should be the message that this legislation sends.

This is a bipartisan agreement. We want to work with the administration to see that these deserving heroes finally get the justice they deserve after 17 years.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SESTAK), an original sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. SESTAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak in support of this bill from a different perspective. My colleagues from Iowa and California spoke very well about this bill and its purpose.

For 31 years, I served in the military under laws that this Congress passed. We knew that we were allowed to kill, but we also knew that this Congress of ours, under the advising and consent agreement in the Senate, had passed a contract with me that I was not to torture. That contract was one that, if I did, I would stain this Nation, and that this Nation then would be held liable, as had been pointed out under the international law that we have accepted for my act of torture. But at the same time, I always knew that I had a contract with this Nation, a Nation of laws, not of men, and that if I were to be tortured, that this Nation would be there for me, that it would uphold its end of this law that we agreed to internationally in 1949—and that was that we would hold another country liable for that act of torture against me, someone who wore the cloth of this Nation for 31 years.

That contract—that this Nation is actually a Nation of laws and not of men—is what is beat into us day after day in the military. In 1996, one administration passed a law, the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, and said, you men, you can sue. Another administration in 2008 passed another law, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, and said, you men, you can, under law, sue. That someone, for whatever reason, decided that this contract with our military members would not be upheld I think is a stain on the institution of the Presidency and upon this institution of Congress if we do not uphold that contract with our warriors.

The best picture in the Pentagon is one across from the Secretary of Defense's office. It is of a young servicemember kneeling in church and beside him is his young spouse and a young child. And under it you can tell this individual is about to deploy again into harm's way. And there is then noted that wonderful inscription from the Bible where God has turned to Isaiah and says, ''Whom shall I send? Who shall go for us?'' And Isaiah said, ''Here am I, send me.''

We don't serve a man, we serve a Nation of laws. And that's what this is really about today. I urge everyone in this Congress, both sides, and our President, who represents us as our Commander in Chief, to support this bill.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is drawing to a close. I think that so much has been said, not nearly enough. I appreciate my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who have done such a good job of making this a bipartisan piece of legislation.

Additionally, I would like to echo the last speaker because the gentleman from Pennsylvania, rightfully so, reminded us that the men and women in our Armed Forces, in which he served and in which I served, know the rules; they know the rules that we operate under, and we know the penalty if we break those rules. We know that if our country were to, in fact, torture somebody, we would both punish those who did it and compensate those who were treated in any inconsistent way with the rule of law. We only ask that the post-Saddam Iraq, if they're paying compensation and apologizing to others, they do the same to the men who suffered at their hands.

So I think that for all the men and women serving in the Armed Forces today and those who have served in the past, this Congress, on a bipartisan basis, is taking a giant step toward saying we will hold others accountable as we have always held our own accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for his cooperation in this bipartisan effort, and I hope that we pass the bill.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 5167, the "Justice for Victims of Torture and Terrorism Act." This bill was sponsored by Representative BRALEY of Iowa. The bill's purpose is to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 to remove the authority of the President to waive certain provisions. I support this bill and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

H.R. 5167, the Justice for Victims of Torture and Terrorism Act, responds to harms suffered by U.S. nationals under the Government of Iraq during the 1991 Gulf War and their efforts to hold Iraq, then a designated foreign state sponsor of terrorism, liable for their injuries. H.R. 5167 presents a new proposal to facilitate the settlement of these claims.

This bill is important and necessary. I was shocked when I found out that the President was going to veto the Defense Authorization bill on Christmas Eve. The President vetoed the $3.5 billion authorization package that would have provided resources for military members, their families, and veterans, because it contained a provision that would have allowed Operation Desert Storm Prisoners of

War, POW, to continue their case against the Hussein regime.

In 2002, 17 American ex-prisoners of war were brutally tortured in Iraq during the first Persian Gulf War sued Saddam Hussein's regime. The veterans eventually won a judgement against Hussein. But shortly after the invasion of Iraq, the Bush administration stepped in and had the judgement overturned.

According to a Dec. 28 report in Congressional Quarterly, President Bush issued his veto after lawyers for the Iraqi Government threatened to withdraw $25 billion worth of assets from U.S. banks if the provisions was allowed to become law. The American POWs were granted damages by a U.S. district court in July 2003. The court awarded $959 million in compensatory and punitive damages to the 17 POWs—some of whom remain on active duty today and are serving in Iraq.

But earlier in 2003, after signing a bill that allowed Americans to collect court-ordered damages from the frozen assets of terrorist states—a list that included Iraq at that time—President Bush had confiscated what was then $1.7 billion in Iraqi assets held in private banks. He allowed the payment of two judgments including one for so-called "human shield" hostages held in Iraq in 1990, but none for the Americans taken prisoner in the 1991 Gulf War.

The President chose to respect corporate interests over human interests and corporate rights over human rights. This is something that the American people have seen from this administration in the past in unrelated matters.

This bill, H.R. 5167, the "the Justice for Victims of Torture and Terrorism Act" restores a provision in the previously vetoed Defense bill that would allow American veterans and victims of torture to pursue legal claims against their torturers.

Simply put, American veterans tortured as prisoners of war do not deserve to be left behind by a presidential policy that keeps them from seeking justice. We need to hold countries accountable for torturing American troops so it never happens again. We need to get our priorities straight. Protecting American veterans and POWs should come before protecting a country's assets.

We must act today to correct this problem. I urge my colleagues to act with me, and support this bill. A strong bipartisan message of support needs to be displayed by this body to right the wrongs and send a message to the President that American soldiers deserve better. The message is clear: American soldiers deserve the right to bring torturers to justice. I invite my colleagues to stand with me today and support this important legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5167, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to terminate the authority of the President to waive, with regard to Iraq, certain provisions under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 unless certain conditions are met.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 11, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 11, 2008, at 4:25 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 3406.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAZAYOUX). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. REYES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING TINA ALLEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sorrow that I learned of the passing of my dear friend and constituent, Tina Allen. Tina dedicated her life to documenting the spirit of black Americans through her sculptures.

Each of her subjects, famous or not, were her way of writing our history in bronze. As an artist, she was an inspiration. As a person, she was a beacon of life as she brought to life the features of great people.

She often said that "great people should have great monuments." Her work includes abolitionist Frederick Douglass at the African American Museum of Birmingham and featured in the movie, "Akeelah and the Bee"; Rev. Martin Luther King in Las Vegas, Nevada; botanist George Washington Carver at the St. Louis Botanical Garden; Sojourner Truth, City Hall Park, Battle Creek, Michigan; and more recently, entertainer Sammy Davis, Jr.

□ 2000

Tina worked on projects big and small. She was best known for her monumental statue of "Roots" author, Alex Haley, which was installed at Haley's Heritage Park in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1998. Her hands were able to create life-like images from simple mounds of clay. As a result of her work, Tina was interviewed as a featured artist on the "Best of CBS Sunday Morning."

Ms. Allen was a child prodigy in sculpture and at age 11 was taken under the wing of internationally renowned abstract sculptor, William Zorach. After earning her BFA from the University of South Alabama in Mobile, she continued her studies in New York and also in Italy.

To her family and friends, I extend my sincerest condolences on their loss. Her sculptures will live on as a testament and inspiration to others. She will be sorely missed, but forever remembered.

And Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield the remaining part of my time to the distinguished Congresswoman from California, MAXINE WATERS.

Ms. WATERS. Mr Speaker, I would like to thank Congresswoman WATSON for taking time out this evening to honor and recognize Tina Allen. Tina Allen was a friend. As a matter of fact, she was a friend to so many of us women in the greater Los Angeles area. We held her in such high esteem. She was such a talented artist who is famous for the many works that were just identified by Congresswoman WATSON. I have one of her sculptures in my home. And as I took another look at it, this weekend thinking about Tina, it's hard for me to reconcile that she has passed.

She was a very vibrant woman who was just full of life. She was so involved in the community. And she had been commissioned to do a bust of a community activist in my district, Ms. Lillian Mobley. And we were so looking forward to that. And so I joined with Congresswoman WATSON and others in basically saying farewell to Tina and extending my sympathy to her children and to her family. She was a great artist who will be missed by us all.

I yield back and thank you for yielding time to me, Congresswoman WATSON.

Ms. WATSON. Thank you, Ms. WATERS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

NATIONAL SECURITY INTERAGENCY REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my perspective

on an essential reform to ensure the security of our Nation. We must reform our national security system to ensure effective interagency operations. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee and co-chair of the House National Security Interagency Reform Working Group, implementing reform of the national security system is one of my highest priorities. Our current interagency process is broken. There are regulatory, legislative, budgetary, resource and culture impediments to effective interagency operations. These problems are independent of personalities, policies and particular presidential administrations. In order to protect the United States interests and its citizens, it is critical that reform to executive and legislative processes be allowed to better the integration among currently stove-piped departments.

A successfully integrated interagency process will empower the United States to more effectively employ our nonmilitary instruments of power abroad. This ability will allow us to more effectively fulfill our interest while reserving the use of lethal force as a last resort. In fact leaders and policy makers need two things; first, an overarching national strategy that frames the intent of all policy on national security; second, a toolbox of resources that can be configured, hopefully in a preventive way, to fulfill our strategic objectives.

The current interagency system was devised over 60 years ago for a different era and is based on a very specific national security strategy when security was primarily a function of military capabilities wielded by one department in overseas missions. At the time, major combat operations and nuclear deterrence were the principal focus of U.S. national security strategy. This strategy required limited coordination of activities between vertically structured military and civilian departments and agencies.

Today, national security involves a much wider array of issues that can be addressed only with a broader set of capabilities that are highly synchronized and carefully calibrated.

Many agencies are not conscious of or prepared to act in their national security roles. Many civilian departments and agencies do not believe they have a role in the national security system, and the cultures of these organizations produce few, if any, incentives for staff to participate in national security missions. These agencies often lack ''expeditionary'' capabilities. Even if they have the desire to help, they may be prevented from doing so by a combination of factors including personnel shortages, lack of resources, lack of statutory authorizations and regulatory constraints.

Additionally, interagency operations are not governed by standard concepts and procedures. Without common processes, interagency operations tend to be very ad hoc. For example, Paul Bremer, head of the Coalition For Provisional Authority in postwar Iraq believed that he reported to the President through the Secretary of Defense and did not want to be bogged down by ''the interagency process.'' National Security Adviser Rice's senior deputies, simply to get information, were relegated to checking the CPA website every day to see what new orders Bremer had issued. Such arrangements are enormously inefficient and liable to produce erratic outcomes.

We must ensure that civilian agencies have the resources required for effective integration with the Department of Defense. Think what could have been done to deter the growth of criminal militias in Iraq if the Department of Treasury had been able to assist in the rapid implementation of simple electronic banking systems to get money and payroll to the people of Iraq during the post conflict stabilization period.

A new National Security Act is needed to update the organization and procedures created by the National Security Act of 1947. We need to codify an adaptive approach that flattens, simplifies and integrates the agencies of the executive branch and the committees of Congress. We must ensure all departments and agencies that have national security roles have specific objectives, responsibilities and operational planning capabilities so they can protect America's interests.

Second, we should require that personnel who are selected for the Senior Executive Service in departments and agencies with national security roles have professional development via institutional training and operational assignments in agencies other than their own to better understand the national security interagency system. Third, we should strive to build regional expertise across the departments and agencies to ensure a bench of personnel with the knowledge and skills required to accomplish departmental and agency missions in all regions of the world. For example, we should consider better regional alignment between DOD and the State Department.

As my colleagues and I undertake the challenge of crafting reform legislation, I welcome the opportunity to work with all agencies to gain their insights on the way ahead for reform.

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS LEFT THE HOMELAND VULNERABLE TO ATTACK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, for a long time now, we've been waiting for the administration to make an announcement about troop withdrawals from Iraq. Well the big day came last week, and it went over like a lead balloon. The President said that he is going to leave troop levels basically steady.

Mr. Speaker, the administration's decision to ''stay the course'' in Iraq is absolutely unacceptable. The American people know that invading Iraq was a mistake in the first place. And they want to bring all of our troops out, not just token forces.

The President said that he can withdraw a handful of troops without the surge because the surge has been a success. But when he leaves office, troop levels will actually be higher than it was before the surge. That leads me to ask a simple question. If the surge has been so successful, why do we need more troops after the surge than before it?

The President also said that normal life is returning to Iraq. Try telling that to the 4 million Iraqis who are still refugees and not able to return. Half of them are children.

The President also told us that civilian deaths are down. Try telling that to the relatives of the 1,200 civilians who were killed in Iraq this summer.

And what is an acceptable number of civilian deaths? This summer, an average of 13 Iraqi civilians were killed every day. If that happens in any State or any city in America, we would call it a crime wave. But if it happens in Iraq, the administration seems to think it's something to celebrate.

The administration has also been telling us for a long time that the occupation of Iraq is making America safer. But that claim doesn't hold up, either. The independent and bipartisan Partnership For a Secure America issued a report last week which says that America is still ''dangerously vulnerable to chemical, biological and nuclear attacks.'' It also said that ''the threat of a new, major terrorist attack on the United States is still very real.''

And a joint report issued last week by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Committee on Homeland Security found that the administration has not delivered on a myriad of critical homeland and national security mandates. It is clear, Mr. Speaker, that the administration's single-minded obsession with the occupation of Iraq has left our homeland open to another attack, an attack that could be much worse than 9/11.

Today we commemorate the terrible anniversary of that terrible day—not today, last week we did. It is outrageous that after 7 years we can't say that our citizens are safer than they were that day. And the administration's decision to stay the course in Iraq will only continue to make things worse.

The only solution is to set a firm timetable for the safe redeployment of our troops out of Iraq. Giving the Iraqi people back their sovereignty will allow us to work with the international community to rebuild that shattered country. Iraq needs electricity, schools, roads, hospitals and water. And America needs to invest in

health care, renewable energy, education and jobs. Those aren't just domestic needs. They are critical parts of our national security.

The administration, Mr. Speaker, has tried to solve all of our problems with military force alone. That strategy has been a miserable failure. We cannot bomb or torture our way to victory in the fight against terrorism. We must work to end the poverty and the despair that caused it. The sooner we learn that lesson, the safer America will be.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AMERICA'S EPIDEMIC OF HEALTH CARE-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. TIM MURPHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it seems like every day in this House floor we call for a moment of silence to recognize some tragic loss of life across our country. And it is fitting that we do so.

If we were to recognize with a moment of silence those who die in hospitals from avoidable infections, we would be stopping House business many times each day.

So I am here to express my concern that we continue to ignore the increasing problem and potentially fatal epidemic of health care-acquired infections. Another week goes by and more and more patients are becoming infected with preventable infections. And instead of tackling this issue head-on, we continue to let the number of cases rise. And the costs strains our health care system, and more lives are lost.

Well enough is enough. This year alone, up to today, there have been 1,243,835 cases of health care-acquired infections. There have been a total of 61,562 deaths. And the total cost on our health care system has been $31 billion 95 million 999,420.07. By the end of this year, that estimate will be $50 billion and 100,000 lives lost.

Something must be done. We must put self-interests aside and work together to improve the safety of our hospitals. And I am committed to making sure this happens. That is why I introduced legislation last year that saves lives and money, H.R. 1174, the Healthy Hospitals Act. And it has received strong bipartisan support and support from consumer groups.

This legislation offers a simple solution to lower the costs associated with health care-acquired infections. It is not expensive. It simply requires hospitals to publicly disclose their infection rates and let the public see this transparently.

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Hospitals should be taking commonsense measures, like washing hands, sterilizing equipment between uses, testing patients and giving antibiotics at the right time. It is, after all, people's lives we are trying to save.

How can a hospital or health care system argue that they don't want to report their infection rates if reporting is shown to save lives? How can hospitals complain that they don't want patients to know about patient safety and patient quality? Aren't hospitals supposed to be in the business of saving lives?

Hospitals need to be held accountable for opposing legislation, for opposing legislation, that would require reporting, because evidence shows it makes a difference. In my home State of Pennsylvania, there are shining examples of what happens when hospitals are held accountable for reporting.

Hospitals in Pennsylvania are required by State law to make their infection rates public, and we have seen the infection rates drop dramatically. Some hospitals were able to get to a zero infection rate, no lives lost. And here is the mortality statistic. According to the Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, the average charge of hospitalization for a patient who became infected with a hospital-acquired infection was $185,000 each, while the average charge for a patient without an infection was $31,000. Reporting infections is proven to save money and lives.

Hospitals say ''it will cost us more to keep track of it.'' That simply is not true. Isn't this enough to get our hospitals on board? Isn't this enough proof to save lives? Our health care system is in need of repair, not just simply saying it is too expensive, let's let government take it over. It needs to be fixed.

While we continue to talk about reforming government, cutting costs and eliminating funding for infrastructure projects back home, I hope my colleagues in the health care industry will support commonsense legislation that will save money and lives.

Public reporting of health care acquired infections is exactly what it sounds like, but the benefits of this simple action are far reaching. I hope that patients and their families will speak up to Members of Congress about the need for this transparency and demand such legislation be enacted.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues and hospitals around the country, especially those hospitals that know this saves lives and money, to support public reporting of hospital-acquired infections. Let's do this right. Let's save lives. After all, the families of so many Americans are at stake here. We can act on this. We can make a difference. We can save lives and save money.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, we have a health care crisis in America. Rising health care costs are overwhelming individuals, families and businesses, large and small. We have a staggering 41 million individuals, nearly one in six Americans, without health insurance. In America, that is just not fair.

Millions more Americans have only catastrophic coverage, with $5,000 to $15,000 deductibles. Others have policies with copays so high that basic health care needs, including preventive and diagnostic service, are not met. Many families are literally one serious illness away from bankruptcy.

To fix our broken economy, we have to fix our broken health care system. We must build a stronger, more effective health care system before it is too late. The future of our country and our ability to compete in the global economy depend on it. I believe that every American has a right to quality, affordable health care that doesn't blunt the competitive edge of employers or unduly burden taxpayers. It is time for bold action.

I have created the Healthy Americans Plan to relieve the strain on families and individuals, ease the burden on businesses and nonprofits and drive down costs. It builds on the strengths of the existing American health care system, but provides new and better choices for businesses, the self-employed, families and individuals.

My plan will offer quality, affordable health insurance choices like those available to Members of Congress. My plan will help small businesses offer employee health coverage by providing them with a refundable tax credit. It also improves access to medical care in rural areas and provides relief for middle-class families and individuals who are struggling to afford health insurance.

The key elements of my plan include the following:

All Americans, including the self-employed and owners and employees of small businesses, will be guaranteed the freedom to purchase a quality plan that is affordable and right for them.

Americans who like their current health care coverage will have the security of knowing they can keep it.

Insurers will have to compete for business on the basis of cost and quality, not by profiting from and discriminating against people because of age or preexisting conditions.

National choices will include private plans as well as a nationwide option, a

nationwide public option. Employees enrolled in the national plan will be able to keep their plan even if they change jobs, move to a different State or have changes in their medical condition.

Costs will be driven down, with comprehensive measures designed to improve quality and promote efficiency, including investing in health information technology.

Under my plan, people aged 55 to 65 will be allowed to buy into Medicare to provide security to early retirees, who are often charged higher premiums based on their age and risk of incurring higher medical costs.

My plan ensures that all children have access to health insurance by expanding the SCHIP program and improving outreach and enrollment.

It eliminates barriers so parents can cover their children up to age 25 under their family insurance plan.

Middle-class Americans deserve a health care system with affordable insurance premiums and access to the best possible care. Small business owners need a system that allows them to stay competitive and provide good coverage for their employees.

Older Americans and younger Americans, two of our most vulnerable populations, need a system that guarantees access to necessary care, regardless of income level.

We need experienced, dedicated leadership to address the fundamental shortcomings of our existing health care system. My Healthy Americans Plan will make the system more efficient and cost-effective and will improve access to quality, affordable health care for all Americans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IN MEMORY OF CONGRESSWOMAN STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to pay tribute to the life and legacy of a great woman, my friend and colleague, Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones.

First, I would like to offer my deepest condolences to Stephanie's entire family, her son Merv and her sister Barbara. I also want to offer my condolences to the constituents of Ohio's 11th Congressional District, to all of Stephanie's many friends and colleagues, and, of course, to her staff here in Washington, DC and in Ohio.

On August 20th, the people of Cleveland, this Nation and the world lost a giant in the fight for equality and justice when we lost our beloved Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones. When I walked on to the floor tonight, I looked for Stephanie. She wasn't in the Speaker's Chair presiding. She wasn't on the floor moving around, energizing and inspiring our deliberations. It is hard to accept the fact and to believe that her physical presence won't be with us anymore.

So many knew Stephanie Tubbs Jones for her exceptional work on behalf of her constituents and for the many barriers she broke and trails she blazed as the first African American woman elected to Congress from Ohio, as the first African American woman to serve on the Ways and Means Committee, and the first to chair the House Ethics Committee.

Congresswoman Tubbs Jones and I came to Congress about the same time. We worked closely together for a decade, and she was one of the most remarkable persons I have ever known. Whether it was standing up for Ohio voters and fighting for election reform, or fighting to end the unjust war and occupation of Iraq, she was always on the right side of history. And, like for many, Stephanie Tubbs Jones was a very, very good friend.

Friendship means different things to different people. Stephanie's friendship for me meant trust. She was my confidante. Stephanie's friendship for me meant support. Stephanie Tubbs Jones' friendship meant spending girl time, shopping, eating, traveling, talking about matters of the heart, like her man-child son Merv, who was her heart and her soul. Stephanie's friendship to me meant being for real in discussions about political and legislative issues. And Stephanie's friendship for me meant a lot of love.

I always remember last year when my father passed away, the love and concern for me and my family that she displayed. With the loss of her husband, her mother, her father and her sister, she assured me that I needed to grieve, and she called me day and night to make sure I wasn't planning on coming right back to work after the funeral. And, oh, how right she was.

From attending events together, to just grabbing dinner or an occasional down moment, we spent a great deal of time together throughout the years. Stephanie was my traveling partner. We shared magnificent experiences in Israel and in Cuba. I will always cherish those times and memories.

It was during some of our travel together and our work together for the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation that I got the chance to know her husband, Mervyn Jones, whom she loved dearly and tragically lost in October of 2003. In the wake of his death, Stephanie created two very successful Golf and Bid Whist Tournaments in his memory through the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. And she insisted that her friends and her colleagues participate with her.

She loved young people, and made sure that these annual events helped raise money for countless scholarships. I know she would be pleased that a scholarship now has been established in her memory.

Some have spoken of Stephanie's culinary experiences and skills. She would bring some of her fabulous chili here to share with us, and always loved to it share her recipes, especially her mustard-based fried catfish and her mother's fried corn recipe.

I can remember calling her on her cell one day. She was in a meeting in Cleveland while I was preparing her fried corn recipe. Of course, I didn't quite get it right, so she stepped out of this meeting and she walked me through this recipe, step by step.

We all have so many Stephanie stories. She was a woman for all seasons, a devoted mother, a devoted sister, a brilliant legislator, a dedicated representative of Ohio's 11th Congressional District, and she was a history maker, as the first African American woman to break many glass ceilings. And, yes, she was my trusted friend, a true friend, and a fabulous woman whose smile lifted us all up and forced us to be positive, even on days when we were down. Stephanie was my gym partner, as we both tried to get our physical fitness regimen back on track.

Yes, the Honorable, and that she was, Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Stephanie Tubbs Jones, was a great congressperson, and she never lost the common touch. She would help people find their seats on the airplane, she mentored young people, and she would constantly remind us to be strong advocates for working men and women. Recalling her father's work as a skycap, she never forgot who she was, and she used her positions to help those shut out and those underrepresented.

So, yes, we owe Stephanie Tubbs Jones a debt of gratitude. I thank her son Mervyn and her sister Barbara and her entire family for sharing this brilliant and beautiful woman with us. Her spirit is smiling tonight on us. It continues to move around this floor, nudging us to do the right thing.

May God's grace and His love undergird her family during these difficult days, and may we redouble our efforts in Stephanie's memory, our efforts for justice and peace and equality and to make this a better world for all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BOOZMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BRALEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BRALEY of Iowa addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KAGEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KAGEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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FINANCIAL MARKETS TODAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlelady from California, our dear colleague, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, and thank her very much for her remarks on Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones. We share your feelings and your warmth and affection toward her, and I know that your remarks are of comfort to her son, to her sister, to her family, to all those who are associated with her and, of course, her staff, who must carry on. We thank you so much for that.

I rise this evening to do my part to offer the American people a point of view about the financial markets today and their unsteadiness. We know that the Dow Jones dropped over 500 points. We can all question how Wall Street and its actions have placed our country in this position with such high risk, high-leverage practices with no accountability.

I can remember back to 1999 when some of us fought very hard against the Securities Reform Act, so called, of that year, when, for the first time since 1935, this Congress passed the turning back of the Glass-Spiegel Act, threw it out the window, actually, where in our country we separated banking from commerce. We said, no, all those years, prior to 1999, we didn't want to be like the European banks, we thought it was very risky to allow Wall Street to undertake some of these practices that have now led to this great instability.

Many citizens are calling our office, and people bump into you and say, well, what are we supposed to do? We are concerned about the future? I guess one word would be, one phrase would be, don't panic.

Short-term advice to families would be to take a look at, if you have savings, where they are deposited, make sure they are in accounts that are federally insured by the Federal Deposit Corporation. This Congress will do whatever it must to make sure that those accounts are insured up to a level of $100,000, which is the current law. People can look at their bank accounts, they can look at their credit-union accounts and make sure that they are within those boundaries.

People can take a look at safe investments like U.S. Treasury bills, and U.S. Savings Bonds. Yes, they don't pay as much. Sometimes their maturity periods are much longer, but people have to be thinking about the long term, not just the short-term. Sometimes, I guess there is an old expression, sometimes when something looks so good, it's too good to be true, it probably isn't true. So one ought to be very prudent in these times.

Of course, having a hard asset like a home or a piece of land, or something that is very tangible and can hold value in the future, is something to think about in order to protect yourself for the future in view of some of what we are experiencing.

I would advise families to avoid payday loans to make sure they don't lock themselves into these never-ending loans with interest rates that push you into the poorhouse so fast you can hardly believe it.

I would encourage citizens to avoid high risk. Again, if it sounds to good to be true, it probably is. What has happened as a result of all this so-called banking deregulation, there are a lot of mailings that go out to people asking them to get hooked on credit, and they don't tell people how much that interest rate is going to be down the road.

There are many, many phone calls that come into families' homes now from places far away, where there is no accountability. You don't really know who the people are. You can't even see who is talking to you over the telephone.

I would urge families to be very, very cautious and to get good sound financial advice. Look locally to one of your certified, not-for-profit consumer counseling agencies. There is a network of those around the country. You can call your Member of Congress in your own region, and you can find out who the certified not-for-profit counselor is in your area.

Many times credit unions, even if you are not a member of the credit union, they do great. Consumer counseling, that's what they are established for under the laws of our country, and you can really try to protect yourself in the markets that we are facing today. It's a little bit dicey out there, so you have to be careful.

Congress, again, must meet its responsibilities to protect the deposits of the American people. We certainly will do whatever is necessary there. But people can do a lot for themselves as well.

I always tell people if you can't afford a fancy car, get one for transportation. Why do you have to prove to somebody that you can buy the most expensive car in the world? You don't really need that if you are lucky to have a job in the economy of today.

If you can't afford the gasoline, use the bus system. Use the bus maybe 2 days a week, drive 3 days a week. Find a way to use the dollars you have wisely. Think creatively.

Communities, and I know our mayors are struggling with this around the country, how do they really hedge against an uncertain future? My advice is to make decisions and think about how do we use the dollars in this community wisely, to create wealth, and wealth is more than money, wealth, our assets that grow over time.

Money sometimes is fungible. It can disappear off a balance sheet. But, in fact, if you have a set of farmers around your community, who can help your region become more financially and food self-sufficient, communities ought to exercise that power.

We ought to help our citizens become energy self-sufficient in their own households. There are many things communities can do.

As I close this evening, I would urge communities across this country to think about creating wealth, not just pushing money around, and getting the best financial advice you possibly can in these difficult times.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOLT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

HAITI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus and its members, we are presenting this evening during our message hour a call to action, that is Haiti, country in crisis.

We have witnessed this year, so far in the hurricane season, tremendous distress, death and destruction. I want to start by expressing the sympathies of myself and the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, our condolences and support for the people of Texas and the Gulf Region, who have been toiling under storm after storm after storm and dealing with the destruction that comes from nature's wrath, as some would place it.

In this context, I wanted to speak a bit this evening with my colleagues and with the public about the need to actually look at what happens, not at the point at which the hurricane ends on our shores, but also its path and the

death and destruction that it leaves in the wake of its path.

I am speaking of the Caribbean region in our hemisphere, and the many nations in those waters that have been devastated by the series of hurricane activity this year, be it the island nation of Turks and Caicos or the island nation of Jamaica, the island nation of the Dominican Republic, the island nations in the Caribbean region have been rocked by this year's hurricane season thus far. I have had the opportunity to join with Congressman KENDRICK MEEK and Congresswoman DONNA EDWARDS from Maryland on an emergency codel to destination, Haiti.

The devastation that we witnessed firsthand on that nation is truly a call to action. As you can see here, this year we have had a number of storms from Category 1 to Category 5 in their strength. The nation of Haiti in just 3 weeks was struck by four storms, Tropical Storm Fay, which hit on August 16; Hurricane Gustav, which hit on August 26; Tropical Storm Hanna, which hit on September 1; and then Hurricane Ike, which hit on September 7.

It is estimated that over 850,000 people have been affected by this storm on the island nation of Haiti, and almost half of those affected were children. It is estimated that over 500 people have been killed and rescuers and aides are only beginning to reach some of the hardest-hit areas, as I speak to you right now. It is also estimated that over 150,000 people are internally displaced, and only about half of those people are in shelters.

You will notice that I have been saying, as has been estimated, and this is the case, because Haiti has lost its ability to communicate across its island. The destruction that has rocked that nation has eight of Haiti's 10 geographic departments, which have been flooded. All of the major roads and bridges granting access to many of the hardest-hit areas have been washed away.

Haiti's prime minister says that 1 million people or more may be homeless. The storms have crippled Haiti's already delicate infrastructure, and most of the City of Gonaives, which is the second-largest city on the island, is damaged so badly that it cannot be repaired. Local officials are considering moving the entire city to another part of the island that is on higher ground.

We had an opportunity to meet with President Rene Preval on our codel, and he said to us, this is the Katrina of an entire nation, but we are suffering without a fraction of the means that Louisiana had. A lot of infrastructure that was destroyed by Hurricane Jean in 2004 was recently rebuilt and recently destroyed by this latest series of storms.

This includes the hospital in Gonaives. Radio NPR reports that in the Grand Ravine neighborhood of Port-au-Prince, 700 people are living in a school where there is no running water, no electricity, no beds and often no food. People have been packed in there for weeks, but all is not lost. I was proud to see that, very swiftly, the United States has moved into action to aid our neighbors and our friend known as the island nation of Haiti.

Upon arriving in Port-au-Prince, we saw a lot of helicopter activity and were informed that the USS *Kearsarge* is in port in Port-of-Spain providing needed humanitarian assistance and aid.

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As I said earlier in my presentation, all of the major roads and bridges have collapsed. That has isolated many of the communities and the cities that have historically been connected in commerce and in bringing foods and goods and services across the island. So the only way that people can be fed, can be given water, can be administered medicine is through the air, and we are proud to know that our aircraft carrier is there, as we speak, administering that much needed aid and support.

I want to thank the young men and women I met there who sought not robbery but, rather, to change their mission, to move along with their admiral and captain and crew into the Caribbean Sea from Latin America and over to Haiti where they're working night and day to try to preserve as much life as possible. I can tell you that, from my observations, this is a mammoth task. The mammoth task exists because Haiti remains flooded out.

In Gonaive, we did a flyover, and we were able to see in the streets where people live. There was rushing water, like rivers, flowing past people's homes, flowing over all of their planting grounds, and making it so that people were actually risking their lives in simply trying to get from point A to point B. Many of the residents have taken to their rooftops to live. In other areas, we witnessed the levels of mud that have accumulated as the waters have receded. In some areas, there are as much as 2 to 4 feet of mud before people's homes, in the roadways, in the byways of the communities in which people live.

We had an opportunity to pass over Haiti's breadbasket, an area in Haiti where new harvesting was taking place—the planting of rice. That entire area is completely flooded out, having basically killed off this planting season for Haiti, and so we have a nation in crisis. The crisis is one of a magnitude that I, personally, have never witnessed before. The circumstances become more and more dire with each passing moment.

Haiti is the poorest country in our hemisphere, and it is one of our closest neighbors, just a little over 700 miles away from Miami, Florida. Many in Haiti were looking forward to the harvest of rice crop. Unfortunately, much of it, if not all of it, has been destroyed by these storms just as the food crisis in that country was beginning to abate.

The USAID has moved in. They are providing as much as they possibly can in terms of response. They have allocated $7.5 million in humanitarian assistance. The total value of U.S. Government humanitarian assistance is currently $20 billion. According to the USAID, Haitian Government officials have stated that these recent storms have caused an estimated $265 million in damage, particularly affecting their housing stock, agriculture, public infrastructure, and education.

In meeting with the newly installed Prime Minister for Haiti, Madam Michele Pierre-Louis, we were informed that the children's school has been postponed until the month of October, somewhere around October 3. My observations are that we will have to move with all deliberate speed to help and to assist in the recovery and in the rescue of those people in the various departments residing in the nation of Haiti in order for that part of their lives to be resumed.

We are not in this alone. I was very glad to see that the international community has responded as well. The U.N. troops and peacekeepers are on the ground, helping with the civil society, and the embassies of many of their partner nations—namely Canada, France and Brazil—are also collaborating with their local relief NGOs to bring as much to bear in this forward movement to get Haiti back on its feet, and it's going to take a coordinated effort to make sure that this is done in a timely and in a coordinated manner.

It is my hope that, through tonight's discussion, through tonight's presentations, we will see the need as a Nation to respond and to keep our response going and that when the TV cameras and the press crews have left Haiti that we will remember that this is a nation that is struggling to stand on its feet and that its civil society is extremely fragile. These storms have compounded what has been an ongoing challenge for Haiti to feed its own people.

So, this evening, I wanted to just share some of what I witnessed in the emergency codel commission by the Congressional Black Caucus, and I want to express gratitude to Speaker PELOSI and to Congressman KENDRICK MEEK for being so expedient in putting this codel together so that we could bring back the relevant facts to this body and to make sure that we're able to do all that we can do as we rebuild here in our own Nation and to make sure that, as to the hemisphere that we reside in, we are good neighbors and that, for our own sakes and for the sakes of the people who reside in Haiti, we do all that we can to make sure that they are on a safe road to recovery.

Having said that, I'm joined by a number of my colleagues this evening, all of whom have had longstanding ties to the nation of Haiti, all of whom have worked very hard in this body to make sure that we remain true to our

values as a Nation. They have been there throughout many crises in Haiti.

I'd like to acknowledge Congresswoman DONNA EDWARDS of Maryland, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE of California and Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS of California to make their statements.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with this body and with the American people the images and accounts that I witnessed on a recent trip to the hurricane ravaged island of Haiti with my colleagues Mr. KENDRICK MEEK of Florida and Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE of New York.

The damage is just devastating. From the rice fields that you can see here in these pictures that I took, they are covered with water and mud. It is unlikely that these fields will be ready for planting for a very, very long time. The topsoil has been washed away, replaced by mud and water. As we flew over, we could see the damage of the hurricanes, and we could see animal carcasses in the fields, with people walking through them and the standing water. Haiti is a place that is ripe right now for disease and for further destruction without intervention.

I do want to express and to join in the remarks of my colleague YVETTE CLARKE of New York and express the grave concern and our thoughts and prayers for the people of our own Gulf Coast, who at this moment are in a stage of recovery themselves from the hurricane damage of Hurricane Ike, which started in the Caribbean and made its way and strengthened to hit our own coast. This is the same storm.

For the people of Haiti, it was not just one storm; it was four—first Fay, then Gustav, then Hanna, and now Ike. An area might be able to absorb one storm and may be able to rebuild, but now more than 75 percent of the country has been under water, and the people in remote areas are unable to get from one location to the next location because of the damage to bridges and to roadways.

So we can't forget the pain of our southern neighbors in Haiti because these storms have made their way through the Caribbean, and we're only at the beginning of the hurricane season. I'm not sure how much more Haiti can take, but we know that it's time for us to intervene.

In addition to the rice fields, we saw firsthand the homes and the foundations washed away—even a place of worship filled with mud and standing water in places. In some areas, the hurricane damage was so devastating that it took away entire roadways and bridges. Eight bridges at least have been destroyed, leaving people stranded and isolated. President Preval very accurately, I think, described the blow to the country's infrastructure, likening it to a blow that would occur at a time of war, where the first thing that happens is that you take out all communications. That's what has happened in Haiti.

Communications and linkages from one area of the country to the next area of the country are entirely devastated. We saw people on the roadways, walking from one direction to the other direction, only to meet at a place where the road had been washed away so they couldn't even cross. We saw people bathing in water that contains rotten animal carcasses. We saw basic utilities—water, sewer and the power infrastructure—completely devastated, destroyed.

Now, there are early estimates—and we have to remember that they really are only early estimates—that there are, maybe, 600 people dead. Well, we know that those who are doing the estimates can't even reach the most remote areas of the country, and so we know that the devastation will climb over time, and that's why it's really important to intervene now.

The people of Haiti are in desperate need of food and shelter, of medical supplies and drinking water. You can see the pictures on the streets where the water is like a river rushing through the towns. There is moving water through the towns in Gonaive, and it's unclear when that water will recede and what will be left once the water has receded. We saw people camped out on the roofs of their homes, looking down at the destruction beneath and at the water in their homes.

Yet, in the face of all of this overwhelming devastation, what we also saw were the young men and women of the United States Armed Services. I want to offer a very special salute to the men and women of the USS *Kearsarge* and to Rear Admiral Joseph Kernan and to Captain Walter Towns, who are leading, really, the most heroic effort. It's so clear to us from all of our meetings and from what we witnessed that were it not for the efforts of the servicemembers on the USS *Kearsarge* in air-dropping medical supplies, food supplies and drinking water that those regions would not be touched at all. It is incredibly important that the USS *Kearsarge* remain in its mission off the coast of Port-au-Prince until that mission is done, until we can find replacement food supplies, until we can replace the bridges with temporary bridges so that the Government of Haiti can have access to the communities and so that the nongovernmental organizations can have access to communities. This is extremely important because, unless those temporary bridges are put in place, then almost the entire country will remain inaccessible for services and supplies to be delivered.

□ 2100

And we're in that very fragile window in Haiti in which we know that without intervention, disease will begin to set in. And so it's a very important time to begin to gain accessibility so that our medical teams on the USS *Kearsarge* and other medical teams throughout the U.N. agencies and other missions can get to these remote areas and supply basic needs.

And let me say a bit about the efforts of our U.S. mission that right now is playing an amazing and important coordinating role in Haiti with other missions, with the nongovernmental organizations, with the U.N. relief organizations and mission on the ground trying to make certain that there's coordination among all of these folks of goodwill; that we're not duplicating efforts, and that our assessments about what needs to be done next make sense.

Now, I've joined in, along with many other Members, in support of an effort by Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS to try to spur up additional support and resources for the country of Haiti. I think that we're only at the beginning of knowing what the real need is, and so we need to look at this as a first step toward the recovery of Haiti, but not the only step that this country and the international community will need to make.

I really strongly applaud the efforts of Ambassador Janet Sanderson, who is doing an amazing job of working with the newly installed prime minister Michelle Pierre-Louis, who's only been on the job 9 days or so, barely has staff, but is on the ground now trying to respond to the needs of these most needy communities. And we need to do all that we can in this country and in the international community to make sure that the government of Haiti has the ability to make decisions for itself about its future and about the important needs for rebuilding infrastructure and support and services for the people of Haiti. And we can be in there providing the kind of guidance that we do on the ground and making sure that the resources are available so that communities don't remain further devastated.

Now, I'm concerned because it's very clear to me that if we don't act immediately to increase our assistance, the situation in Haiti will really only worsen and possibly threaten not just internal stability but external security as well. And so we have an opportunity for that not to happen, and that is by encouraging the international community and our own resources to step up efforts in Haiti.

But the danger of disease and the impending threats to food security are apparent, and we know that the food supply was already very fragile because of the food crisis earlier in the year, so we have another window, a window of maybe 2 weeks to a month to make sure that these resources come to Haiti in a meaningful way. And I know that in my congressional district in Maryland and throughout the country, people of this country are stepping forward too, offering donations to the American Red Cross and other international relief organizations, and so there needs to be a coordinated effort here in the United States to make sure that, as volunteers, we're providing the

kind of resources that Haiti can use and needs in order to rebuild.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my congressional colleagues in calling for those additional funds to help bring immediate relief to the people of Haiti, and for us to consider that this one storm impacted an entire region from the Caribbean all the way through the Gulf Coast. And we have to remember that, indeed, it was one storm that wreaked its havoc in this hemisphere, and treat it like that. And as we stand with the people of Texas and Louisiana and the gulf coast, we should stand with the people of Haiti.

Ms. CLARKE. I want to thank the gentlelady from Maryland, our newest member in the Congressional Black Caucus, Ms. DONNA EDWARDS, for her courage and her nimbleness. She rearranged her schedule very quickly to heed the call for her expertise and her ability. DONNA has come to us with a background and expertise in the philanthropic world, and she shared that with the prime minister, with the Ambassador to Haiti, and so I know that she will be called upon in the future as Haiti rebuilds to bring that expertise to bear.

I want to thank you for being my traveling partner, and I look forward to working further with you and the CBC and our colleagues to make things happen for the Nation of Haiti.

I'd like to acknowledge someone who really doesn't need an introduction, but has been one of the foremost experts on the island nation of Haiti, has been an outstanding, outspoken advocate for the people of that island nation, none other than the honorable MAXINE WATERS. She's being acknowledged for 5 minutes, or as much time as she may consume.

Ms. WATERS. I'd first like to thank my colleagues, YVETTE CLARK, DONNA EDWARDS and KENDRICK MEEK, for taking the time to go to Haiti to be able to document and identify devastation that has taken place, and to bring that information back to the House of Representatives, to the Congress of the United States of America, so that all of us public policymakers can understand in the most profound way what is needed, what has taken place there, and what we can do to be of immediate assistance.

I would also like to take a moment to say to FEMA and to the elected officials in the gulf coast, who too, have been involved in dealing with the ravages of the recent hurricanes and storms, that we appreciate that you have demonstrated that you have learned so much from Katrina, and that you have done a great job in giving assistance to the victims of the recent storms in the gulf coast. I say that with all sincerity, because it is important for us to know and understand that magnificent work was done in giving assistance to the victims of the gulf coast. And I've watched very carefully what has been taking place in not only Galveston and in parts of Texas, but also as far as in Bay City of Mississippi.

So our hearts are with the people who have been the victims of the storms in that area, and we're very proud, and I'm very proud and pleased that the United States of America is able to do what it does and have learned so much from Katrina and are able to be of assistance in the way that they have been.

And having said that, we're generous people. We're people who not only have learned to deal with devastation in our own country, but we are a people who are forever ready to give a helping hand in other parts of the world. And certainly, what we have demonstrated in recent weeks right here in our own hemisphere in the Western Hemisphere for one of the poorest nations in the Western Hemisphere is to be commended. But we've got to do more.

As I understand it, and having listened to my colleagues and having followed as closely as I possibly can, what has been taking place, we have spent about $20 million just from USAID alone. And then to listen to the stories about the armed services and the help that they're giving and the work that they're doing, I'm proud of my country. I'm proud of the assistance and the hand that we're extending to Haiti as we wrestle with the work that we must do in our own country and in the Gulf Coast.

Having said that, I have spent much of my time in the Congress of the United States paying attention to Haiti. I paid attention to Haiti because I know the history of Haiti, and I understand what the people of Haiti have been through historically. I have spent a lot of time in Haiti. I was there for the bicentennial and I flew up to Gonaives, where I watched a people who have been through so much celebrate its history and its independence, and I know the price that has been paid for that independence.

I also know that this is a people who have had to survive the dictatorships of Papa Doc and Baby Doc, and I know that this is a people who have seen a democratically elected president removed, and I know the history of our own country as we have restored the leadership to Haiti in recent history. And I also know the history of a coup d'etat, and a history of a people who have wrestled and fought and tried very hard to stabilize their country, despite all of the political unrest.

But, you know, we're at a time when it doesn't matter what position you took, whether some people thought that the democratically elected government of President Aristide should have remained or not. It's not about partisan politics at this time. This is about the people of Haiti.

It is not about even remembering what happened under Papa Doc and Baby Doc and La Tortue, none of that. This is about a people who have suffered far too much. My heart just goes out to the people of Haiti, people who work very hard, who get up every day and just scuffle and work hard to survive, a people who are not very literate. Only 53 percent of the people in this country can read or write. But they work hard. And whenever they are confronted with one more disaster, with one more disruption, and you think they possibly just cannot make it, they just keep going and they keep going.

Over the past month Haiti has been devastated by four deadly storms in rapid succession, Tropical Storm Fay, Hurricane Gustav, Tropical Storm Hanna and Hurricane Ike. And over 15,000 houses have been damaged or destroyed. And as of a week ago, they already documented that over 154 people had been killed. And today, I hear my colleague say that number may be up to about 600. And as the flood waters begin to recede, additional bodies continue to be found and buried. And tragically, the real death toll just may never be known.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, up to 800,000 people in Haiti are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. As of September 6, more than 100,000 people had taken refuge in temporary shelters, and this was before the onslaught of Hurricane Ike. Many roads and bridges were damaged or destroyed, and crops have been lost. There is now a desperate need for food and water and health services.

And I'm so sorry to hear about what has happened to the rice fields. Haiti, at one time, grew rice for its people. They exported rice that was grown in Haiti. They lost that over the years for a lot of reasons. Some of it was political. But to know that they had gotten back on the road to raising and growing rice again was extremely important. And to have these pictures that were shown to us today where now all of that has been destroyed is just almost too much to take, too much to endure.

I immediately asked my colleagues to join with me in requesting at least $300 million in appropriations for disaster assistance for Haiti following these devastating hurricanes. I did not know what the assessment would be, and we still don't know how much will be needed. But I knew immediately that it was going to be massive and that we needed to move very quickly, and that we need to appropriate substantial sums for Haiti.

□ 2115

And we will probably have an assessment in the very near future, but we need to get started right away to not only support Haiti through USAID, as is being done, but we have to add to it. You heard about the devastation. You heard about the destruction. I am just hopeful and prayerful that Haiti can survive as an island nation. The destruction is mammoth. And I believe that everything that we do and everything that we can think of doing must be done.

I know that the people of Haiti will get up every day, people who are sleeping on those rooftops, and they will fight to survive, they will fight to stay alive, and they believe, no matter what happens between the United States and Haiti, that we're their friends and that we will do whatever we can do to be of assistance to them.

So I would just, again, thank my colleagues for taking time to go there and to do this documentation and this eyewitness of what has taken place.

I would like to thank our ambassador there. Sanderson is a wonderful representative who has worked very hard. I would like to thank President Preval because he has been handed a task just as President of putting that nation back together and to stabilizing that government and to reorganizing and building that infrastructure. It's an awesome task even without experiencing these hurricanes.

So my prayers and my heart go out to President Preval and the government, and I would hope that we move very quickly to appropriate additional dollars.

And I will yield back the balance of my time.

Thank you very much.

Ms. CLARKE. I thank the gentlelady from California for sharing with us her resolve to be a problem solver, to be a leader in this body in making sure that we can do all we can on behalf of the people of the island nation of Haiti.

I would like to acknowledge at this time another powerhouse coming out of California, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, our vice chair, none other than the Honorable BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE. Thank you very much. And let me thank you, Congresswoman CLARKE, a daughter of the Caribbean, for your leadership and for having the vision and the tenacity to put everything aside and go to Haiti this past weekend. And I want to thank you for that presentation because hopefully the rest of the country is watching and will have some sense of the tragedy that is taking place in Haiti. And because of your leadership, Congressman KENDRICK MEEK, and Congresswoman DONNA EDWARDS, I think this Congress will have a better handle now on what we need to do and what has taken place, which is beyond our imagination. So thank you, again, for stepping up to the plate and for your leadership.

Yes, four tropical storms and hurricanes in 4 weeks, Fay, Hanna, Gustav, and Ike. These storms left Haiti devastated. Also other Caribbean islands have been devastated as well as, of course, the gulf coast in our own Nation. So tonight our thoughts and our prayers, first of all, go out to the families and the residents of all of these communities in all of these countries that have been devastated by these storms.

And I will also just say that we have to do something and we have to do it quickly. And I want to thank Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS for right away asking that we sign on to making this request of $300 million. And as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I know that all of us are going to work very hard to try to make sure that at least the $300 million is there.

And also thank you, Congresswoman WATERS, for your leadership and for tonight, your presentation, putting all of this really in a historical context because we have to remember that Haiti is a vulnerable country and has been for many, many years. And we can't separate out our work now in terms of emergency assistance and relief from the work that we have to do long-term because of many of the issues that we have to address as it relates to infrastructure, job creation, health care, helping to develop water systems. All of those issues that you have been working on for so many years. So thank you very much for reminding us of the long-term work that still remains to be done.

This year, I believe it was in May, Congresswoman KILPATRICK and I led a congressional delegation to Haiti; and we were looking then at the conditions on the ground as it related to the soaring food prices. But our questions and what we wanted to know was what if our worst fears would come true, and that is what if another hurricane hits when the process of rebuilding and developing the agriculture sector and helping the emergency food assistance, while all of this is taking place, we said what if another hurricane hits this summer. And we didn't even want to ask that question because we were worried and we knew that we would have to face now, and the people of Haiti would have to face, the enormous, enormous tragedy now that they have to deal with.

So tonight I think it's important for us to recognize the fact that we have to do more.

Our own country I want to commend for doing everything we can do that we have done. It is remarkable to hear what you all have said you saw down there taking place and what our ambassador has done and what our armed services' young men and women are doing. I know our Peace Corps is engaged. I have a cousin in Haiti, and they're working very hard with the NGO community to develop a response.

But also we have to remember now what you pointed out in terms of the transportation system. We have to be creative in how we help deliver this emergency assistance and this humanitarian assistance because this is a devastating hurricane that is of enormous proportions that will require new ways of doing things, new ways of delivering assistance, new ways of helping to save lives.

Five hundred people. Let's hope it stays at 500 people who have died. Of course our prayers go out to the families of the 500 people. It's hard to imagine what else the—what other deaths have occurred as a result of this, but let's pray it stays at 500, unfortunately. There are 70,000 people in shelter now, 250,000 and more in need of assistance. Many of the cities under water. It's hard for us to imagine.

But thank you for those charts and those photographs tonight because I think now we're coming to grips with the reality of what has happened and what has set in and how we have to redouble our efforts with a sense of urgency.

And we have to work on all fronts. I know Congressman ENGEL and myself, we're working on a briefing with the ambassadors with the region. Hopefully, the entire congressional body, both Members' staff, both sides of the aisle, will come out for those meetings later on this week.

We've got to provide more than the $20 million. Twenty million, yes. That's a decent amount for relief efforts, but much more will be needed. We've got to have much more than $20 million; $300 million in assistance, which Congresswoman WATERS has asked for, may or may not be enough, but thank you again for asking for $300 million. We've got to start somewhere.

And so, again, as the world leader, the United States I think is stepping up to the plate and has to show the rest of the world that we can lead, we can help our neighbors, and we can help not only in the most immediate and necessary emergency assistance that's required, but also with the long-term sustainable development assistance that we must begin to look at and provide for Haiti. So tonight we're sounding the alarm.

Congressman MEEK, Congresswomen CLARKE and EDWARDS went to Haiti. They came back. And they didn't have to do this. They could have been in their districts. They could have been doing other things this weekend, but they stopped and took their time so that they could come back and make sure that all of us were on the same page and that all of us heard that alarm. And we may see it on the TV, we may hear it from our friends in the community, but until it's real and it's made real and we have these meetings and discussions and forums here in Washington where the funding, hopefully, will come from, that's where I think this debate needs to be right now in terms of what we can do as Members of Congress.

So I have to thank you again for your leadership and giving us the opportunity to pull together and do something. Because I think to do nothing would really put us on the side of history that we would be ashamed of in the future. I think we all want to be on the right side of history at this moment in terms of how we respond to a country that is vulnerable, that has been under attack, that has been poor forever, that regardless of how poor, has resilient people who continue to be proud, who continue to get up, who continue to want to work, who continue to want a better day. We have to

be on the side of those people of Haiti now and show them that we are their friends and their allies and will continue to work to support their efforts.

There's a slogan that we use, I know, in my district in our community when we talk about Haiti. We say, ''Let Haiti live.'' Let Haiti live. Now we're talking about let Haiti survive. I think Congresswoman WATERS and EDWARDS and CLARKE talked about how vulnerable and fragile Haiti is right now. So before Haiti can live, it's got to survive.

So tonight we're saying let Haiti survive; let's find the will and the way and the means to do everything we can do to make sure that the people of Haiti receive the type of humanitarian and emergency assistance, but also the type of long-term assistance that they deserve and that we definitely intend to provide.

Thank you again.

Ms. CLARKE. Thank you very much, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, for your leadership, your commitment as a remember of the CBC, and a Member of the House of Representatives. You have been very outspoken and a real leader in addressing these challenges that are before our international community, our friends, and our allies.

So this evening, if I didn't see it for myself, I would not believe it. Haiti is in crisis. As we stand here today, lives are tenuous. And what Haiti needs immediately we've been able to identify. Haiti needs as much support as we can give from this body, as much as we can orchestrate through our Department of Defense.

There is a need for watercraft that can travel across the waters to get to very remote areas that have been cut off by land; there's a need for assessment to take place as quickly as possible about the structural soundness of the infrastructure that currently exists, any modern technology that can be utilized to pump waters back into the seas to help dry out those areas.

Certainly food products are very important. We see a hunger crisis coming down the pike of a magnitude that I don't think we every witnessed in this hemisphere. We need clean water. The waterways of Haiti have been contaminated by the death and destruction around them, the death of humankind, the death of livestock. They need clean drinking water, they need medication and medical support because we are anticipating and trying to get ahead of any outbreaks of airborne diseases, of mosquito-borne diseases.

□ 2130

They need support for those who are struggling with their own health conditions currently.

We've asked the President of the United States to move forward with temporary protected status for Haitians, to halt the deportation of Haitians from the U.S. To send individuals into that environment right now is cruel and unusual punishment. We hope that the administration will heed this call at this time.

There are immigration issues, but there's an unprecedented international relief effort going on right now in Haiti, and the last thing that the Nation can do right now is provide for those who are returning deportees.

Despite the frequent report of drowning caused by unsafe refugee boats collapsing, the current conditions and crisis in Haiti may trigger an exodus of Haitian immigrants to the United States. Desperate times call for desperate measures. You have desperation climbing each and every day.

Since fiscal year 1998, the Coast Guard has interdicted well over 1,000 Haitians each year. Over 1,000 Haitians have already been interdicted in 2008.

Temporary protected status is the most inexpensive, immediate form of aid the President can single-handedly provide, and we ask that he make this possible as soon as possible.

There are currently six countries that are protected under TPS provisions: Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Burundi, Somalia and Sudan. And while other countries under similar circumstances have been afforded relief through TPS, Haiti has been overlooked time and time again.

Remittances are currently one-third of Haiti's gross national product. If we indeed want to underpin and undergird this country in its recovery, it is critical that we look at every vehicle and instrument we have at our disposal to help the people of the island nation of Haiti.

So we've put some recommendations forward. We look forward to further debate and conversation here in the House of Representatives. Haiti is a country in crisis. I've seen it. I know it. It is our time now to act upon it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for giving us this time as the Congressional Black Caucus. I want to thank our chairwoman, CAROLYN KILPATRICK, for her vision and leadership and her insistence upon us traveling on this emergency codel.

I'd like to thank again my colleagues Congressman KENDRICK MEEK for his leadership in this codel and his ability to get things moving and done through his affiliation and work as a member of the Armed Services Committee.

And I'd like to thank our newest Member, DONNA EDWARDS, for her leadership. She is a rising star. She is a part of making things happen here on the Hill, and it's just a source of pride and inspiration to work with her on this very important endeavor.

THE DEMOCRAT ENERGY BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALTMIRE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I will be joined this evening on the floor by a number of distinguished colleagues, and we're going to take the opportunity on what we believe, Mr. Speaker, is the eve of a historic debate on energy legislation in the House of Representatives, to talk about the issue that is most bearing upon the American family. It is most bearing upon American business. It is most bearing upon our schools and our seniors and our standard of living, and that is, the high cost of fuel and gasoline.

The American people are hurting, and Republicans here on the House floor are delighted that this Congress is back in session, that the lights are back on and the cameras are back on because, all through the month of August, while the House Democrats took a 5-week paid vacation, Republicans stayed here because we simply believe that there's no issue of greater import to working Americans, small business owners or family farmers than the cost of gasoline and the high price of oil.

I will say to you that the disappointing economic news in August, Mr. Speaker, can be explained with one phrase: The high cost of energy is costing American jobs, and the American people know this.

As I traveled the four corners of my eastern Indiana district this past weekend, I did not hear about the bowling scores of Presidential candidates. I didn't even hear about lipstick very much. But I heard one Hoosier after another saying to me, please, get Congress to do something real about lessening our dependence on foreign oil and lowering the price of gasoline at the pump. And that's why we're here tonight, to talk about this issue.

It's an issue on the front page of my hometown newspaper, the largest newspaper in my district, I should say, the Muncie Star Press. After Ike hit shore, gasoline prices went to $4.29 a gallon. In parts of my district, they were reported to be well over $5 a gallon in the Midwest.

The headline tells the tale: Hoosiers are helpless. Millions of American people are helpless, Mr. Speaker, as they see a Congress that has over the last two years of this Democrat majority twiddled its thumbs while gasoline prices rose and rose and rose, and then they took their 5-week paid vacation.

But as I said, Republicans never left. As newspapers reported and radio reported all throughout the course of this summer, we stayed on this floor even though the lights were dimmed and the microphones were off, and we kept demanding that Speaker NANCY PELOSI would bring this Congress back into session and would bring a bill to the floor of this House that would give the American people more access to our own domestic reserves through drilling and include all of the other strategies long-term energy independence, more conservation, more fuel efficiency, solar, wind, nuclear.

A lot of people are looking at Congress this week with the word that we're going to be debating an energy bill that newspapers are reporting includes drilling and they're saying,

Mike, what's your problem? It seems to me you were one of those people arguing in the dimmed lights of the House Chamber for the whole month of August, demanding that Congress come back. They came back. Demanding that they bring an energy bill to the floor with drilling. And it looks like they are.

Well, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, to you and anyone looking in, it only looks that way. The energy legislation that will be brought to this floor, according to the best information we have, will do virtually nothing to lessen our dependence on foreign oil. If they have their way and take them at their word, it will still leave more than 80 percent of our domestic reserves forever off limits.

Now, we are going to gather tonight with some of the most distinguished and eloquent voices in the House Republican caucus to talk about this bill, to talk about the Democrat energy bill.

But I want to frame this debate, because as near as we can tell, Mr. Speaker, the Democrat majority's going to file a bill tonight with this 21st century energy crisis underway that sounds like they're going to debate for a whole day, maybe a day and a half, and then we're being told we'll be voting by the middle of the week.

Now, I don't want to get lost in the weeds of boring the American people who are looking on tonight with talking about subcommittees and committees and things we call markups, but the American people deserve to know that this bill, if it's filed tonight, we're being told the Democratic energy bill hasn't been written in any committee by people elected by the people of the United States of America. It hasn't been written in any normal process. It's been written in the back rooms of the Speaker's office.

Ironically, in the middle of August this year, as many of us were clamoring on this House floor with the lights dimmed, calling on the Democrat majority to come back and debate energy, we learned that an environmental group known as the Sierra Club had endorsed their bill. Well, we'd never seen the bill. In fact, we still haven't seen the bill. But it's coming.

And so what we are going to do tonight is we're going to do our level best to use the franchises that we have on this floor to inform the American people about what's going on here, and I'm going to use, Mr. Speaker, the Whip Pack that's put out by the office of the distinguished majority whip, the Honorable JAMES E. CLYBURN, and it's about five or six pages of, you know, what people in the political business call talking points about the Democrat legislation.

And let me be clear, I know I and the distinguished legislators on the floor tonight, we would love to be debating the bill but we don't have it. The Democrat majority is about to bring an energy bill that they're calling the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, and the title of the bill is all I really know at this point. It will likely be hundreds, if not thousands, of pages long, but we'll talk about the talking points tonight.

But I want to make two points before I yield to my colleagues. Number one, the American people deserve to know that the Democrats have made rhetorical progress in this battle. The truth is that Speaker NANCY PELOSI, a San Francisco liberal Democrat and a distinguished Member of this body, who I respect as a person, has been accurately described in the media as a zealous opponent of offshore drilling since the 1980s.

Speaker NANCY PELOSI of San Francisco has, like many liberals in California, been an ardent opponent of offshore drilling throughout her public career and was an ardent opponent of even taking a vote on offshore drilling until I think last week.

Let me give you the tale of the tape here. As recently as July 11, Speaker NANCY PELOSI told the New York Times, ''This call for drilling in areas that are protected is a hoax.'' She said, ''It's an absolute hoax.'' This is this last July. Speaker of the House said, and I quote her with respect, ''It's an absolute hoax on the part of the Republicans and this Bush administration.''

In an interview on July 17 on CNN, an interview with Wolf Blitzer, he said, ''So let me get—will you allow the issue, offshore oil drilling, to come up for a vote on the floor of the House?''

Speaker PELOSI, ''We're going to exhaust other remedies in terms of increasing supply in America . . .''

Wolf Blitzer, ''So the answer is no?''

Speaker NANCY PELOSI, ''I have no plans to do so.''

In fact, many of us remember on August 3, a couple of days after that Congress adjourned for a 5-week paid vacation, a memorable and, in my opinion, a workmanlike journalistic job by George Stephanopoulos on ABC's ''This Week'' Sunday morning program where he must have asked Speaker PELOSI five different times whether she would ever allow a vote on drilling. And she said no about as we say south of highway 46, different ways from Sunday, no, no, no, no.

In other settings, Speaker PELOSI, has said, and I quote that she's, quote, trying to save the planet, presuming that allowing the American people to environmentally, responsibly take advantage of our own natural resources on the Outer Continental Shelf in the gulf or in Alaska would endanger the earth.

And let me say, that's entirely her right to hold that view. It's just not the view of the overwhelming majority of the American people, and it is certainly not the view of the majority of the Members elected to Congress. All the Republicans and many Democrats are prepared today to vote to lift the moratorium on offshore drilling that's been in place for decades.

So I guess that my first point to make today, Mr. Speaker, to you and those looking on is, is first and foremost, let's understand our context here, that throughout the course of this newly minted Democrat majority, Speaker NANCY PELOSI has made it crystal clear until very recently that she was categorically opposed to this Congress ever voting on drilling. I think we ought to evaluate the Democratic proposal in the context of her sincerely held views up to a week ago.

□ 2145

And I would say with that, allowing for a belief in the sincerity of all of my colleagues, I think we ought to trust, but verify. I think we ought to look at the detail. Someone who has been, throughout her public career, a vociferous opponent of offshore drilling now allowing what we're being told is a bill that would allow offshore drilling, you know, we probably ought to read the fine print. And that's what we're going to try to do tonight. I can assure my countrymen who may be looking on, we will be trying to do that in the whole day we will be debating this energy proposal. A day.

You know, I worked on legislation that passed the House this year by 398 votes, a bipartisan measure; I have currently been working on it for 4 years. It has been debated through committees, it has been debated through the House, it has been considered in the Senate. And that's pretty typical in legislation. But this bill is going to be introduced tonight, and we may debate it for a day.

I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. SHADEGG. Let me just ask you a question; I thought that when the Democrats took control, they promised the most open process in the history of the United States Congress. You've told us here in these remarks tonight that we're going to debate this for a whole day—a whole day. I thought those rules said that, in this open Congress, Members would get 24 hours to see a bill before it was voted on. I think our colleague, Mr. WESTMORELAND, brought that to our attention. And yet you mentioned that this bill has not gone to Rules yet and wasn't written in subcommittee or full committee or ever marked up in subcommittee or full committee. And it's in Rules in the dark of the night as we approach 10 o'clock here on the east coast. You can't really mean they're not going to give us 24 hours. You can't really mean they're going to write this bill in a back room and yet bring it to the floor still tomorrow, with less than 24 hours in this, the most open Congress in history?

I would be happy to yield back the gentleman's time.

Mr. PENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I thank my friend from Indiana. But to the gentleman from Arizona, let me point out that that was only a promise.

Mr. SHADEGG. Oh, okay.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Yes. A Congress working for all Americans is the Democratic promise. And what the Democratic promise says is, ''bills should be developed following full hearings and open subcommittee and committee markups with appropriate referrals to other committees. Members should have at least 24 hours to examine a bill prior to consideration at the subcommittee level. Bills should generally come to the floor under a procedure that allows open, full and fair debate, consisting of a full amendment process that grants the minority the right to offer its alternatives, including a substitute. Members should have at least 24 hours to examine a bill and conference report text prior to floor consideration. Rules governing floor debate must be reported before 10 p.m. for a bill to be considered the following day.''

It also says that the suspension calendar should be restricted to noncontroversial legislation. I would like to remind my friend from Indiana that all the legislation that we've had thus far in the 110th Congress that dealt with energy has either, number one, been brought up under a closed rule or under a suspension rule. The closed rule means no amendments. The suspension rules mean no subcommittee, no committee, no amendments, just a straight 20 minutes for each side.

And I've got some other points I want to bring up, but I'll let you talk about these empty promises that has come about.

Mr. PENCE. Reclaiming my time, and I thank the gentleman from Arizona and the gentleman from Georgia. And in the few minutes that I'm going to take before I yield to my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, if anyone senses a bit of incredulity in our voices, it is borne of profound frustration, the profound frustration that the American people are hurting. And they don't want backroom deals coming to the floor of this Congress; they want a fair and open debate that lets the Congress work its will and develop a bipartisan strategy that achieves energy independence in the 21st century. We cannot do that in 24 hours. We cannot do that with backroom deals that are done in the dead of night with no amendments allowed on the floor, one-size-fits-all. That smacks more of politics than the kind of bipartisan accomplishment that the American people expect from the people's House.

Now let me give a few details about what we know about the bill that has not yet even been filed in the Congress and could be voted on the day after tomorrow.

The Democrat energy bill. Let me just give you 10 ways the Democrat energy bill fails the American people.

The Democrats' energy bill, number one, permanently locks up 80 percent of American oil reserves on the Outer Continental Shelf; 80 percent. If it passes intact, 80 percent of our reserves will be off limits forever.

Number two, the Democrats' ''no energy'' bill, as we know it now, permanently locks up more than a trillion barrels of oil from oil shale in the inner mountain West.

Number three, the Democrats' ''no energy'' bill permanently locks up more than 10 billion barrels of oil on Alaska's remote North Slope, an area where energy production and wildlife have been safely coexisting for decades.

Number four, the Democrats' ''no energy'' bill blocks more nuclear power production, efficient, less costly production than nations like France have been using for decades.

Number five, the Democrats' ''no energy'' bill does nothing to construct new clean coal energy production.

Six, there is an enormous tax increase in the Democrat energy bill, something they've been talking about ever since they took over the Congress, raising taxes on oil companies. Well, after the holocaust that struck with Hurricane Ike and Hurricane Gustav and Katrina a few years hence, the American people know we need more refineries in this country.

Congress passed tax breaks for oil companies to encourage the construction of more refineries, and they want to repeal those breaks and now raise taxes more. I've got to tell you, the biggest laugh line I have in eastern Indiana is when I look at people at town hall meetings and at town squares and I say, who among you thinks that by raising taxes on oil companies you will lessen the price of gasoline at the pump? It's a laugh-out-loud line, but it's what passes for the Democrats' energy policy.

Quickly then. The Democrats' ''no energy'' bill, as we know it, permanently prevents Federal agencies from using alternative sources of fuel. It increases electricity costs on families, seniors and small businesses through new heavy-handed electricity mandates. It includes plans for exactly zero new refineries as I mentioned before. And it ultimately defies the will of the American people who want this Congress to work together, who want this Congress to take an up-or-down vote on lifting the moratorium on offshore drilling, who want this Congress to bring all-of-the-above strategies—wind, solar, nuclear—and vote them up or down. But instead, we get a backroom deal, brought, soon to be, I assume, in the dead of night with no opportunity or meaningful opportunity for debate or amendment.

With that, I'm pleased to yield to the Policy chairman of the Republican Conference. THADDEUS MCCOTTER of Michigan is a colleague who spent more time on this floor during the August recess than any single Member of Congress. And I yield to him to speak about this legislation and its flaws.

Mr. MCCOTTER. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

As you know, a fellow midwesterner, we, in the Great Lakes State, have suffered gravely from the high cost of energy. We've seen our manufacturing sector hard hit; we've seen our tourism industry hard hit; and across the board, we've seen our residents hard hit by the high cost of energy. And they have taken exception to the fact that the Congress, which they elect to work for them—and the Democratic majority in particular—chose to take a 5-week paid vacation while they suffered, while their family budget shrank, and while there was time for politics, but no time to bring a vote on this floor for an all-of-the-above energy strategy.

Now, let us make one thing clear: You will hear much from the majority Democrats that this is a drilling bill. This fails on two accounts. First, this is a political bill. All statements by the majority party have been phrased in the context of a political decision to provide them cover with the electorate they have so ill served over the course of the last 18 or 19 months. So when you say that we have incredulity on our side of the aisle, it is more than that; we have indignation at the way the process has been abused to prevent help going to our constituents through a sane, sound, all-of-the-above strategy.

Secondly, what we are most concerned about is the fact that the Democratic majority seems to believe its own myth that all the Republicans care about is drilling. This is not the case. Drilling is a technique. What the Republican Party has been about is the maximization of American energy production. It is not the technique, it is the goal.

We have focused on an all-of-the-above strategy that requires maximum American energy production, commonsense conservation, and free market green innovation so we can have a responsible transition to American energy security and independence. And when we see a bill come forward that says we are going to allow some drilling, we are going to somehow continue the government rationing of America's energy and provide you with maybe 20 percent relief by allowing you access to those precious materials and fossil fuels—which are yours, the American people—we not only strain credulity, we not only raise indignation, but what we have done is we have insulted the intelligence of the American people that somehow help will be on the way.

So when this bill comes forward in the manner that you and the gentleman from Arizona and the gentleman from Georgia have talked about, this is surely proof positive that this is a political ploy. It is not an energy policy suitable for the United States in the 21st century. And we have no doubt that while some on the majority side in the Democratic Party may have the witty talking line that Republicans will not take yes for an answer, I have no doubt that the American people will not mistake the Democratic Party's ''no'' for a solution.

I yield back to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the Policy Committee chairman for his remarks.

I am informed, Mr. Speaker, that I stand corrected; that the legislation that I said had not been filed was filed during my opening remarks. And so anyone looking in should be aware that at 9:45 p.m. Eastern tonight, or thereabouts, the Democrat majority's plan for achieving energy independence in the 21st century was filed. We do not know the contents of the bill; we do not know the length of the bill. We are attempting to receive a copy of it and will attempt to report on that as much as we can before we adjourn tonight.

The Secretary of the Republican Conference, the distinguished gentleman from Texas, JOHN CARTER, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. I thank you very much for recognizing me on this issue.

You know, tonight, as we gather here, a bunch of Texans have just weathered a pretty rough storm down there in our part of the world. And it brought to the forefront something that Americans have already experienced in Indiana, and that is, when one-fifth of the refining capacity of the United States is hit by a hurricane because it is concentrated on the gulf coast, then we're going to see gas prices and diesel prices go up.

And even though tonight there are double shifts working in every refinery—and we were blessed that those refineries were not damaged more than just slightly—to bring that production back up is just like any other factory you shut down, you have to bring it back up to get to full production. And it will take days, and maybe even weeks, to where we're back. And the market knows that, and the market fears that. Just look at what happened when one refinery burned outside of Chicago partially, that's the first jump in gas prices, if Americans will think back to when the first jump in gas prices occurred.

Now, the reason why I bring this up, not only do I think about my neighbors back home and all the pain and suffering that they're going through, and then I think about the neighbors around the country that are going to suffer as a result of this natural disaster down there with the prices, and then I think about the fact that Republicans on this House floor have been trying to get something done about refining capacity for 30 years. And for 30 years, it has been the policy of the Democrats to say ''no more refineries.''

And as the gentleman mentioned, we finally got at least an incentive package to try to get refineries to start building new refineries. And quite frankly, if you're putting together an energy plan and you're talking about just refineries, shouldn't you maybe think about putting them someplace else besides the Texas and Louisiana and Mississippi gulf coast, seeing as we know what happens there all the time when it comes to hurricanes? We should be having a plan for just the simple matter of having some gasoline and diesel produced in this country.

Now, Americans have common sense. Things don't have to be complicated for them. They look at an issue and say, are you telling me that this bill was written by the Speaker of the House and her folks with really no input from anybody? What makes them experts? And do I want them planning my life and my energy needs for the next 20 years in the back room of the Speaker's office?

□ 2200

Now I think the American people say no.

And I think the American people would say that this is an issue that should have some concentrated effort. Maybe they should have been here for the 5 weeks that the Republicans were here. I think the people back home were saying maybe we should have been meeting, which they seem to talk a lot about, in a bipartisan method to come up with a real all-of-the-above energy solution the Republicans started talking about 6, almost 7 weeks ago on a Friday afternoon when they shut off the lights, shut off the mics and ran off the press in this very House. But we Republicans stayed. And we talked. And we said this is a crisis. And then we've had another natural disaster which has enhanced that crisis. It's time that we wake up and realize, quit playing politics with that long distance trucker who is going to have to pay maybe $6 or $7 for diesel and not make a dime on his load. Or I had a rancher tell me that today, if you sell a calf at the auction in central Texas and you get $90 for him, $45 of that is in energy costs. It's time for us here in this Congress to wake up and instead of cramming eleventh hour pieces of legislation that look like the Fort Worth phonebook down our throats, maybe we should have that bipartisan discussion.

It's a shame that this type of legislation, and I can see it in your hand there, has come here in the last, it's 10 o'clock, in the last 20 minutes. It's time we get to work as Americans and pass a comprehensive energy plan that we all participate in.

Mr. PENCE. Thank you, Congressman CARTER.

The gentleman from Texas just made reference to what I have in my hand, which is the bill, Mr. Speaker. It was filed just a few short moments ago. We will be debating it tomorrow because what is known as the Rules Committee is meeting tonight to outline the parameters of debate. And it looks like some of us are going to be up late. It's 290 pages. And for those who might be looking in, you're looking realtime at what passes for legislating in the Democrat majority in Congress. It's 290 pages filed tonight. And we're voting on it tomorrow. And I assume the committee is meeting tonight and can move quickly because there will be apparently no, if any, amendments allowed.

Now let me say before I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona on this issue, when I said earlier that this legislation locks off permanently 80 percent of our domestic oil and natural gas reserves on the Outer Continental Shelf, let me explain that to you because I have confirmed it now in the bill. This bill permits leasing and drilling for oil between 50 and 100 miles if States opt in. Of course it offers absolutely no revenues to the States for opting in the way that current law does with States along the gulf coast and the way that the Republican bill offers States, I think 39 percent of revenues go to States. And 10 percent goes to the Federal Government in the Republican bill, and then 50 percent of the revenue goes into developing new alternative energy strategies. But when I say that it permanently locks it off, there is no drilling here permitted between the current 3-mile threshold and 50 miles. None whatsoever. It's banned permanently.

And to give you an idea of what kind of resources we're talking about, eastern seaboard 3.8 billion barrels estimated, 3.7 billion in the eastern gulf of Mexico, 11 billion barrels in the Pacific coast. And most experts say most of it's between 3 and 50 miles. The Speaker of the House called plans to drill a hoax. And I'm not in the name-calling business, but the American people should know that this so-called energy bill which includes so-called drilling actually bans the American people from the overwhelming majority of our domestic reserves on the Outer Continental Shelf forever.

Let me yield to the gentleman from Arizona, JOHN SHADEGG, for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHADEGG. I want to thank the gentleman for conducting this Special Order. I think it's vitally important. I want to thank all of my colleagues, the chairman of the Policy Committee, my colleague, Mr. WESTMORELAND from Georgia, and each of my colleagues who have spoken before me. It is I think a particularly sad moment. Kids grow up in schools in America today believing that legislation is written in a committee process allowing people across the Nation, quite frankly, to have input either directly themselves to that legislation or through their Member of Congress. And so they get out a textbook when they grow up that says ''How a Bill Becomes a Law.'' And it shows that a citizen has an idea, and they take it to a legislator. And that legislator says that is a good idea, and they write it into a bill. And then they bring that bill to this floor and they introduce it. And the bill gets assigned to a committee, and from the committee to a subcommittee. And it goes through a subcommittee hearing and a subcommittee markup and a full committee hearing and a full committee markup. And then here in our body it might go to a second committee. And ultimately it goes through Rules Committee.

I suggest that in America we need to amend our textbooks because under the

current regime under Speaker PELOSI, that does not happen. Bills get written. This bill of huge moment and of huge importance to the American people was not ever written or introduced or seen in a subcommittee, never seen in a full committee, never had a chance for input. And that is shocking. But let me point out why that matters.

It matters because the Nation believes this week in Washington we're going to do something important. The Nation believes this week in Washington we're going to take up the drilling issue. I want to suggest to you, and I know my colleague understands this, that nothing that happens this week will have any legal meaning, any practical impact at all. I don't mean to be harsh. But it is a charade. It is, quite frankly, a hoax on the American people. And let me tell you why. Not one of these bills, not the bill you just held up, not any of the three bills that will be debated in the House and Senate this week, will produce a drop of oil. And if Americans sitting across the country are saying, well finally we're going to draft a bill that will produce some oil, they need to sit down. They need to listen carefully. They're about to be shocked. Not one drop of oil will be produced.

I will tell you why. Because the bill didn't go through a committee markup process. All of these bills are silent on legal challenges. I asked the gentleman in the chair to listen. He is a thoughtful Democrat. He knows that these things matter. I ask him to listen. Not one of these bills contains language dealing with legal challenges. And without that language, there won't be a drop of oil. Let me tell you why. This Nation has got people in it who will file lawsuits challenging whatever we do, and not a drop of oil will be produced.

Back that claim up, Congressman SHADEGG. Well let me tell you the story. Here are the facts. Radical environmentalists, the Center for Biological Diversity, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club and numerous others, Earth First, have filed lawsuits blocking every single oil lease issued in this country and all future oil leases already.

Let me give you some shocking statistics. In February of this year, the Bush administration issued 487 oil leases in the Chukchi Sea, which is the coast off the west side of Alaska. Radical environmental groups, the Center for Biological Diversity, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club and others challenged not 80 percent of those leases, not 90 percent of these leases, they challenged with a lawsuit, pending right now, stopping those leases from going forward, all 487 leases. They didn't let one go forward.

The government decided to issue a 5-year plan for oil leases in Alaska and in the lower 48. And so in July of 2007, the Federal Government issued a plan to allow oil leasing over the next 5 years. Radical environmentalists, the Center for Biological Diversity and others, already filed lawsuits challenging every existing oil lease and every future oil lease. In Alaska there are a grand total of 748 oil leases. How many do you think have been challenged? I will yield to the gentleman. How many do you think have been challenged if there are 748?

Mr. PENCE. I would speculate 748.

Mr. SHADEGG. The gentleman is precisely correct. That is to say whatever bill we pass today, whatever oil leases come from that bill, if Joe back in Texas or Sarah in Washington State or Jill in my State of Arizona or Jack in Utah believe that that bill will in fact lead to drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf, they are wrong. It will lead to nothing because radical environmentalists will sue every single oil lease. This year in the Chukchi Sea, we issued 487. They sued to block 487. In all Alaska including the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas, we issued 748, and they filed to block 748.

The Minerals Management Service this year approved an exploration plan for 12 leases in the Beaufort Sea. That is to say an oil company came in and said we've got a lease. We now want to go forward. Here is our exploration plan that they have to file with the government under current law. There were 12 of those that were approved this year by the Minerals Management Service of the Federal Government. How many of the 12 were challenged? All 12. You got it right.

There is another lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act going after every single lease in the country. But it is not just in the Outer Continental Shelf. Let's talk about here in the United States. On July 16, 2008, the Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State office, auctioned off 78 oil leases, some in New Mexico, some in Kansas, some in Oklahoma, some in Texas, the gentleman who just spoke. Out of 78 leases they issued in New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, along comes a group called the Western Environmental Law Center and Wild Earth Guardians, and they filed suit against not 80 percent of them, not 85 percent of them, not 92 percent of them, they filed a lawsuit against 100 percent of the leases in New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The government issued 78 leases. Radical environmentalists sue 78 leases.

This is I think a really sad day because the Democrats are holding themselves out, and tomorrow on this floor, they will say they are addressing drilling in this country. They will say they are going to allow drilling to go forward. And it is a charade. It won't happen because they know that the Center For Biological Diversity, Natural Resources Defense Council, and friends like Wild Earth Guardians will file suit and stop not some of these leases, not most of those leases, but every single one of them.

That makes me sad because it has the Congress deceiving the people of Arizona, the people of America. They are deceiving the people of my home State of Arizona too, and it shocks me. This is amazing. And somebody might say well, Congressman, that is the norm. People can always file suit. That is not true. When we did the Alaska pipeline, we wrote a provision into the law that said, if you want to file suit, you have to file it in this court and it has to be done in this amount of time. All of us on the floor here were here when we passed the legislation to build fencing along the southern border of the United States to keep out illegals. In that legislation, we said that if you want to file a legal challenge, the government can get you past that legal challenge.

I want to suggest, as I conclude here, that if Speaker PELOSI really wants to produce oil, if the Democrats on the other side in the Senate, the other body, really want to produce oil, if our friends, our good Republican friends who are a part of the original gang of 10, now maybe it's the gang of 16 or the gang of 20, if they really believe they want to produce oil and they want to contribute to this, it's easy.

□ 2215

You can write language into the bill that says we are going to allow lawsuits. Everybody believes in the process of law. I call myself a recovering lawyer. I don't want to preclude all lawsuits. But we can write reasonable language to block dilatory lawsuits, language that says you must file any legal challenge to this bill within 180 days, and it takes priority over any other litigation, and it must be resolved within that 180 days, and then you get a period of time of maybe another 180 days for appeal.

If we pass a bill here in the Congress, in the House or the Senate, which says to the American people we are going to allow drilling to occur, and it is silent, as that bill you are holding is, it is silent on expediting legal challenges, the bill is meaningless and we will have played a nasty, mean-spirited trick on the people at home who want us to do something about oil.

I call on my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. If they care about solving the problem of drilling, if they really mean yes, I am willing to allow some compromise on drilling, then it has got to have language expediting lawsuits.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentleman from Arizona for his extraordinary insight on this issue. It really does beg the question, Mr. Speaker, for anybody looking in. This is the Democrat energy bill. It was filed we think about 30 minutes ago. It is 290 pages long, so I can't speak with authority about what is in it, because I haven't had a chance to read it.

But what we know is not in it is any expedited litigation reform that would prevent environmental organizations or radical, leftist groups from tying up our domestic oil reserves in the courts,

as they are doing in existing leasing areas. Also what is not in it is any revenues at all to drill in that 50 miles out to 100 miles out.

Mr. Speaker, if you think we are suggesting that that is more important than it really is, I would quote to you Democrat Senator MARY LANDRIEU, who in her hometown newspaper this weekend urged House Democrats to oppose the House Democrat bill. Democrat Senator MARY LANDRIEU said because the bill offered the States no money to drill off their shores, that it was ''dead on arrival in the Senate.'' She said, ''It most certainly won't see the light of day in the Senate.''

So as I prepare to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Minnesota, no one wants to see a bipartisan compromise on comprehensive energy legislation more than me.

I spent a good chunk of my August recess talking in a darkened chamber. I would love to see the Congress come together this week and figure it out and share all the credit. But it has to be a serious effort to say yes to solar, yes to wind, yes to nuclear, yes to conservation, and it has to be a serious effort to say yes to giving the American people more access to American oil. And when one hears the gentleman from Arizona and one hears people like the Democrat Senator from Louisiana, one comes to the conclusion this is not a serious effort to give the American people more access to American oil.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota, MICHELE BACHMANN.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding, and I hear the frustration that is in your voice, because you are echoing the frustration that the American people are feeling all over this country. Right now, they are taking their pencils and breaking them, they are taking their shoe and throwing it across the room, because they can't believe that for the 21 months that the Democrats have held the gavel in this Chamber, they have only now tonight, for the first time in 21 months, had the guts to put on this floor their ''commonsense energy plan.''

From what we know of this bill so far, this ''commonsense energy plan'' doesn't have a lot of energy in it. If you take about 80 percent of the Outer Continental Shelf and make it illegal, permanently off limits to energy production, how can you with a straight face before the American people say that you want to get serious about solving this problem?

This isn't a bill. As our colleague Representative SHADEGG said, this is a charade purported upon the American people. So what we are saying is, whose side are you on? Whose side are you on? Do you want a pro-American energy bill? That is what we want. We want to be truly energy independent.

I want to piggyback back on what Representative SHADEGG said. He talked about the lawsuits that have been filed. Every single lease that has come up for sale has had a lawsuit filed.

I just want you to know, in my district we have the longest-running unfinished bridge project in the history of the United States of America. Why? Because we have lawsuits filed by the Sierra Club. We still don't have a bridge coming on line, because the Sierra Club now has run up the tab so that people in my district will be paying over $400 million to build a bridge because we have lawsuits filed against this bridge.

Why do we even allow lawsuits at all? If the United States Government certifies that land is available for leasing, shouldn't the United States Government certify that this land should be truly available for leasing? We don't need these outside groups to come in and file these lawsuits, because, after all, if there is a problem with the environment, if there is a problem with laws being violated, don't we have the Minerals Management Service that could issue a fine, that could issue a temporary restraining order, that could prohibit that company from drilling at all and pull that lease back? Certainly they could.

Why do we allow these leases at all? We are in a serious situation in this country. We just saw financial firms, Bear Stearns has had a problem. They have needed a government bailout. We have seen Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac. They needed the Federal government to come in and take them over. Just this week, Lehman Brothers is filing bankruptcy. We are seeing Morgan Stanley being bought out by Bank of America.

What are the American people worried about tonight, Mr. Speaker? They are worried about if they are going to have a job tomorrow morning. They are worried if they will have enough money in their bank account to put gas in the tank so they can go to their job. This is serious, Mr. Speaker. This is no joke. That is why I think this is an insult to the American people.

This is 290-some pages, as the gentleman from Indiana said. But this is a joke on the American people. If this won't produce one drop of oil, then why are we wasting our time?

Let's face it: We have got now nine days before adjournment, nine days before the end of the year. Nine days. So we are going to, what, dance around a little bit and have a charade a little bit? We don't even know if we can file an amendment on this bill. We don't even know what we will be allowed to do.

But the one thing I guarantee, Mr. Speaker, is we will not remain silent. For the next nine days, the Republicans in the House on this floor will not remain silent before the American people, because we are going to tell the truth. We are going to tell the truth that under the last 21 months of Democrat-controlled Congress, we have seen post offices renamed. We have seen Federal buildings renamed. In fact, we have seen monkeys saved from being transported across State lines. We have even seen $25 million of American taxpayer money go to foreign countries in the form of foreign aid to pay for foreign cats and foreign dogs. We have seen this come off of the floor of this body.

But only tonight, at a quarter to 10, did we see an energy bill come before this body, which we believe will not produce one drop of energy, while the American people tonight are paying $4 a gallon for gasoline. If we don't get serious and really produce energy, come this November, the American people are going to have a choice: Do they want to pay $2 a gallon for gasoline under a commonsense Republican plan, or do they want to pay $6 or $8 or $10 a gallon for gasoline? That will be the reality, because under a President Obama, we won't have drilling, and under a Democrat-controlled Congress, we know we won't have drilling. That is the choice before the American people, Mr. Speaker: $2 a gallon for gasoline, or $6 or $8 or $10.

That is why I am so grateful to the gentleman from Indiana tonight, because he has pegged it. He has pegged it. He has said that this bill is nothing more than an insult to the American people. And that is why we are here tonight, as the precursor for the debate that will occur tomorrow.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota, and would recognize the gentlewoman from North Carolina, VIRGINIA FOXX, one of the most passionate, eloquent advocates of American energy independence in the Congress.

Ms. FOXX. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for leading this. I want to say it is a tough act to follow, MICHELE BACHMANN from Minnesota. She did such a wonderful job of synthesizing this.

I want to add just a couple of comments to what she has said. The Democrats took over control of the House and the Senate in 2006 by making a lot of promises. They have broken every one of those promises, and this bill is a culmination of the promises that they have broken.

As you all have pointed out, it is a 290-page bill. The Rules Committee is meeting now. We got it 45 minutes ago. They are going to come out, there will be no amendments offered for the bill. It is just a sham. It deserves the ''Emperor's New Clothes Award.'' That is what I want to give it.

I think we need to point out, why are we allowing lawsuits? That was a question our colleague just asked. Let's just say it straight, folks. The Democrats in this Congress are being controlled by three groups of people: The trial lawyers, the unions, and the radical environmentalists. Again, this bill is a good indication of how they are being controlled by those three groups.

The other thing I would say is that from the first of August of this year

until the end of December, the Democrats will have kept the House in session for 14 working days. That is all. Talk about a slam against the American people. We are letting the American people suffer with high gas prices while the Congress, led by the Democrats, and it needs to be said 3,000 times every day, the Democrats are in charge.

I want to say why we are going to have this vote, because I am quoting from today's Congressional Quarterly, so it isn't just coming from us as Republicans. This is an objective piece of journalism. The Democrats need to provide political cover to moderate members of their caucus who could suffer on election day unless they can show constituents they voted for an expansion of drilling.

They don't expect this to become law. There is no expectation. But they are giving cover to a few of their members who can say, oh, I went home and voted for this, this sham of a bill.

The American people are becoming more and more cynical. There is a 9 percent approval rating for the Congress. I hope that those who are watching know again the Democrats are in charge. If you want a Congress that is not going to leave you cynical, that is not going to walk away from its job, that is not going to leave you paying $4 a gallon for gas, then you need to pay attention to who is representing you.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for her passion and candor.

If I can yield to each of our last two speakers, then we will be able to clear the baffles. I think those that might be looking in, Mr. Speaker, can sense the frustration, not of the opposite political party, not of a frustrated minority, but what you are hearing here is the frustration of public men and women that know the American people are hurting. Seniors, small business owners, family farmers, school systems are struggling under the weight of record gasoline and diesel prices, and we ought not to be on this floor playing politics with this issue. We ought to be compromising. We ought to throw open the windows, open the blinds, have the debate, take the votes and let the cards fall where they may. That is mostly certainly not what is happening this week.

I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. BURGESS.

Mr. BURGESS. I thank the gentleman from Indiana. It just strains credulity. I sit on the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality of the Energy and Commerce Committee, and it strains credulity that I come to the floor of the House tonight and find that this bill has been filed by the Rules Committee.

We have had tons of hearings over the last 18–20 months in our subcommittee, and fact is, we never got a chance to look at this bill in subcommittee. We never got a chance to mark it up in subcommittee or full committee. Why even bother having congressional committees, when this stuff is going to spring from whole cloth in the Speaker's Office? It makes no sense.

I need to say a word about refineries, because we have tried for the last 3 years since Hurricane Katrina roared ashore to get siting for new gasoline refineries in this country.

We passed an Energy Policy Act in August of 2005. It became obsolete in September when Hurricane Katrina came ashore. In October 2005, we as Republicans tried to pass legislation that would allow for siting of new refineries on closed military bases.

□ 2230

It's come up in various forms again and again over the last 3 years. Most recently, at the end of July, I tried to add an amendment onto the military construction appropriations bill, the only appropriations bill we have had in the Congress this year, and I was denied. I was told that the military service organizations wanted a clean bill. It was important to them to get this done quickly, but the bill had passed out of committee on May 24, and it was July 31 that we were hearing it here on the floor of the House. We had plenty of time to arrange these things and allow for amendments.

I would just have to add, if we want to talk about, for our members, the men and women of the military, we ought to be working too on the Department of Defense appropriations bill, because their pay raises are going to be in that bill. If we kick the can down to road to an omnibus bill at the end of the year, we are asking our men and women, who are serving, to protect us this very evening to delay receiving those benefits that they so richly deserve.

This bill is a travesty. I have been going through it here in the back here while we have been talking. You have credits in here to Freddie and Fannie, for crying out loud. Is that a good idea for with what we have just been through?

There are earmarks in this bill. There are very specific targeted pieces of legislation contained within this bill. This bill is not a good idea. We would fix those things in committee if we only had the chance.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentleman from Texas very much for those thoughtful insights.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) is recognized for 1 minute.

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

We hear this bill called a sham, a charade, a travesty. Let's make it clear to the American people, this bill is a bald-faced lie. It's a bald-faced lie because the Democratic majority that controls this House is going to say they are for drilling, they are for producing oil. They are not.

We have heard from Mr. SHADEGG. There is nothing in there to stop the lawsuits, the endless lawsuits that are going to keep us from producing oil. We don't know what oil is in this bill, but we know in submission that are aren't in this bill. There's nothing about nuclear.

It won't come to a floor controlled by NANCY PELOSI that has anything dealing with nuclear energy. We won't have new refineries. It's a sham, it's a travesty. It is a charade, but is it a lie?

It's a lie to the American people that's being put forth by the Democratic majority, by NANCY PELOSI and STENY HOYER, and the American people need to know that. It's not about trying to produce energy. It's about a line to the American people, giving cover to some of their folks so that they can go home and say I voted for a drilling bill.

Now we need a drill to bill, but we need a bill to produce oil, and this is not it. So I encourage my Democratic colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentleman for Georgia and all my colleagues who are here and those that offered to come here.

I just say from my heart, and I have been passionate on the floor tonight, but it's a passion that is borne of a desire to solve this problem.

But seeing a bill 290 pages long dropped on to the floor of this Congress less than 24 hours before it is to be debated does not represent a serious effort to bring about bipartisan compromise in this Congress. My colleagues of goodwill know this.

The truth is the American people want this Congress to come together in an open, fair debate and take and develop a comprehensive energy strategy that says yes to conservation, yes to solar, yes to wind, yes to nuclear, yes to greater fuel efficiently standards, and takes a bipartisan vote to lift the moratorium and let the American people have access to our vast domestic reserves on the Outer Continental Shelf and in Alaska.

Wherever those votes fall, let the cards fall where they may. But that's the process the American people want to see happen, and that is the basis upon which we can build a long-term strategy to achieve American energy independence. We have just begun this battle. It will continue tomorrow.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN JOHN SEIBERLING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) for half the time remaining before midnight, which is approximately 43 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the opportunity to be here.

Tonight we rise to honor one of the great Members of Congress that has ever stepped foot into this Chamber, and that has ever served in the United States Congress, and that's John Seiberling. Mr. Seiberling passed away a

few weeks ago. We rise today, I am joined by my colleague, and I join my colleague, Congresswoman BETTY SUTTON. We split the Congressman's old district in Akron and Kent, her particular district goes up to Lorraine, but Ms. SUTTON has to leave us, because she is going to go into the Rules Committee room and actually put forth some comprehensive energy legislation that we just heard so much that we weren't doing, that's going to be here on floor of this week addressing all of the issues that the American people want us to address.

With that, Ms. SUTTON, I will yield to you.

Ms. SUTTON. I thank the gentleman. I thank you for putting together this hour that we have to honor Congressman John Seiberling. I do rise with a deep sense of humility and appreciation to speak about this great man.

Congressman Seiberling was an extraordinary public servant and humanitarian who gave countless years of humble service to the people of northeast Ohio and our country. His unflinching commitment to the rule of law and the pursuit of social justice have inspired so many. Through selfless service, John Seiberling and his extraordinary wife, Betty, have given those of us in the Akron community, Ohio and this Nation, far more than we can adequately pay tribute to here tonight.

But for all that you have given us so generously in service, we thank you.

Though I am almost certain he would argue this point, John Seiberling was a great man, and the fact that he would, with humility, object to such praise, would only prove the point. Congressman Seiberling, together with Congressman RALPH REGULA, worked to create the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, a gift for the ages, bettering the lives of people throughout our area, our country and our world. From near and far, people visit the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, making it among the most visited national parks in this country.

Congressman Seiberling was a special soul, one who traveled a path of common good. He touched so many lives throughout this Nation and beyond, and I, like others, like TIM and others here today, were so fortunate to have him touch ours.

I shall never forget the occasion that I became aware of John Seiberling. I was blessed with an opportunity to visit Washington, D.C., as a high school student.

As fate would have it, on the day that I came to this, the United States House of Representatives, I sat in the gallery, and the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Congressman John Seiberling, rose to the floor to speak to an issue of the day.

Though I will always recall this amazing experience, I could not tell you the subject matter of his remarks. It was not the subject that struck me that day, it was his passion, his unabashed resolve. It was the heart with which he spoke on behalf of those he so clearly served.

After leaving Congress, Representative Seiberling returned home to Akron and continued his service to our community as a teacher and a scholar.

Fate again brought me to his presence. As a law student at the University of Akron School of Law, I had the privilege to be his student. My fellow law students and I were blessed to witness his humble strength and his enduring belief in public service as a pursuit of a high calling.

As he taught us about the legislative process, which was the subject of the course, we learned about the work and perseverance that went into the creation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and also into passage of the Alaska Lands Act of 1980, which was an achievement of historic proportion.

But amazing though his achievements were, Congressman Seiberling never bragged of his accomplishments. He was far too modest for such things.

Instead, he focused on teaching us about how to make the legislative process work, even against long odds. For the knowledge that he shared, I will always be grateful.

Though his modesty precluded him from bragging, make no mistake. The Alaska Lands Act of 1980 was historic, and as its author, Congressman Seiberling deserves our admiration and appreciation.

Describing the importance of this immense contribution to the country, in 2001, when President Clinton presented Congressman Seiberling with the Presidential Citizens Medal, Clinton said, ''With that legislation, John Seiberling single-handedly saved more of our wilderness than any previous American, a legacy that will last for generations.''

Congressman Seiberling, with his vision, perseverance and courage, with his heart and mind combined, he made our community and our country and our world a better and more just place, leaving us with a legacy and inspiration that shall long endure.

Thank you, Congressman Seiberling, for the life that you lived and the example you set.

Betty, thank you and your family for all that you have given so generously. I thank you for the time.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Good luck up in rules. I know we are going to do the right thing. I know Congressman Seiberling would be proud of the efforts we have been making on behalf of the environment, on behalf of alternative energy.

I just had the opportunity to kind of peruse through some of my old staff, was his old staff, had an opportunity to peruse, as you were talking the Plain Dealer Magazine from 1986 when Congressman Seiberling retired, and they did a full spread. Just looking through here, I had prepared remarks, but this is a heck of a lot better than what I was going to say.

As you go through, and you talk, as Congresswoman SUTTON was talking about the Cuyahoga Valley and the park, which basically, for those who don't know the area, Cleveland and Akron would have just grown together, and they would have just been this huge, you know, megacity.

Because of the vision of John Seiberling and RALPH REGULA, who is just retiring from Congress now, there is this huge Cuyahoga Valley National Park that is one of the beautiful landscapes in Ohio, has separated Akron and Cleveland and provided this gorgeous scenic area. But that's the kind of vision that Congressman Seiberling had.

I am trying to find the quote here from Mr. REGULA, if I can find it, the newspaper is sticking together because it's 22 years old, but there is a great quote in here from Mr. REGULA, just talking about how this is John Seiberling's legacy, is that the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

To have the vision and the foresight that Congressman John Seiberling had is something that I think all of us who serve in Congress aspire to, because it's not about dealing with, necessarily, the problems that we have today, but as we deal with those problems, figure out how we put the country in a good position 10, 15, 20 years from now. When this gentleman was talking about the Cuyahoga Valley National Park 30 years ago, almost 40 years ago, and when he was talking about preserving the wilderness and the natural landscape of our country, not just historic buildings, but historic landscape, and the natural landscape that we have in this country, he was a man ahead of his time.

I also had an opportunity to look through one of his old pieces of campaign literature. As we hear the rhetoric, and I know Congressman Seiberling wouldn't in the least bit mind me incorporating some of what the Democrats are doing today into his kind of memorial here, he wouldn't mind that in the least bit, I was looking through his campaign literature.

I just want to share with everyone some of the things he was saying in his election in 1970, 38 years ago, when the Vietnam War was going on, issues on the economy, I will give you an example here. On the economy, ''I oppose the economic policies of the Nixon administration. Instead of ending the war and massive military space spending, Nixon has chosen to squeeze the little guy with high prices and unemployment.''

On pollution, ''Facing the greatest environmental crisis of our history, we must move as fast as possible to end the major causes of pollution. I favor a system of fees to be charged against polluters in proportion to the amount of pollution they create.''

This is a guy who was in northeast Ohio and not too far from coal country, standing up saying this is what I believe in. This is what I believe, and this is where I think the country needs to go.

□ 2245

On cities, ''Our Nation's priorities are out of whack. The urban crisis is the result. We must cut spending for extravagant military projects and start spending more on health care, crime control, education, housing, recreation areas, public transportation, and other pressing human needs.''

He was extremely involved in the impeachment of Richard Nixon because he sat on the Judiciary Committee. He was obviously involved in interior projects and in making sure that the natural beauty of the United States was preserved. I believe that, as Ms. SUTTON stated earlier, he partnered with Congressman Mo Udall and led the way to adding more than 100 million acres to our national parks—wildlife refuges, wild rivers, wilderness areas. He successfully moved to enact the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980, protecting 56 million acres in Alaska's parks, wilderness areas and forests and, as I mentioned earlier, with Congressman REGULA, 34,000 acres of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, which is now one of the Nation's most visited.

This is just a great guy, I mean just a class act. His lineage comes from the Goodyear Tire Company, which his grandfather started. He just goes back from that kind of stock—Harvard, Columbia stock—that kind of ivy league stock, but he never, ever lost that common touch.

We were talking about Stephanie Tubbs Jones earlier and how you can be on stages with Presidents and can be passing key pieces of legislation, but when you run into them at the grocery store, they're the same people that you always knew. John Seiberling was just like that.

Mr. Speaker, we've been joined by the dean of the Ohio delegation, the gentlewoman from Toledo (Ms. KAPTUR).

I don't know. Did you have an opportunity to serve with Mr. Seiberling for a few years?

Ms. KAPTUR. Congressman RYAN, I just want to thank you for your leadership in assembling this Special Order this evening. Every member of the delegation joins you in extending our deepest sympathy to Betty, to John's family, to all of his friends, not just in Akron but across this country. I know how proud he would be of you and of your service to have this very intelligent force here inside the Congress.

I had the great joy of serving with John Seiberling. One can offer many plaudits and memories of his great work, and I am flooded with memories as I speak this evening, but one word comes to mind. That word is ''integrity.'' John Seiberling was absolutely an honest, decent, patriotic American. I recall many of his great works. I think he had these beige Chuck-A Boots, these Chuck-A Boots. Do you remember when those were in style? He always wore them. You knew when John had the Chuck-A Boots on that he'd either been up in Alaska or that he'd just come back from trying to get the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area designated or that he'd been out west in some park or on some mountain somewhere. He always had like a tweed jacket, and he had a cut about him where you knew that he had been raised in a family of wealth. He didn't spend a lot of money on clothes, but he dressed a certain way. There was a certain cut of the man that helped to define him, and when he looked at you, he looked at you straight, and you always knew where John Seiberling stood. There was a certain way he held himself. It was as though he held up the honor of the office by the way he held his spine.

I remember the day that Betty sat in the gallery when those of us who were here honored his legacy and his last day of service here in the Congress. I can't believe it was that many years ago, because he was such a force here within the Congress, itself, such a force for integrity of the institution. In fact, in my office, I have a plaque that I had made because of a plaque he had hung in his office, which said that this office belongs to the people of his congressional district in Ohio. I was so impressed that, outside my office, I had a sign made: ''This office belongs to the people of the 9th Congressional District.'' John Seiberling always held us to a higher standard.

I have to tell you that I had an experience. When I was first elected, there were only two eagles left on Lake Erie, which is in the western part of Ohio, the region that I represent, and John had just started on the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area. This past year, something really wonderful happened. We've increased the number of eagles to 12 times what used to exist. We have 144 nesting pairs now, but a year and a half ago, two of those critters flew over to the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area, and they took nest, and they've now had three baby eaglets. Every time I think of that, I say, ''Thank you, John Seiberling, for what you did,'' as we give rebirth to this region of America.

When he grew up, the Cuyahoga River became a national disgrace as it burned, and people still remember that image today, but John knew it had to be healed. He began doing just what Congressman RYAN and what Congresswoman SUTTON have said, working here in the House and, of course, with our dear friend Congressman RALPH REGULA as well, to put into place these green emeralds, these jewels of parklands that have now been placed, expanded and improved to a point where our western basin of Lake Erie can touch the eastern side of Ohio in a way that helps to raise up the symbol of this country, the bald eagle.

If it would be all right with the gentleman, I have remarks I would like to place in the RECORD.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Of course.

Ms. KAPTUR. I don't know if it was noted that John was born in 1918, in this month of September, to Lieutenant John Frederick Seiberling and Henrietta McBrayer Buckler. Like his father, John went on to serve his country in the Armed Forces. While fighting in World War II while in the United States Army, he was awarded the Legion of Merit in the recognition of his role in planning motor transport for the D-day invasion of Normandy.

When you think back to what he did as a young man and from his military service on, he never stopped fighting for his country. He was such a patriot. Congressman RYAN talked about his ivy league education and his roots, his scion from the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. He could have come here, and he could have represented Wall Street, but John Seiberling never did that. He represented the best interests of this country. He never tried to clean up for himself. I remember, after he retired, he sent me this beautiful, beautiful book about flowers in the Akron area and about the ecosystem of the northeastern part of Ohio. He was always teaching; he was always contributing, and he made this institution sparkle.

Now, was he a telegenic figure? We seem to be in an age of television and media where everybody has got to have the right makeup and the right glasses. Are you telegenic? Are you TV ready? Are you camera ready? You know, John Seiberling didn't care about that. Sometimes his tweed suit would be a little bit rumpled. I wish for more Members with rumpled suits whose hair isn't exactly combed. John was always very neat—don't get me wrong—but he was there for the country, and he trudged it from coast to coast.

I think that his service on the House Judiciary Committee, history will note, took great courage as he drafted the Articles of Impeachment brought against former President Richard Nixon. Imagine the courage and the scholarship and the acumen that that effort entailed. He was a man to be dealt with, and you knew exactly where he stood, and when he was in your corner, he never wavered.

I wanted to mention his devotion to his family, to Betty. They were a team. I remember one time, Congressman RYAN, when for whatever reason I ended up in Akron, Ohio, at this big event in the city. I walked in this room, and I was meeting buckeyes whom I'd never met before. All of a sudden, there came this man down the aisle, to be seated with his wife. He had retired from Congress, and his vision wasn't that good at that point. They brought John Seiberling in, and the audience just applauded wall to wall until he took his seat with his wife's next to his. He was present for the program, and he heard every word. His mind was quick, and he absorbed everything that happened. When I went up to him afterwards, he knew exactly who I was; he knew exactly what had happened, and he was there to try to change America for the better in that particular election year.

To their sons John, David and Stephen, all I will say is thank you from the Kaptur family for allowing us to know your father because, to this day, he has an influence inside this institution. I learned so much from him, and he was so kind to me as a new Member and as the first woman from my region of Ohio ever to be elected here. He welcomed me. He helped to tutor me. He made me feel very much a part of this institution from day one. I shall always be grateful to him. I never forget him. He is a standard that I hold and is someone to whom I still look up in my own work. As I look at that plaque every day, I think of him. I can't tell you how many people have commented on it, and I always say, ''That's from Congressman Seiberling.'' His life still resonates here and across our country. We loved him, too.

Now, he wasn't exactly a lovable figure in a way. There was a certain circumstance about him. I suppose, because of his lawyerly training, you sort of felt like you were meeting a judge in a way and that he was judging every person and every event at which he was present, but there was also a great strength, and you wanted to know him better. You wanted him to teach you. You wanted to learn from him. The country is better served by individuals like him.

I doubt that John took millions of dollars away from here in any way, personally or politically. He wasn't that kind of guy. He served our country. Oh, we would be so much better if we could have more John Seiberlings in this institution.

So I say to Congressman RYAN thank you so much. You know in whose footsteps you walk. Congresswoman SUTTON knows in whose footsteps she walks.

I just feel very fortunate to have been able to serve here long enough to have known John Seiberling. His perseverance, I think, has inspired us all.

I would say to the gentleman I have other remarks to make, but I'm sure that you have other material there that you would like to place in the RECORD. I just know John is watching over us and is wanting us to do better, to do better for the Republic because he did better for the Republic, and we hope to make him proud.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I appreciate the gentlelady's coming. We thank you for your personal recollections. Those of us who came a few years after had to hear the stories, but you were here for a lot of that and for a lot of those fights.

You know, even until the last few weeks of his life, until the last few months of his life, at any time I talked to him, he wanted to talk about what was going on in the country. He wanted to talk about what the President was doing and how he was doing it wrong. He wanted to talk about alternative energy. I mean, as you said, his mind was always working on how we can fix the country, on how the country can do better and on how we can move in a new direction.

I want to share an article. Tom Diemer from the Plain Dealer wrote this article and did a great job, which he always does, about Mr. Seiberling's reflecting on his accomplishments with the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. He is quoting Mr. REGULA as saying:

''Without John Seiberling, there would never, never have been a Cuyahoga Valley National Park.' The Canton area lawmaker and an original cosponsor of the parks bill said, 'Not a chance. This is going to be a lasting monument to John Seiberling.' ''

Against strong odds and Gerald Ford in '74 to try to get this greenbelt together, Mr. Seiberling said, ''That is one I am most satisfied with. Saving the beautiful valley was a real joy. I get letters every week from people who say, 'I just drove through the Cuyahoga Valley, and I'm just so grateful to you for taking action to preserve this beautiful area, and it means a lot to me and my children.' ''

□ 2300

''When I get letters like that,'' Mr. Seiberling went on to say, ''it brings tears to my eyes because I realize that those people have the same feelings that I do.''

And that was him right there. I mean, that's him in a nutshell, that he understood what the people wanted, and he knew that he was down here to execute those values and those ideas, and he did it. And just a wonderful guy.

So I would also like to extend my condolences to Betty and the three sons and the big family on behalf of me and all the constituents from the 17th district, how great it is when we walk around and talk to MARK UDALL and he talks about his dad's relationship with Mr. Seiberling and all the battles that they had.

In closing here, I would like to just share and ask, Mr. Speaker, that this article be submitted for the RECORD. And I'll make a copy. And this is John Seiberling's political philosophy and legislative philosophy summed up in this article by Mr. Diemer. ''What we are trying to do is maintain a livable world.'' Think how appropriate this is for today. ''What we are trying to do is maintain a livable world free of nuclear disaster, a world that we have not polluted to the point where we can't breathe, and where we preserve some natural beauty so that we can have the solace and the experiences of being out in God's world. I feel basically it is all part of the same effort to preserve part of our heritage for our children.''

Peace, a clean environment, pristine national parks and wildlife areas, and how urban sprawl has eaten a lot of it up in our time. And I think for those of us who fill his shoes here, it's now our obligation to go in and talk about urban redevelopment, to talk about preserving these natural spaces.

But more importantly, as the debate on energy has heated up over the past few weeks and few months, for us to present a comprehensive energy policy here, and to fund the investments in alternative energy.

He would be all over this. He would be at the cutting edge of biodiesel and solar and wind, and I think in some ways we're honoring his legacy as we move into the alternative energy areas.

And just think what he would be thinking today, as Merrill Lynch is getting bought out, Lehman Brothers is going bankrupt. When you think of all the problems in the housing market, because the government failed to regulate the markets properly, he would be at the forefront of every single one of these fights.

So you and I and Betty and those of us who need to honor him by coming down here and making sure that this standard that he set for us gets met every day here.

Ms. KAPTUR. You know what is really interesting Congressman RYAN, is that coming from the background that he did, he could have been an unceasing voice for business as usual. But John took that background and he grew from it and he became something beyond his own heritage in a way, and he wanted to make America a better place.

Having seen some of what happened in industry run amuck, he believed in industry, but he knew it could be done in a better way and he set a different path for America. And his family has every right to feel blessed and gratified, as we do, for having known him. And Ohioans and every American really has a right to consider themselves very, very fortunate for having had a man like John Seiberling in our lives, if only for a time.

And I know that his family will miss him deeply. We certainly have missed him from the day that he left here, and we hope that the strength that he gave to all of us and to his family in life will comfort them now.

And we know that John Seiberling made his mark, and we feel very fortunate to have counted him among our most beloved colleagues.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. And in closing, I would just like to say, from one of his old, a couple of his older pieces of campaign literature, he had the tag line, ''The Guts To Do What's Right.'' And that was John Seiberling.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2359

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. CARDOZA) at 11 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6899, COMPREHENSIVE AMERICAN ENERGY SECURITY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. WELCH of Vermont, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110–853) on the resolution (H. Res. 1433) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6899) to advance the national security interests of the United States by reducing its dependency on oil through renewable and clean, alternative fuel technologies while building a bridge to the future through expanded access to Federal oil and natural gas resources, revising the relationship between the oil and gas industry and the consumers who own those resources and deserve a fair return from the development of publicly owned oil and gas, ending tax subsidies for large oil and gas companies, and facilitating energy efficiencies in the building, housing, and transportation sectors, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ARCURI (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of travel problems.

Mr. ELLISON (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of business in the district.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for September 11 and today on account of a weather emergency in the district.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for September 11 on account of hurricane preparations in district.

Mr. KIND (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of travel delays.

Mr. LAMPSON (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for September 11 on account of hurricane dangers in district.

Mr. NADLER (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for September 11 on account of September 11 ceremony in district.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for September 11 on account of important business in district.

Mr. POE (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for September 11 through today on account of preparations and recovery efforts in regards to Hurricane Ike.

Mr. REICHERT (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. BRADY of Texas (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and September 16 on account of recovery efforts in regards to Hurricane Ike.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for September 11 through September 16 on account of preparations and recovery efforts in regards to Hurricane Ike.

Mr. DREIER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of the death of his mother.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. WATSON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. REYES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ALLEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KAGEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOLT, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, for 5 minutes, September 18 and 22.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, September 18 and 22.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, September 18 and 22.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, September 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, September 16 and 17.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BOOZMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 6532. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the Highway Trust Fund balance.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WELCH of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at midnight), under its previous order, the House adjourned until today, Tuesday, September 16, 2008, at 9 a.m., for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8301. A letter from the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Coverage Enhancement Option Provisions (RIN: 0563-AC15) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8302. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Almonds Grown in California; Order Amending Marketing Order No. 981 [Docket No. AO-214-A7; AMS-FV-07-0050; FV07-981-1] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8303. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of General Regulations for Federal Milk Marketing Agreements and Marketing Orders; Addition of Supplemental Rules of Practice for Amendatory Formal Rulemaking Proceedings [Doc. No. AMS-DA-07-0069; DA-08-04] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8304. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS-FV-08-0060; FV08-993-1 IFR] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8305. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Texas [Docket No. APHIS-2008-0003] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8306. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Linuron; Pesticide Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0491; FRL-8379-6] received September 2, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8307. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hexythiazox; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0507; FRL-8378-8] received September 2, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8308. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fludioxonil; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0940; FRL-8379-9] received September 2, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8309. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chlorantraniliprole; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0549; FRL-8378-2] received September 2, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8310. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Uniconazole-P; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-1199; FRL-8376-6] received September 2, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8311. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Tebuconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0097; FRL-8376-7] received September 2, 2008, pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8312. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyraflufen-ethyl; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0366; FRL-8377-6] received September 2, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8313. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Acquisition Policy, and Strategic Sourcing, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Acquisitions in Support of Operations in Iraq or Afghanistan [DFARS Case 2008-D002] (RIN: 0750-AG02) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8314. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Acquisition Policy, and Strategic Sourcing, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Security-Guard Functions [DFARS Case 2006-D050] (RIN: 0750-AF64) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8315. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Acquisition Policy, and Strategic Sourcing, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Limitation on Service Contracts for Military Flight Simulators [DFARS Case 2008-D013] (RIN: 0750-AG04) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8316. A letter from the Administrator, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Direct Single Family Housing Loans and Grants (RIN: 0575-AC69) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8317. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Conforming Amendment To Include Students With Disabilities Receiving Assistance as of November 30, 2005 [Docket No. FR-5226-F-01] (RIN: 2501-AD43) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8318. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Exemption From Registration Under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for Foreign Private Issuers [Release No. 34-58465; International Series Release No. 1309; File No. S7-04-08] (RIN: 3235-AK04) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8319. A letter from the Under Secretary Food Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Final Rule, Management of Donated Foods in Child Nutrition Programs, the Nutrition Services Incentive Program, and Charitable Institutions-Briefing Sheet—received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

8320. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medical Devices; Radiology Devices; Reclassification of Bone Sonometers [[Docket No. FDA-2005-N-0346] (formerly Docket No. 2005N-0467)] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8321. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — General and Plastic Surgery Devices; Reclassification of the Tissue Adhesive for Topical Approximation of Skin Device [[Docket No. FDA-2006-P-0140] (formerly Docket No. 2006P-0071)] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8322. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Current Good Manufacturing Practice and Investigational New Drugs Intended for Use in Clinical Trials [[Docket No. FDA-2005-N-0170] (formerly Docket No. 2005N-0285)] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8323. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Priorities List, Final Rule [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2008-0086, EPA-HQ-SFUND-2008-0085 EPA-HQ-SFUND-2008-0081, EPA-HQ-SFUND-2008-0082, EPA-HQ-SFUND-2007-0690, EPA-HQ-SFUND-2008-0084; FRL-8710-8] (RIN: 2050-AD75) received September 2, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8324. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #5 and #6 [Docket No. 080428611-8612-01] (RIN: 0648-XJ22) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8325. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator For Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Amendment 9; Correction [Docket No. 070717340-8451-02] (RIN: 0648-AP60) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8326. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch for Trawl Catcher Vessels Participating in the Rockfish Entry Level Fishery in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 071106671-8010-02] (RIN: 0648-XJ35) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8327. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shallow-Water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 071106671-8010-02] (RIN: 0648-XJ66) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8328. A letter from the Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 071106673-8011-02] (RIN: 0648-XJ58) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8329. A letter from the Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel Lottery in Areas 542 and 543 [Docket No. 071106673-8011-02] (RIN: 0648-XJ73) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8330. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 071106673-8011-02] (RIN: 0648-XJ81) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8331. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Wilkes-Barre, PA [Docket No. FAA-2008-0130; Airspace Docket No. 08-AEA-11] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8332. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Emporium, PA [Docket No. FAA-2007-0275; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-15] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8333. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Gettysburg, PA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-0309; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-20] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8334. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; New Stuyahok, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-29008; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-11] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8335. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Waynesburg, PA [Docket No. FAA-2007-0022; Airspace Docket 07-AEA-07] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8336. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Canon, GA. [Docket No. FAA-2008-0154; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASO-10] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8337. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Legal Descriptions of Multiple Federal Airways in the Vicinity of Farmington, NM [Docket No. FAA-2008-0186; Airspace Docket No. 08-ANM-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8338. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lexington, OK [Docket No. FAA-2008-0003; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASW-1] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8339. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Bettles, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-0342; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-20] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8340. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Proposed Establishment of Class E Airspace; Huntsville, AR [Docket No. FAA-2008-0004; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASW-2] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8341. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Phillipsburg, KS [Docket No. FAA-2006-25943; Airspace Docket No. 06-ACE-13] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8342. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Phillipsburg, KS [Docket No. FAA-2006-25943; Airspace Docket No. 06-ACE-13] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8343. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; New Albany, MS [Docket No. FAA-2007-0161; Airspace Docket No. 07-ASO-25] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8344. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D Airspace; Independence, KS [Docket No. FAA-2007-28635; Airspace Docket No. 07-ACE-7] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8345. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Pagosa Springs, CO [Docket No. FAA-2007-29164; Airspace Docket No. 07-ANM-14] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8346. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Restricted 2204; Oliktok Point, AK [Docket No. FAA-2008-0257; Airspace Docket No. 08-AAL-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8347. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of Class E Airspace; Hawesville, KY [Docket No. FAA-2008-0334; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASO-11] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8348. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Allakaket, AK [Docket No. FAA-2008-0141; Airspace Docket No. 08-AAL-4] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8349. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Low Altitude Area Navigation Routes (T-Routes); Sacramento and San Francisco, CA [Docket No. FAA-2008-0037; Airspace Docket No. 07-AWP-6] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8350. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Area Navigation Jet Routes J-888R and J-996R: Alaska [Docket No. FAA-2008-0180; Airspace Docket No. 08-AAL-6] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8351. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Restricted Areas R-5314A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and J; and Revocation of Restricted Area R-5314G; Dare County Range, NC [Docket No. FAA-2008-0519; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASO-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8352. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; St. Mary's, AK [Docket No. FAA-2008-0134; Airspace Docket No. 08-AAL-3] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8353. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0347; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-253-AD; Amendment 39-15437; AD 2008-06-25] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8354. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS 355 N Helicopters [Docket No. FAA-2008-0041; Directorate Identifier 2007-SW-16-AD; Amendment 39-15599; AD 2008-14-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8355. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited Models DHC-6-1, DHC-6-100, DHC-6-200, and DHC-6-300 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0367 Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-089-AD; Amendment 39-15574; AD 2008-13-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8356. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca S.A. Arrius 2F Turboshaft Engines [Docket No. FAA-2007-28053; Directorate Identifier 2007-NE-18-AD; Amendment 39-15590; AD 2008-13-27] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8357. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model 382, 382B, 382E, 382F, 382G, and 382J Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0740; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-077-AD; Amendment 39-15605; AD 2008-14-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8358. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800 and -900 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27740; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-290-AD; Amendment 39-15256; AD 2007-23-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8359. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0363; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-020-AD; Amendment 39-15553; AD 2008-12-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8360. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 777 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0393; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-183-AD; Amendment 39-15548; AD 2008-12-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8361. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Model 525 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0306; Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-014-AD; Amendment 39-15544; AD 2008-12-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8362. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Black River Falls, WI [Docket No. FAA-2008-0024; Airspace Docket No. 08-AGL-4] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8363. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; La Pointe, WI [Docket No. FAA-2008-0025; Airspace Docket No. 08-AGL-3] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8364. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Wilkes-Barre, PA [Docket No. FAA-2008-0130; Airspace Docket No. 08-AEA-11] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8365. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Vinalhaven, ME. [Docket No. FAA-2008-0061; Airspace Docket No. 08-ANE-92] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8366. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lady Lake, FL [Docket No. FAA-2008-0072; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASO-03] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to

5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8367. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Marienville, PA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-0162; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-13] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8368. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Cranberry Township, PA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-0278; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-18] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8369. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D Airspace; Brunswick, ME [Docket No. FAA-2008-0203; Airspace Docket No. 08-ANE-99] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8370. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Low Altitude Area Navigation Route T-209; GA [Docket No. FAA-2007-28161; Airspace Docket No. 07-ASO-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8371. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Jacksonville NAS, FL [Docket No. FAA-2007-29057; Airspace Docket 07-ASO-20] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8372. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and E Airspace; Jacksonville Cecil Field, FL [Docket No. FAA-2007-29055; Airspace Docket 07-ASO-19] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8373. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Jacksonville Whitehouse NOLF, FL [Docket No. FAA-2007-29058; Airspace Docket 07-ASO-21] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8374. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D Airspace; Brunswick, ME [Docket No. FAA-2008-0203; Airspace Docket No. 08-ANE-99] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8375. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D Airspace; Georgetown, Texas [Docket No. FAA-2007-29373; Airspace Docket No. 07-ASW-10] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8376. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd. & Co. KG. (RRD) TAY 650-15 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2007-0037; Directorate Identifier 2007-NE-41-AD; Amendment 39-15521; AD 2008-10-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8377. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model L-1011 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0181; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-180-AD; Amendment 39-15524; AD 2008-11-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8378. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767-200, -300, -300F, and -400ER Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28388; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-163-AD; Amendment 39-15523; AD 2008-11-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8379. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, and -200C Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-29069; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-176-AD; Amendment 39-15525; AD 2008-11-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8380. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310 and A300-600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0048; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-276-AD; Amendment 39-15527; AD 2008-11-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8381. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0024; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-086-AD; Amendment 39-15526; AD 2008-11-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8382. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Allakaket, AK [Docket No. FAA-2008-0141; Airspace Docket No. 08-AAL-4] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8383. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; St. Mary's, AK [Docket No. FAA-2008-0134; Airspace Docket No. 08-AAL-3] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8384. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. AT-400, AT-500, AT-600, and AT-800 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0258; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-090-AD; Amendment 39-15518; AD 2008-10-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8385. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26710; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-147-AD; Amendment 39-15517; AD 2008-10-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8386. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, and -900 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28384; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-165-AD; Amendment 39-15516; AD 2008-10-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8387. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28383; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-180-AD; Amendment 39-15515; AD 2008-10-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8388. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-200F, 747-300, 747-400, and 747-400D Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0045; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-169-AD; Amendment 39-15501; AD 2008-09-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8389. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Mystere-Falcon 50 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0118; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-289-AD; Amendment 39-15502; AD 2008-09-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8390. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-400, -400D, and -400F Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28386; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-162-AD; Amendment 39-15512; AD 2008-10-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8391. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model 717-200 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0214; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-224-AD; Amendment 39-15528; AD 2008-11-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8392. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0014; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-249-AD; Amendment 39-15456; AD 2008-08-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8393. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited Model BAe 146 and Model Avro 146-RJ Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0371; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-269-AD; Amendment 39-15511; AD 2008-10-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8394. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-200F, 747-300, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28385; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-181-AD; Amendment 39-15513; AD 2008-10-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8395. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Model S-16A, S-61D, S-61E, and S-61V Helicopters [Docket No. FAA-2007-0284; Directorate Identifier 2004-SW-06-AD; Amendment 39-15510; AD 2008-10-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8396. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135 Airplanes; and Model EMB-145, -145ER, -145MR, -145LR, -145XR, -145MP, and -145EP Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0516; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-026-AD; Amendment 39-15514; AD 2008-10-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8397. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; EADS SOCATA Model TBM 700 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0527; Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-027-AD; Amendment 39-15520; AD 2008-10-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 or rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Filed on September 15, 2008]

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 6627. A bill to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out certain construction projects, and for other purposes (Rept. 110–842, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 6842. A bill to require the District of Columbia to revise its laws regarding the use and possession of firearms as necessary to comply with the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of District of Columbia v. Heller, in a manner that protects the security interests of the Federal government and the people who work in, reside in, or visit the District of Columbia and does not undermine the efforts of law enforcement, homeland security, and military officials to protect the Nation's capital from crime and terrorism; with amendments (Rept. 110–843). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5167. A bill to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 to remove the authority of the President to waive certain provisions; with amendments (Rept. 110–844). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 5772. A bill to amend section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to improve the program under such section for supportive housing for persons with disabilities; with an amendment (Rept. 110–845). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6503. A bill to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (Rept. 110–846). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. Recommending that the House of Representatives find Karl Rove in Contempt of Congress for Refusal to Comply with a Subpoena Duly Issued by the Committee on the Judiciary (Rept. 110–847). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 998. A bill to direct the Librarian of Congress and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out a joint project at the Library of Congress and the National Museum of African American History and Culture to collect video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials of individuals who participated in the Civil Rights movement, and for other purpose; with an amendment (Rept. 110–848). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 6460. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the remediation of sediment contamination in areas of concern, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110–849, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. S.J. Res. 35. An act to amend Public Law 108–331 to provide for the construction and related activities in support of the Very Energetic Radiation Imaging Telescope Array System (VERITAS) project in Arizona. (Rept. 110–850). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 6625. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to permit facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs to be designated as voter registration agencies, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110–851, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 1434. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6842) to require the District of Columbia to revise its laws regarding the use and possession of firearms as necessary to comply with the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of District of Columbia v. Heller, in a manner that protects the security interests of the Federal government and the people who work in, reside in, or visit the District of Columbia and does not undermine the efforts of law enforcement, homeland security, and military officials to protect the Nation's capital from crime and terrorism (Rept. 110–852). Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Ms. SLAUGHTER: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 1433. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6899) to advance the national security interests of the United States by reducing its dependency on oil through renewable and clean, alternative fuel technologies while building a bridge to the future through expanded access to Federal oil and natural gas resources, revising the relationship between the oil and gas industry and the consumers who own those resources and deserve a fair return from the development of publicly owned oil and gas, ending tax subsidies for large oil and gas companies, and facilitating energy efficiencies in the building, housing, and transportation sectors, and for other purposes (Rept. 110–853). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following actions were taken by the Speaker:

[The following actions occurred on September 12, 2008]

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform discharged from further consideration. H.R. 5350 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Education and Labor discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2352 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following actions occurred on September 15, 2008]

The Committee on Science and Technology discharged from further consideration. H.R. 6460 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs discharged from further consideration. H.R. 6625 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILLS

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following actions were taken by the Speaker:

[The following actions occurred on September 12, 2008]

H.R. 2343. Referral to the Committee on Armed Services extended for a period ending not later than September 19, 2008.

H.R. 948. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than September 26, 2008.

H.R. 5577. Referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce extended for a period ending not later than September 26, 2008.

H.R. 554. Referral to the Committees on Agriculture and the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than September 26, 2008.

H.R. 1717. Referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce extended for a period ending not later than September 26, 2008.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. KELLER):

H.R. 6889. A bill to extend the authority of the Secretary of Education to purchase guaranteed student loans for an additional year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor. considered and passed.

By Mr. MELANCON (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. CAZAYOUX, and Mr. MCCRERY):

H.R. 6890. A bill to extend the waiver authority for the Secretary of Education under section 105 of subtitle A of title IV of division B of Public Law 109-148, relating to elementary and secondary education hurricane

recovery relief; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McCRERY:

H.R. 6891. A bill to authorize the closure of a municipal airport in Pollock, Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. MEEK of Florida):

H.R. 6892. A bill to authorize funds to the Local Initiatives Support Corporation to carry out its Community Safety Initiative; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDERMOTT (for himself and Mr. WELLER):

H.R. 6893. A bill to amend parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act to connect and support relative caregivers, improve outcomes for children in foster care, provide for tribal foster care and adoption access, improve incentives for adoption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 6894. A bill to extend and reauthorize the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 6895. A bill to provide for accelerated approval by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of certain licenses for nuclear power plants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Science and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVIS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. BONNER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. BOREN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. WU, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. ROSS):

H.R. 6896. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the reduction in the rate of tax on qualified timber gain of corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 6897. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make certain payments to eligible persons who served in the Philippines during World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 6898. A bill to promote the adoption and meaningful use of health information technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Science and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 6899. A bill to advance the national security interests of the United States by reducing its dependency on oil through renewable and clean, alternative fuel technologies while building a bridge to the future through expanded access to Federal oil and natural gas resources, revising the relationship between the oil and gas industry and the consumers who own those resources and deserve a fair return from the development of publicly owned oil and gas, ending tax subsidies for large oil and gas companies, and facilitating energy efficiencies in the building, housing, and transportation sectors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Oversight and Government Reform, the Judiciary, Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Budget, Rules, Science and Technology, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAZAYOUX:

H.R. 6900. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to clarify that Federal disaster assistance may be provided to provide reimbursement for certain amounts paid in insurance deductibles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. HOOLEY (for herself and Mrs. CUBIN):

H.R. 6901. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a drug-free workplace information clearinghouse, to support residential methamphetamine treatment programs for pregnant and parenting women, to improve the prevention and treatment of methamphetamine addiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CHANDLER):

H.R. 6902. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 513 6th Avenue in Dayton, Kentucky, as the ''Staff Sergeant Nicholas Ray Carnes Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 6903. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to reduce the health risks posed by asbestos-containing products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. HOOLEY (for herself and Mr. WU):

H.R. 6904. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1706 NW 24th Avenue in Portland, Oregon, as the ''Vera Katz Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 6905. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the Nation's surveillance and reporting for diseases and conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WEINER:

H.R. 6906. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Public Health Service Act to provide for sex education, substance abuse treatment and prevention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WELCH of Vermont:

H.R. 6907. A bill to prohibit any golden parachute payment for executives and directors of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac unless specifically authorized by law; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H. Con. Res. 413. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the need for a national AIDS strategy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SKELTON:

H. Con. Res. 414. Concurrent resolution commending veterans of the Korean Constabulary for their outstanding sacrifice and service and urging the Government of the Republic of Korea to recognize the service and sacrifice made by the Korean Constabulary; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PORTER (for himself, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. CAMP of Michigan):

H. Res. 1432. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month by promoting national awareness of adoption and the children in foster care awaiting families, celebrating children and families involved in adoption, recognizing current programs and efforts designed to promote adoption, and encouraging people in the United States to seek improved safety, permanency, and well-being for all children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HODES (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. KIRK, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. KAGEN, Ms. LEE, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SIRES, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. PENCE, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. MITCHELL):

H. Res. 1435. A resolution recognizing the 70th anniversary of the 1938 occurrence of Kristallnacht, The Night of Broken Glass; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Ms. BORDALLO):

H. Res. 1436. A resolution congratulating the Waipio Little League baseball team for winning the 2008 Little League World Championship; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BERRY (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. WEINER):

H. Res. 1437. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of October as ''American Pharmacists Month'' and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all people in the United States should join in celebrating our Nation's pharmacists for their contributions to the health and well-being of our citizens; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NUNES (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HONDA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RADANOVICH, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. SIRES):

H. Res. 1438. A resolution commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Azorean Refugee Act of 1958 and celebrating the extensive contributions of Portuguese-American communities to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER (for himself, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. GONZALEZ):

H. Res. 1439. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of September 2009 as ''National Atrial Fibrillation Awareness Month'' and supporting efforts to educate the public about atrial fibrillation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 89: Mr. SHULER.
H.R. 245: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 303: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 661: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 758: Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 1014: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1022: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 1110: Mr. SCALISE and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 1279: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 1280: Mr. WEINER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mrs. CAPPS, and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 1322: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1542: Mr. INSLEE, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 1618: Mr. HELLER.
H.R. 1820: Mr. RUSH, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 1843: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 1881: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2038: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 2221: Mr. RUSH, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2335: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
H.R. 2493: Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 2596: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 2652: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 2706: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2994: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 3016: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 3019: Mr. HINOJOSA and Mrs. CAPITO.
H.R. 3232: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3326: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DICKS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 3334: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 3622: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 3652: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 3697: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 4113: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 4544: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 4899: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4900: Mr. HODES.
H.R. 5167: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 5174: Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 5180: Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5268: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 5454: Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia.
H.R. 5469: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 5532: Mr. BUYER.
H.R. 5611: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 5615: Mr. FORTUÑO.
H.R. 5721: Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 5748: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 5762: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 5804: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 5827: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 5833: Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 5838: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 5840: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 5868: Mr. PUTNAM.
H.R. 5924: Mr. PORTER.
H.R. 5946: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 5984: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 6045: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 6078: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 6138: Mr. HELLER.
H.R. 6166: Mr. CANTOR.
H.R. 6198: Mr. MEEKS of New York and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6205: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 6217: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6258: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6259: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 6328: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 6353: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 6380: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 6381: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6438: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 6462: Mr. MURTHA.
H.R. 6485: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 6496: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 6533: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 6548: Ms. CASTOR, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 6562: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 6567: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 6569: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 6573: Ms. LEE, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 6587: Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 6591: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
H.R. 6594: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 6595: Mr. ARCURI, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 6597: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 6598: Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 6614: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
H.R. 6632: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 6643: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. REICHERT.
H.R. 6659: Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 6694: Mr. SIRES, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TERRY, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. LEE, Mr. TIBERI, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CARSON, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 6695: Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 6702: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 6731: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 6763: Mr. BOREN and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 6798: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 6820: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LEE, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 6831: Ms. BERKLEY and Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 6844: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida and Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 6846: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 6850: Mr. SHULER and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6856: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 6860: Mrs. MYRICK and Mrs. DRAKE.
H.R. 6864: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. SALI, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HENSARLING, and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 6867: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 6873: Mr. FARR, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SUTTON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. SNYDER.
H. Con. Res. 360: Mr. KUCINICH.
H. Con. Res. 371: Mr. NADLER.
H. Con. Res. 378: Mr. KIND, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H. Con. Res. 388: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota and Mr. FORBES.
H. Con. Res. 393: Mr. GOODE and Mr. LEVIN.
H. Con. Res. 411: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. CASTLE.
H. Res. 227: Ms. WATERS.
H. Res. 373: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
H. Res. 620: Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California.
H. Res. 644: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.
H. Res. 671: Mr. BOREN, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. WEINER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. CRAMER.
H. Res. 758: Ms. SCHWARTZ and Mr. ISRAEL.
H. Res. 799: Mr. FILNER.
H. Res. 906: Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.
H. Res. 988: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 1042: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. REICHERT, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. MCHENRY.
H. Res. 1055: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H. Res. 1200: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. SPACE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. ROSS.
H. Res. 1232: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H. Res. 1272: Mrs. CAPPS and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 1303: Mr. HOLT and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H. Res. 1314: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H. Res. 1326: Mr. OLVER.
H. Res. 1328: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FILNER.
H. Res. 1335: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey and Mr. BOREN.
H. Res. 1352: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KUHL of New York, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H. Res. 1354: Mr. FILNER.
H. Res. 1356: Mr. FERGUSON.
H. Res. 1364: Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. FORBES, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H. Res. 1375: Mr. ROSKAM, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KIRK, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. PUTNAM.
H. Res. 1381: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. MCNULTY.
H. Res. 1386: Mr. SHULER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. SESSIONS.
H. Res. 1390: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H. Res. 1395: Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. LEE.
H. Res. 1401: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H. Res. 1409: Ms. BALDWIN.
H. Res. 1411: Ms. HOOLEY and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 1416: Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H. Res. 1421: Mr. FORBES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. GIFFORDS, and Mr. MARSHALL.

H. Res. 1427: Mr. CARTER, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H. Res. 1428: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. FRANK OF MASSACHUSETTS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Financial Services in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. RAHALL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Natural Resources in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. DINGELL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. RANGEL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. WAXMAN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Judiciary in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. OBERSTAR

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. SPRATT

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Budget in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MS. SLAUGHTER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Rules in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. GORDON OF TENNESSEE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Science and Technology in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. BERMAN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3995: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 6384: Mr. HELLER.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 110th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 154 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2008 No. 146

Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BILL NELSON, a Senator from the State of Florida.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, by whose providence our forebears brought forth this Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to equal justice for all, give to our Senators a passion for that more perfect union which is yet to be. Inspire them to recommit to the noble principles upon which our Nation was founded. Give them the wisdom to trust You with all their hearts and to passionately and humbly pursue Your will, knowing that you have promised to direct their paths. Today, may our lawmakers experience the constancy of Your presence. Guide them with Your higher wisdom, and bring them to the end of this day with their hearts at peace with You.

We pray in the Redeemer's Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable BILL NELSON led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 15, 2008.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BILL NELSON, a Senator from the State of Florida, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. NELSON thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

TRYING TIMES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, in the past few days, we have seen a real meltdown in our financial community. One major investment bank failed. Another is filing for bankruptcy. As we know, Bear Stearns was propped up because of Government money. Lehman Brothers is being purchased by another bank. It is hard to comprehend that Bear Stearns is no longer what it was. Lehman Brothers is, in effect, gone. The name may be saved, but that may be all. We have other companies that we are watching very closely. One of the companies was saved by a competitor, and the Federal Reserve is now saying they must liberalize access to its discount window.

By all accounts, this was a remarkable turn of events for Wall Street, our Nation's financial markets, and the world's financial markets. When all the smoke of these major financial shakeups has cleared—and we don't know when that will be—our job remains the same as always; that is, the Members of Congress, to do everything we can to help the American people make it through these trying times.

What we are seeing on Wall Street today is yet more fallout from the Bush and now McCain economic policies that have failed our country. The Bush administration failed to police lenders and neglected to protect consumers. That led to the subprime crisis and cost millions of American families their homes and continues to wreak havoc on neighborhoods and financial institutions throughout America. This Bush-McCain ''anything goes'' approach, which the Bush administration has called free market economics but has amounted to nothing more than willful neglect for American families, has resulted in, I repeat, millions of lost jobs, millions of lost homes, with an enormous price tag for the American taxpayer to accompany that. If there ever was a reminder of our country's desperate need for new economic leadership, what more do we need? This is it.

Today, Monday, with what happened around the financial markets to our great country, with all the bad news today, Senator JOHN MCCAIN said the fundamentals of our economy are strong. Think about that. I don't know what that means. I don't know if anyone knows what that means. For whom is the economy strong? It is not strong for homeowners in Nevada. It is certainly not strong for homeowners in Florida, Arizona, California, and most every other place in America. It is not strong for wage earners who are spending more of their paychecks than ever to buy gas to get to work, and then they have to come home at day's end. School districts are having a difficult time because busing is now an integral part of a school district. Trucking companies are in desperate shape, all because of the high price of fuel.

It is not just middle-class families that are saving less and spending more on groceries, clothing, and health care; it is throughout our society. The economy certainly isn't strong for the 606,000 Americans who lost their jobs this year. This is 606,000 people, and you have JOHN MCCAIN saying the economy looks good. I really don't understand what he means, that the fundamentals are good. The economy is not strong for fixed-income seniors,

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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which the Presiding Officer's State of Florida has more than any other place in the union. Certainly, in Nevada, we are the most rapidly growing senior population. It is not strong for them or especially for those in the Northeast because they have so much heating done with fuel oil. The prices will go up by at least 50 percent—some say 75 percent—this year. There may be places in America where the economy is strong, such as country clubs and boardrooms at firms that haven't folded. For the rest of America, this economy is not strong. It will not solve itself, no matter what President Bush and JOHN MCCAIN say. Fixing this mess will take real leadership and a change of direction.

During this work period, I hope Congress will show some leadership, with some direction from the President, which we don't have, by passing another economic stimulus plan that creates jobs and invests in our economy.

We have a lot to do in the next 2 weeks. That is all we have left until the due date for us to leave here. I hope we can leave here, but I don't know that we can. Everybody should understand that we may do the unthinkable and have to have votes here on Friday and maybe even on Monday. We have to get essential work done.

The Defense authorization bill—we need to complete that legislation. There will be no rollcall votes on this today. The managers have worked most of Thursday and Friday. Of course, today they are available and have been available to come up with an agreement on amendments before the cloture vote on the bill. If the managers of the bill don't get an agreement on how to move forward with amendments, we will have a cloture vote in the morning. We have no choice. Senators have until 4 o'clock today to file first-degree amendments to the bill.

This Defense authorization bill is an important piece of legislation. I don't know how else to phrase its importance. We know the security of our Nation depends on things other than this Defense authorization bill. We know we are importing 70 percent of our oil. That is important to the security of our country. For a basic understanding of how to treat our military, this bill is it. These two experienced legislators have worked together for decades on this committee. They have put forward some extremely important issues, including the pay raise for the troops and so many other things, to maintain the integrity of our military. Not to pass a Defense bill—how can we leave here and not do that?

There are 51 Democratic Senators, and every one of them will vote for this legislation. We need help from the other side. Now, did everyone have the opportunity to offer all of the amendments they wanted? The answer is yes. Did they get a chance to vote on them? No, but that is not our fault or the managers' fault. I hope unanimous consent can be reached on a list of amendments and that we will dispose of those as quickly as we can. This would allow Senators to have their voices heard, which could perhaps allow us to pass this without another Republican filibuster. We are probably at about 95 filibusters now, Mr. President.

Once we complete this bill, then we are going to have to move to our energy legislation—first of all, the tax extenders. That is so important. We have an economy that we have talked about a little bit today, about how very shaky it is. If we extend the tax credits for renewable energy, we would create hundreds of thousands of jobs. These are not just jobs where the Sun shines a lot; these are jobs everywhere in America. In my little hometown of Searchlight, NV, renewable energy has hit there. There is a company that is going to put in windmills there. It takes a while, with environmental impact statements, but they have gotten permission in the Federal agencies to do this. That would happen all over America today. But what has happened is that people who have these projects are backing out of them because they don't have the tax credits. You cannot have people investing huge amounts of money for a tax credit of 1 year or 6 months, and the legislation that will be brought before the body will have multiyear, long-term tax credits. That is what we need. That is going to happen. We have worked out an arrangement with the Finance Committee, as I understand it, that it will all be paid for, which I think will be acceptable to both Democrats and Republicans.

Then we are going to have to do the other tax extenders, with AMT and other problems. We cannot pay for all that. I certainly cannot tell the House of Representatives how to do business, and they don't tell us how to do ours, but I hope they will allow this vote on what we are going to send them.

The Presiding Officer and this Senator from Nevada served in the House of Representatives. When we served there, the leaders we had there never, ever tried to pass legislation just with Democrats, even though we had a significant majority when we served in the House. We always looked to Tip O'Neill and Jim Wright, who were our leaders, and they would go to the Republicans and try to get enough votes to pass it. I hope we can do it. This is passable. We need to do this on the tax credits and tax extenders.

Mr. President, I have expressed to everybody, and I say it here today, that even though I don't think there is going to be immediate relief from drilling, we are going to have some drilling votes here. It is the consensus of the American people, and both Democrats and Republicans, that we should have some drilling votes. We are going to do that. Senator BINGAMAN came up with a proposal that he worked on for weeks. We will do that, and then we will move to what the Republicans want. We will vote on that, and then we are going to have the bipartisan proposal of the Gang of 10. In the meantime, we will get from the House, I think, a bill they will pass over there dealing with energy. As I understand it, it won't have any of the tax extenders on it, but it will have a number of important issues to people over here.

Then there are a lot of things we need to deal with, which I have talked about briefly. I hope we can get direction from the President. We can call it a stimulus bill, supplemental appropriations, emergency funding—call it whatever you want, but we have real problems out there in our country that deserve Federal attention. We hope we can get something done there.

Then we have the continuing resolution we have to do so we can fund the Government. I can only speak for myself and my counterpart, Senator MCCONNELL, will have to speak for himself, but I think it is our initial hope that we can fund the Government until sometime in February. But if not, then we will have to come back here for a lame-duck session. But we have to fund the Government. We tried in the past, on one occasion, to shut down the Government, and it didn't work very well. We are going to do everything we can to make sure that does not happen.

During this period of time, we have a variety of other bipartisan pieces of legislation that the House has passed and that we need to try to move forward on. We hope we can do that.

Again, we may have to have some votes on Friday, and hopefully not over the weekend, but this is important business that we need to do and so little time left to do it. The American people expect us to get it done. Everyone should look at their schedules this weekend to see what we can get done so we don't have to be here for an extended period of time.

This Defense bill should pass, and after that, we would have to have a very quick conference with the House. Certainly, people work on these bills for a long time, both the Senate managers and the House managers, so that can be completed.

As to this energy legislation, I hope the House will take what we do with all the tax extenders.

We talked about the other business that needs to be done. There is a limited number of items we need to do, but we cannot leave unless we do them.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 3001, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3001) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of

the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Reid amendment No. 5290, to change the enactment date.

Reid amendment No. 5291 (to amendment No. 5290), of a perfecting nature.

Motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report back forthwith, with Reid amendment No. 5292 (to the instructions of the motion to recommit), to change the enactment date.

Reid amendment No. 5293 (to the instructions of the motion to recommit to the bill), of a perfecting nature.

Reid amendment No. 5294 (to amendment No. 5293), of a perfecting nature.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. I thank the Presiding Officer.

Mr. President, I will speak momentarily, but I wish to defer to the distinguished chairman, and I will follow him with brief remarks.

I will continue, Mr. President. I wish to say on behalf of my staff and that of the distinguished chairman, we have an old saying in the Navy: ''All hands on deck.'' Both staffs were present throughout the weekend. I am pleased to advise the Chair and other Senators following this proceeding that we have put together a significant package of amendments on which we use the phrase around here ''both sides of the aisle agreed upon.'' But I will leave it to the chairman to address that issue.

I believe I am under the instruction of my Republican leader at this time that I am not able to agree to a UC request. But I do hope that can be resolved very quickly and that we can move to that package and receive such other amendments as Senators may wish to call up. There are some 250 pending at the desk and at such time the chairman and I are ready to work with Members on trying to resolve those amendments or otherwise have votes. I know a number of amendments are pending that will require votes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan, the chairman of the committee.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I thank my friend from Virginia. First, we have, I think, about 50 or more amendments that our staffs have worked very hard on and we have been consulted on, obviously, which we will be able to vote on hopefully today, if possible, and if not, as soon as we get clearance from Senator WARNER's side, we will be happy to proceed with them. We are going to keep working on additional amendments.

In the meantime, we are together working to try to come up with a unanimous consent request which can get the approval of this body. We need Members to come to the floor to try to work with us on those amendments. Where rollcalls are going to be necessary, we can fit them in at sometime prior, hopefully, to the vote on cloture. As the leader said, we need to have a unanimous consent agreement in hand prior to that cloture vote for the sake of the body.

I worry a great deal about the future of our bill. I say ''our bill'' because this is a bipartisan bill. This is not a partisan committee, and it is not a partisan bill. I worry about what is going to happen to our bill if we cannot either get a unanimous consent agreement or cloture tomorrow—one or the other.

We will continue to be here this afternoon. Hopefully, colleagues will come to the floor and work with us and our staffs to either work out amendments or, if rollcalls are necessary, to find a spot for those rollcalls to take place.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I begin by commending the chairman and the ranking member on working very hard on an extremely important bill. I rise in my position as the vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee to ask consent that we be able to add an amendment which deals with the intelligence portion of the Defense authorization and appropriations bills that I feel must be addressed.

I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendments and call up amendment No. 5387.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LEVIN. I object, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I am not surprised. I am disappointed that my effort to simply call up one of seven amendments I filed to the Defense authorization bill is being denied. Our very distinguished, articulate majority leader has said it is not his fault if people can't get votes. I should note that he has filled up the tree, a procedural move that denies a vote on any non-majority leader-approved amendment.

I now will explain why I think these provisions are vitally important. These are measures that have been dealt with and approved by this body and the other body in some instances, by this body in some instances, and by the Intelligence Committee in other times.

The amendment I tried to call up, as well as the other six I filed, is important not only for the intelligence community but for congressional oversight as we continue to fight this war on terror.

Unfortunately, for reasons that make no sense to me, I have been informed there is a desire not to entertain any amendments relating to the intelligence community on the bill. We have seen from the 9/11 Commission and most other observers of the legislative process that the one area of the 9/11 Commission recommendations, on a bipartisan basis, that has not been adopted has been to combine the intelligence authorization and appropriations process. I am here today to offer some amendments that would effect that coordination.

I join with my other colleagues who have indicated they refuse to acquiesce in a UC agreement until such time as we can work out a reasonable accommodation. I want to see this bill passed. Obviously, it is critically important, but so is stopping the waste of billions of dollars and improving the operations of the intelligence community. It is a mistake, and I cannot agree to a UC agreement until we have had some resolution of these questions.

It is certainly no surprise to the occupant of the chair, who is a valued member of both the Defense authorization committee and the Intelligence Committee, that the intelligence community has been without essential oversight as ordinarily provided in the authorization process.

Our efforts in the Intelligence Committee to have a bill signed into law last year were derailed by partisan provisions that ultimately resulted in a Presidential veto. The same poison pills were put into this year's intelligence authorization bill. So it will not move forward. As vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I believe it is time to take partisan games out of the intelligence oversight. I believe it is high time to return to congressional oversight of intelligence activities by the executive branch.

It is ironic that some of my colleagues have been so vocal, and at times biting, in their criticism of the administration's intelligence spending programs. Yet when we now have the opportunity to seek congressional oversight over them, they seek to deny us the opportunity to do so. It is almost as if some would rather have a reason to criticize the system rather than the opportunity to fix it.

I am here today to ask for the opportunity to begin to fix it. So I filed these amendments—good, sound provisions that have good bipartisan support and I believe will improve not only our oversight but the work of the Intelligence Committee.

Each one of these amendments was included in the Intelligence Committee's 2009 authorization bill, and almost all were part of the 2008 bill. So there are no surprises here.

First among them is amendment No. 5387 that authorizes funds for the intelligence community's budget. How much more fundamental can we get? That sets out the parameters for the intelligence community, just as the overall Armed Services Committee bill sets out parameters for appropriations by the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee on defense issues.

The first amendment combines five sections from the Intelligence Committee's 2009 authorization act and authorizes different types of funding for the intelligence community—the National Intelligence Program funds, funding of the intelligence community management account, and funding the CIA's disability and retirement accounts.

These are all basic budgetary authorizations on which I hope we can agree. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

My remaining amendments include a number of what I can call, I believe without challenge, ''good government'' provisions. These provisions will ensure that the Director of National Intelligence has the authority he needs to manage the intelligence community and will ensure that American taxpayers are actually getting the best bang for their buck and not wasting billions and billions of dollars, which I have addressed on the floor previously.

The next amendment is No. 5388. What is this good government amendment? This amendment is aimed at discouraging cost overruns on intelligence satellites and other expensive intelligence programs and is modeled after the longstanding Nunn-McCurdy provisions that apply to Department of Defense major acquisitions.

Last week I stated on the floor that billions and billions and billions—I won't tell you how many because it is classified—of dollars have been wasted on overhead programs because they were not effectively managed.

The next amendment, No. 5389, requires the DNI to conduct vulnerability assessments of our major systems used by the intelligence community. This provision has been in the past two intelligence authorization bills. It requires the DNI to conduct initial and subsequent periodic vulnerability assessments of each intelligence community major system. These assessments should identify system vulnerabilities and exploitation potentials and should make recommendations for reducing risks.

We all know there are those who seek to do us ill who have the ability to compromise many of our programs. Those of us who are familiar with it know how many ways this can happen. I am not going to give anybody any ideas by telling them how to do it. Too many people already know. If we have learned anything during this election cycle, it is that the American people are tired of having their money wasted. They are demanding better spending habits and better accountability from their Government, which brings me to my next amendment, accountability reviews by the Director of National Intelligence. Amendment No. 5390 allows the DNI to conduct accountability reviews of elements of the intelligence community or personnel of such element in relation to a significant failure or deficiency within the intelligence community.

My amendment, agreed to by the Intelligence Committee, would strengthen the DNI's authority and influence in this area, as well as congressional oversight. This amendment confirms the DNI's ability to recommend disciplinary action against persons within the Office of the DNI who have failed to measure up to expectations and are under his jurisdiction. I believe this is a reasonable place to start.

The next one is a future-year budget plan, amendment No. 5391. I think it is reasonable for Congress and our intelligence community to stop wasting billions of dollars on intelligence programs that prove too costly to complete. How does this happen? One reason is that we have never required the intelligence community to show us the full cost of these expensive programs in the budget. My fifth amendment would ensure that this would not happen again.

Now, I will tell the occupant of the chair and my fellow Intelligence Committee member, the distinguished Senator from Virginia, as well as the chairman of the committee who has staff who sits in as frequently as he can on our Intelligence Committee oversight hearings, that there are many wonderful programs that come to us with maybe a couple-hundred-million-dollar budget expenditure the first year. But when you look out to the future years, that number goes up, potentially swallowing the entire intelligence portion of the budget.

I think we in Congress ought to say: Wait a minute. Before we spend that first couple hundred million dollars, tell us what the cost is going to be and what it is going to take out of the budget in future years to accommodate it.

This amendment would require the intelligence community to provide Congress with a future-year intelligence plan that is a 5-year budget and a long-term budget projection that covers 10 years beyond the future intelligence plan. These requirements would ensure that Congress would not appropriate or legislate in the dark without knowing what these wonderful new ideas—and there are some great ideas—are going to cost in the future and how we are going to pay for them.

Next, my final good government provision, No. 5392, requires annual personnel level assessments for the intelligence community. As with most all of my amendments, the provision has been included in the last two intelligence authorization bills.

So why the need for this amendment? These assessments will help Congress get a better sense of the personnel growth in the IC before we mark up annual authorization bills. For some time now both the Senate and House Intelligence Committees have been concerned with rising personnel growth in the IC.

Finally, I have also just filed an amendment relating to a classified technology demonstration program. I talked about that last week. My amendment, which has bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate and has been passed by both bodies in the past, will ensure that billions of taxpayer dollars that have been wasted through poor management and oversight will not be followed by more in the future.

This amendment, as I described last week, would say that before the National Reconnaissance Organization embarks on spending billions of dollars on a program, it needs to do a demonstration program in the millions of dollars category to see if all the systems work so that we have a good idea before we get a system that has wasted billions and billions of dollars to find out only then that it can't work.

I think Congress has a reasonably high expectation of the DNI and of his ability to reform the intelligence community, but we cannot expect great results if we don't give the authorities and the support he needs to demand performance and accountability. My amendments will give him these authorities and will also allow Congress to perform our real effective oversight duties.

These amendments have been vetted with the Intelligence Committees over the past 2 years and most were contained in the 2008 Intelligence Authorization Act that passed both Houses of Congress. I believe and I think my colleagues' votes over the past 2 years have shown that they make sense and are reasonable.

If there is no consideration of including these amendments or simply allowing a vote on the budget amendment, which is the most important of all, then I am left with little choice but to continue to object to any UC agreements on this bill.

I thank my distinguished colleagues, the Chair, and the ranking member, for listening to my comments, and I look forward to being able to work out with them a reasonable accommodation of these very important matters that I think are essential to ensuring effective intelligence oversight of the money that we spend in the National Intelligence Program.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. MCCASKILL.) Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

(The remarks of Mr. NELSON of Florida pertaining to the introduction of S. Res. 660 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. NELSON of Florida. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DODD. Madam President, may I inquire what is the business before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is on the Defense authorization bill.

Mr. DODD. I thank the Chair.

Madam President, I have an amendment I have filed with the floor leadership on this bill dealing with Iran sanctions. It is called the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability and Divestment Act for 2008. I want to share some thoughts about this proposal with my colleagues. I am fully cognizant that our friend from Michigan, Senator LEVIN, the manager of this bill, has a lot of amendments with which he is dealing. I don't know whether we will have a chance to actually vote on this bill, but I want to spend a few minutes talking about the importance of this amendment and its value.

Obviously, there is a lot going on today with the financial crisis in the country. As chairman of the Banking Committee, I will have more to say about that tomorrow. I have been having conversations with fellow committee members among others.

Today I want to talk about this issue specifically and then address an issue as well dealing with the devastation of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike and Tropical Storms Fay and Hanna that ripped through the Caribbean.

We are considering, of course, the Defense authorization bill. This proposal, adopted and developed by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs in conjunction with my Republican colleague and friend, RICHARD SHELBY of Alabama, former chairman of the committee, would impose tough new sanctions on the Government of Iran, to authorize investors to divest from companies active in Iran's energy sector and to combat the proliferation of black market weapons networks overseas.

I am delighted to have my colleague, Senator SHELBY, as a sponsor of the amendment. In my view, we need a comprehensive strategy on Iran that builds our leverage within the context of a major new diplomatic push for meaningful negotiations.

Let me be clear. Sanctions against the Government of Iran are not an end unto themselves but, rather, one means of driving a resolution of the problem of Iran's apparent nuclear ambitions. The Europeans' recent decision to impose additional financial sanctions on Iran is a very positive development that exerts further pressure to that end. The approach embodied in the bill I am talking about this afternoon is targeted and strategic, maximizing the economic leverage of the United States, our partners and allies in Europe and elsewhere, and international investors, while avoiding the risk of a more indiscriminate approach.

The Banking Committee exercises jurisdiction over virtually all aspects of U.S. financial and economic sanctions policy toward Iran, which can be summarized in three categories: No. 1, the U.S. trade and investment ban administered by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control; No. 2, sanctions against foreign companies that invest substantially in the energy sector, proceeds from which support Iran's proliferation or terrorism-related activities; and, No. 3, targeted financial measures, including freezing assets of individuals involved in that proliferation.

Last year, the committee conducted a hearing on the effectiveness of Iran sanctions. Working with the administration, the Banking Committee acted swiftly to strengthen the U.S. trade/investment ban, and ultimately we saw enactment in October of the International Emergency Economic Powers Enhancement Act. This new law holds violators of U.S. sanctions law accountable, adding, I might add, jail time and severe fines against those investing in Iran or other state sponsors of terror.

Also, last year, shortly after the House of Representatives acted on its version of Iran-related legislation, I then asked the majority leader, Senator HARRY REID, to expedite Senate consideration of various Iran-related bills. The leader, as you might expect, agreed and moved quickly. But we were unable to clear them completely on the other side of this Chamber, which I regret.

The Government Accountability Office then issued a report last December raising questions about whether our current sanctions regime against Iran furthers U.S. policy objectives and how they might be made more effective. Among other things, that report concluded that the ongoing illegal transshipment of sensitive dual-use technologies from often unwitting U.S. and other Western suppliers to countries such as Iran—sometimes through three or four levels of suppliers—is one very effective way around current U.S. sanctions.

In recent months, the Banking Committee refined and combined in one package various pieces of the Iran-related legislation, accommodating concerns of Members on both sides of the political aisle and those of the Bush administration. We now have a very streamlined bill that I hope will enjoy broad bipartisan support if I am given the opportunity to offer it on the Defense authorization bill. This streamlined version of this sanctions bill was reported out of the Banking Committee in July by a strong bipartisan vote of 19 to 2.

The missile tests that Iran conducted in July were provocative, and its persistent refusal to abide by United Nations Security Council demands—despite a host of sanctions already in place—is very troubling. Iran's behavior with respect to weapons proliferation, support for terrorism, destabilization of its neighbors, and threats against our allies and interests demands a very serious response.

We only have a few weeks remaining in this legislative session. We will not return to actually legislate until late January of next year. I would hope we would find time, whether on this bill or some other vehicle, to enact, as I am confident we can, with a strong bipartisan vote, this Iran sanctions idea. This bill is one very important part of that response.

I again thank Senator SHELBY, my colleague, as well as other committee members, Republicans and Democrats, who worked together to pass this legislation. Senator EVAN BAYH of Indiana, Senator BROWNBACK of Kansas, Senators SMITH, DURBIN, LAUTENBERG, and others have worked very hard on the Iran issues and deserve a great deal of credit for the product we have been able to put together. I thank, as well, Senator OBAMA for his critical work on this Iran divestment legislation which, again, was adopted in a strong bipartisan fashion by the committee as part of its integrated bill.

Current U.N. Security Council sanctions against the Government of Iran have been extremely important, but I think we have an obligation to take measures, consistent with the objectives of the U.N. sanctions, to increase the leverage of the United States and our allies in a much more aggressive, diplomatic, and political initiative to bring Iran back to the table and ultimately persuade its Government to change its behavior.

Let me describe briefly the sanctions provisions.

First, the bill expands the definition of ''person'' under the Iran Sanctions Act to include financial institutions, underwriters, guarantors, and other business entities and extends the applicability of sanctions to oil and gas pipelines and tankers. It imposes a broad ban on imports directly from Iran to the United States and exports from the United States to Iran of those few items still able to be shipped while exempting food and medicines to Iran, certain informational materials, and aids to navigation designed for safe operation of commercial aircraft.

The bill also provides for a freezing of assets of those members of the diplomatic community or Iranian military who have been identified by the President of the United States as active in weapons proliferation or terrorist activity. The bill clarifies that U.S. entities that establish a subsidiary for the purpose of getting around U.S. sanctions laws can be held liable for the activities of their subsidiaries. The bill also increases funding to the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence of the Treasury Department to ensure that the international financial system is not used by those who support terrorism or engage in proliferation-sensitive activities.

Finally, this bill imposes new requirements that the President actually make a determination and report every

6 months to Congress regarding the sanctionability of certain eligible investments in Iran's energy sector. This is designed to address the problem of billions of dollars in oil and gas investment projects being subject to sanctions—over $27 billion in eligible oil and gas investments since 1999, according to the Congressional Research Service—but successive administrations refusing to make final determinations required by law, much less impose appropriate sanctions on entities involved in such projects, I might add, have raised some certain issues.

In addition to expanding U.S. sanctions on the Government of Iran, this bill would also provide a simple formula for divestment from firms which invest significant amounts in Iran's energy sector with provisions patterned after the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act that we all voted for earlier this year.

The rationale for this is straightforward. Many of us believe Americans should be able to divest from energy firms doing business with the Iranian regime whose policies they abhor and which by their presence indirectly help to prop up that regime. They should be given the tools they need to make socially responsible decisions, and investors who choose to divest—States, large pension and mutual funds, and others—should be held harmless for these decisions. Likewise, firms which continue to do business in the energy sector in Iran should recognize the substantial risks involved in this decision and adjust their strategies accordingly.

This bill is as much about enabling investors to manage risk as about having Congress set foreign policy. Make no mistake. Investing in Iran these days is risky business, and investors should be fully informed of those risks going in. This bill does not require divestment, it simply permits it, as with the Sudan legislation—if the investments in Iran's energy sector are substantial and if the divestment process is crafted consistent with the provisions of this bill.

Divestment from Iran is already well underway nationwide, prompted by campaigns patterned after the South African divestment movement and that involving the Sudan. Eight States of our country have already enacted Iran divestment legislation. Other States have enacted broader divestment legislation focused on state sponsors of terrorism. Many more States are considering Iran divestment measures in their State legislatures or have taken steps administratively to allow for such divestment.

Some colleges and universities have begun to divest their holdings, as well, and efforts are underway at many more. Large cities, nonprofit organizations, pension and mutual funds have joined this campaign. It is a campaign that enjoys, I might add, worldwide support, and that could provide significant economic leverage to the diplomatic and political efforts to curtail Iran's apparent nuclear ambitions.

How would it work? First, the amendment authorizes States and localities to divest from companies involved in the energy sector in Iran and sets universal divestment standards. Secondly, the bill allows mutual fund and corporate pension fund managers to cut ties with companies involved in these key sectors and offers limited protection from lawsuits for those choosing to divest or not to invest in the first place, while preserving their normal fiduciary duties. Third, this bill allows State and local governments to divest their public pension funds from businesses invested in Iran's energy sector. Fourth, it establishes a new mechanism for disclosure for firms divesting their holdings in such entities and sunsets, I might add, the divestment mechanism when the President of the United States certifies that Iran has ceased its support for international terrorism and its support of weapons of mass destruction.

Let's be very clear about what this amendment achieves in terms of divestment—and what it does not do. It does not outsource foreign policy to State and local governments or run afoul of the supremacy clause of the Constitution, as some have claimed. Rather, it protects the rights of investors to make socially responsible decisions—to refrain from holding assets that may serve to bolster the Government of Iran. It allows States and other investors to divest in a relatively uniform way, if they so choose, so they may avoid the complications of diverging approaches.

Under this bill, States can act out of concern for the long-term financial and reputational risks posed by an affiliation with certain investments in the nation of Iran. Once identifying these specific risks, States are to inform the companies with a notice detailing such issues—not merely based on a foreign policy concern but on the State's assessment of the economic risks posed by investments in firms involved in certain energy-related business in Iran. It thus outlines a Federal divestment policy—a complicated and yet very clear path consistent with U.S. unilateral and multilateral sanctions already imposed, I might add—and authorizes investors to act consistently with that policy, again, if they so choose.

Finally, and very importantly—unlike other legislation acted upon by Congress—the amendment I am offering provides new incentives for countries to strengthen their export control systems to stop the illegal diversion of sensitive and dual-use technology to countries such as Iran and imposes additional licensing requirements on those who refuse to cooperate.

As we confront the realities of a global marketplace, with manufacturers assembling parts of complex machinery such as aircraft and computers from a supply chain spanning the globe, and as regimes such as Iran, North Korea, and Syria trawl various transshipment hubs for such parts to assemble high-technology weapons, it makes sense to address this problem head on.

We have developed a way to do this similar to an approach previously proposed in regulatory form by the administration, with an array of carrots and, if necessary, sticks to prod unwilling countries to get serious about developing and implementing tough, comprehensive export control rules and systems. This measure will strengthen antidiversion measures, and it will help countries willing to bolster their systems to do so and impose tighter licensing restrictions on those countries that have a record of spotty enforcement or that are unwilling to improve their systems.

I was pleased we were able to come to an agreement on this comprehensive approach in the Banking Committee. I might point out that similar legislation was adopted under the leadership of Senator MAX BAUCUS and CHUCK GRASSLEY at the Senate Finance Committee, also, I might add, on a bipartisan basis. Much more assertive diplomacy and efforts to bolster our relationship with Iran's people, coupled with tougher financial measures such as these to increase economic pressure to bring the Iranian Government to the table, is the way forward for U.S. policy.

Our European and other allies continue, as I mentioned earlier, to work closely with the United States to increase economic and diplomatic pressure on Iran. I happen to believe this measure complements those diplomatic efforts. It is providing the kind of tools that those who are responsible for the conduct of foreign policy ought to have that will give them the leverage necessary to try and bring Iran back to that negotiating table, back to that political table, that will allow us to diffuse this growing problem, this threat that we all worry about, and bring us to a conclusion that will be satisfactory to us and to Iran, as well, I might point out. The steps contained in this bill are consistent with the strong international consensus that Iran's behavior is unacceptable, and they are in sync with the U.N. sanctions and those additional sanctions imposed by our allies.

Again, I thank my colleagues, particularly Senator SHELBY of the Senate Banking Committee, and the 17 other members of that committee, for the adoption of this comprehensive, bipartisan proposal on Iran sanctions. My hope would be, as I said earlier, that we would have the opportunity to offer this proposal before the conclusion of this session of Congress.

Madam President, I wish to briefly, if I could, turn to another subject matter, and one that has certainly captured the attention of all of us in recent days; that is, of course, these tremendous storms that have been raging through the Caribbean as well as, of course, the devastating damage in Texas in the Galveston area, particularly. The sights and the pictures we

are all witnessing on television and in the newspapers certainly bring back the dreadful memories of Katrina. These storms that have ravaged our country are natural disasters. Certainly our prayers and our hopes are with the people of the Galveston area and others who have been afflicted by the terrible flooding in the Midwest. We are concerned about them, and we will do everything we can to help them put their lives back in order.

The devastation we have witnessed is heart-rending, and I think it is incumbent upon us to respond generously and speedily to help the tens of thousands along the Texas coast who need our help.

I rise also to discuss the humanitarian catastrophes inflicted against the people of the Caribbean. I chair the subcommittee on foreign relations that deals with Latin America, and I am particularly interested, obviously, in what happens in this part of the world. I served as a Peace Corps volunteer not far from the Haitian border of the Dominican Republic when I left college in 1966. I served for 2 years in that country, and I have gone back many times over the years and have maintained a close relationship. So when I see these storms ravaging the island of Hispaniola, which includes the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and roar through the island of Cuba—it has done such devastation; I am told it is the worst storm to inflict such damage on that country in more than a half of century—I wish to take a moment to talk about what we might do.

I support an amendment offered by Senator LUGAR, the ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and which we have introduced on a bipartisan basis. We hope this might be something that all of our colleagues would support as well. It is to respond to the devastation these storms have caused on the island of Cuba to the Cuban people.

Across the Caribbean, millions of people have been displaced, lost their homes, and watched helplessly as bridges and infrastructure were washed out, leaving them isolated and without supplies. They face serious shortages of food, medicine, and hope.

The need in Haiti is extremely grave. USAID has undertaken an urgent program in Haiti, where hundreds of storm victims have died, thousands of homes have been destroyed, and untold people have been weakened by chronic malnutrition, lack food and water. USAID has already launched a $20 million program to rush assistance to the suffering people of Haiti, and further needs are certain to be identified there in our hemisphere's poorest country where the average income is something like a few dollars a week. It is a nation that has been devastated over the last number of years.

In Jamaica, 72 communities have been hit hard, leaving a dozen people dead and thousands without shelter. The U.S. Ambassador in Kingston has declared a disaster and has begun disbursing $100,000 there. USAID is working with the Jamaican disaster specialists to purchase and deliver hundreds of thousands of dollars of supplies to communities cut off when roads were washed out. The relief supplies include hygiene kits, plastic sheeting, jerry cans, and blankets.

This very effective response brings relief to innocent victims of the storms and it projects the American message of concern and hope for our Caribbean neighbors. Unfortunately, I cannot say the same for our response to the crisis caused by the hurricanes that have battered the lives of the 11 million people on the island of Cuba. Evacuations of 2 million citizens helped reduce the loss of life, but the damage is immense. Hurricanes Gustav and Ike destroyed 150,000 homes and seriously damaged 200,000 others. The United Nations estimates that Cuba suffered between $3 billion and $4 billion in losses. Hundreds of thousands of victims are without shelter, fresh water, and electricity, damage to agriculture is massive, food and medicine are in short supply, and the need for materials to repair homes vastly overtakes supply.

The State Department offered to disburse $100,000 in emergency funds through the U.S. Interests Section—our Embassy in Havana—which is a step in the right direction, and I applaud them making that offer. In addition, over the weekend the State Department offered an emergency shipment of $5 million of assistance to Cuba. Cuban officials—in what I think is a very shortsighted move, in my opinion—rejected the offer, saying they would not accept a handout from a country that would not sell the same items to them.

The administration has also authorized certain U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations, with activities the administration has previously approved, to provide larger amounts of humanitarian assistance in Cuba, including cash donations to approved recipients for 90 days. These Government-approved channels for assistance to Government-approved recipients are again steps in the right direction, but given the devastation that has occurred, it is not hardly enough. They disallow, moreover, the outpouring of assistance from Americans individually who want to help directly and generously, as Americans do in times such as these, not just through administration-approved channels.

Large numbers of the Cuban-American community in our country, eager to help family members back on the island of Cuba, are blocked from doing so by tough regulations that the administration implemented in 2004 in an effort to promote the collapse of the Cuban regime. These regulations dramatically and drastically impair citizens of our country—who come ethnically from the island of Cuba and who have family members there—of the ability to visit their families during this time, even under extraordinary circumstances such as the death of a loved one. The regulations drastically impair their ability to send cash assistance to families in the same manner as all other Caribbean, Central American, and Mexican families do—families who have citizens in this country and have families in Jamaica and Haiti, the Dominican Republic—to go there and provide assistance to them.

It is no secret that the U.S. embargo on Cuba has been, at least in my view, a dismal failure. Rather than weaken the Cuban Government and force it to change, it has only served to weaken the Cuban people and deprive them of any hope at all. The administration's tougher regulations circumscribing Americans' right to help family and friends in dire need in Cuba are part of the same failed policy. Apparently, some in the Bush administration believe that holding firm on embargo policy—even during a humanitarian disaster—will discredit Fidel or Raul Castro and lead to their precipitous downfall. When human suffering is as massive as we see in Cuba today after these hurricanes, there is no room, in my view, for such cynicism.

Despite the obvious need for a total overhaul of policy toward Cuba, the amendment Senator LUGAR and I have introduced today addresses only the immediate humanitarian crisis and only on a temporary basis. For a period of 180 days, our amendment would lift prohibitions on Americans with families in Cuba to travel to the island to provide help during the crisis. Secondly, only for 180 days, our proposal would ease restrictions on the cash remittances by any American to Cuban people at this time of extreme need—only for 180 days. Thirdly, our proposal would expand the definition of gift parcels that Americans are authorized to send to the Cuban people or nongovernmental organizations over the next 180 days to include food, medication, clothing, hygiene items, and other daily necessities. Fourth, the bill would allow the cash sale using mechanisms similar to those already in place for the sale of agricultural products, of certain items Cubans need to rebuild their homes, again for a limited period of 180 days.

Let me be absolutely clear. These measures do not lift the embargo at all. They have nothing to do with the embargo per se but merely loosen some of these less humane regulations implemented in 2004 in a direct response to a humanitarian crisis. Cuban Americans in this country ought to be allowed to help their family members on the island of Cuba during this time—for 180 days—to be able to send food and clothing and medicines, some cash remittances, or to travel there to help out, and they should not be banned by the United States of America.

Let me promise you something: Hugo Chavez will be filling that gap. Why are we going to allow, in this hemisphere, someone in Venezuela whom we abhor

to step in to provide some assistance and help when the United States ought to be doing something, at least allowing people to step in to make a difference in the lives of these people?

These are modest steps that allow the greatness and the generosity of the American people to shine through without political or ideological filters. I can think of no better way of giving the Cuban people a message of hope that we stand with them. We disagree with their Government and their Government policies, and we are not likely to change that anytime soon. But we care about them and what happens to their families and their children. In a natural disaster, the worst in 50 years, an island country 90 miles off our shore, we ought to be able to do a better job than sit here and lecture about geopolitics and allow them to go through this suffering without allowing people to help others to get back on their feet again.

The intent of this amendment has broad support. The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops wrote:

> In light of the devastation and humanitarian disaster caused by recent hurricanes in Cuba and the efforts of extended families, friends and organizations to reach those in need, I urge you, [President Bush] to suspend—even temporarily—Treasury and Commerce Department restrictions and licensing requirements for humanitarian travel and remittances by American citizens and assistance by not-for-profit organizations. At times of crisis, there are simple and basic acts of charity on which people rely.

The Catholic bishops and numerous NGOs are right, and we know it, and I think we should help.

To those who think that refusing to help will somehow serve our U.S. national interests, I make just two observations. We need to be honest with ourselves: To be seen as wanting the Cuban people to suffer and starve—while we rush to the aid of their Caribbean neighbors—is not going to contribute to our common goal of promoting a peaceful, democratic transition, which Cuba desperately needs and deserves, and good relations between our countries in the future.

Moreover, as we stand on the sidelines, other countries are more than willing to fill that vacuum. As I mentioned a moment ago, President Chavez of Venezuela has been most generous, according to press reports. Russia has sent four cargo planes with tons of emergency supplies and construction materials. China has provided over $300,000. Spain has already sent planeloads of relief supplies. Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico are offering assistance without political restrictions.

Senator LUGAR and I believe this is a moment in which we ought to set aside—at least for 180 days—our differences to a nation of people who are less than 100 miles off our shore, who have family members—many courageous people who live in this country and who want to do something to help their family members and friends as they go through recovering from these terrible storms that have ravaged their nation. At the appropriate time, Senator LUGAR and I wish to offer this amendment and urge our colleagues, whatever other differences we may have had and will have on Cuban policy, this is a moment when we all ought to come together to step up and make a difference in the lives of people who, frankly, could use the help.

I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. STABENOW). Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, honest people may have differences of opinion as to what type of public policies to pursue to improve our economy, but there should not be a difference of opinion in terms of the state of the economy today, whether it is in Michigan, your State, whether Vermont, my State, or any of the other 48 States. The fact is that for tens and tens of millions of working families in this country, people are having and experiencing great difficulty. And within that context and the context of the Wall Street Journal reporting that today was a day when America's financial system was shaken to its core, and the Dow Jones average went down by some 500 points, I found it rather stunning, if I may use that word, to hear Senator MCCAIN state that ''the fundamentals of our economy are strong.'' In saying that he is simply echoing what President Bush has been saying year after year after year, despite all of the evidence to the contrary. One does try to get a handle on understanding what world Senator MCCAIN and President Bush are living in when they would suggest that ''the fundamentals of our economy are strong.'' Clearly, they have not been talking to working families around the United States of America.

My perception of the economy is if you get off of the country club circuit, you stop talking to the millionaires and the billionaires and the large campaign contributors, and you talk to ordinary working people, people who own small businesses, what you find, in fact, is that the middle class in our country is under more assault than has been the case since before the Great Depression.

The reality of American life today is that poverty is increasing. Over 5 million Americans have slipped out of the middle class into poverty. What we have all over America is families where mom and dad are both working and are now lining up outside emergency food shelves because the limited income they are earning is not providing enough money to provide the food they and their kids need. That does not suggest to me that the fundamentals of our economy are strong.

Since President Bush has been in office, over 7 million Americans have lost their health insurance, and the cost of health insurance has soared. Approximately 20,000 Americans die every single year because they can't gain access to medical care, to primary health care. We spend twice as much per capita on health care as any other nation, yet we are the only nation in the industrialized world that does not provide, by law, health care to all of its people. That does not suggest to me that ''the fundamentals of our economy are strong.''

Health care is perhaps the most basic need, maybe outside of food, outside of shelter, that people have, and 46 million Americans are without health insurance. I don't quite understand how Senator MCCAIN believes in that regard that ''the fundamentals of our economy are strong.''

Since President Bush has been in office, median income for working-age Americans has gone down by over $2,000 after adjusting for inflation. Family income is going down. People are spending more for food. The cost of gas, of course, is now off the wall. College education costs are up. How does that sound like a situation in which ''the fundamentals of our economy are strong,'' according to Senator MCCAIN.

I think the confusion in all of this is pretty easily understood. The truth is ''the fundamentals of our economy are strong'' if you are within the top 1 percent of our country. If you are a millionaire or billionaire, you know what, Senator MCCAIN is right; the fundamentals of the economy are strong for those people.

If you are one of the 400 wealthiest people in our country, you collectively own $1.4 trillion of America—400 families, and your wealth has exploded in the last 8 years. In fact, in America today, the top one-tenth of 1 percent earn more income than do the bottom 50 percent. Within that context, certainly, if you are among the top one-tenth of 1 percent, we can understand why Senator MCCAIN would suggest that ''the fundamentals of our economy are strong.''

What frightens me is that anyone who is so removed from the economic reality facing the American people clearly is not going to have a prescription on how to address the real problems facing ordinary Americans. If your diagnosis is wrong, if you are a physician and you make an incorrect diagnosis, your treatment is not going to work very well. If you are President of the United States, whether it is Bush or something that MCCAIN aspires to, clearly your actions are not going to be effective if you do not understand what is going on.

Let me, if I might, contrast what has been going on under President Bush compared to what was going on under President Clinton. I am not here to tell

you that under President Clinton everything was rosy, there were no problems. That certainly was not the case, and I, personally, as an independent, had some strong disagreements with the Clinton administration on a number of issues, including trade. But it is important to understand, contrasting what Clinton accomplished for the middle class as opposed to what Bush did. In fact, MCCAIN's ideas are to follow economically the line of action that President Bush has established over the last 8 years.

During the Clinton administration, over 22 million new jobs were created. Were all of those jobs great-paying jobs? No, they were not. But 22 million jobs is a significant number of new jobs. Under the Bush administration, less than 6 million new jobs were created—22 million versus 6 million.

During the Clinton administration, 6 million Americans were lifted out of poverty. They went from poverty to the middle class. That is good. Under the Bush administration, the exact opposite occurred; 6 million Americans went from the middle class into poverty.

Under Clinton, median income went up. Under Bush, median income went down.

I am not quite clear how our colleague, Senator MCCAIN, believes that ''the fundamentals of our economy are strong.'' The dynamic of what is going on in this country economically is that under the Bush-McCain economic policies, 99 percent of Americans have been net losers under President Bush's tax-and-spend policies. What we are seeing is a historical shift, a redistribution of wealth and income from the middle class to the very wealthy. We are talking about hundreds of billions of dollars going out of the pockets of the middle class, ending up in the pockets of the wealthiest 1 percent.

I sit on the Budget Committee. I have some sense of where this country is spending its money and where this country is not spending its money. I have very great concerns that 4 more years of Bush's policies, in which we continue to give huge tax breaks to the wealthiest 1 percent, while underfunding the needs of the middle class and working families, while ignoring our environment, while not investing in sustainable energy, while maintaining an absurd health care policy in which health care costs rise and in which more and more people are underinsured—I fear that 4 more years of those policies will create a situation from which the middle class of this country may never recover.

What the American dream has always been about is that parents work very hard—that was certainly the case within my family—to try to see their kids do better than they did. My parents never went to college. My parents never had much money. My parents never in a million years would have dreamed that their son would be a Senator. That is way outside their wildest dreams. They worked hard so my brother and I could have a better life economically than they did.

What I worry about—and it is not just me, it is economists all over this country who are now looking at our economy, the fact that we are shedding millions of good-paying, blue-collar jobs, that we are shedding millions of good-paying, white-collar jobs—what economists are now saying is that for the first time in the history of this country our kids, the young people, our grandchildren, if we do not reverse tack, will have a lower standard of living than their parents.

In other words, the American dream, which is what the middle class has been all about, is now turned upside down. There are large numbers of working people today who are earning less money than their parents did while living in less adequate housing than their parents did. It seems to me, if there is anything we have learned over the last 8 years—in which President Bush has given an incredible amount of tax breaks to people who do not need them, in which we have deregulated industry, where we have ignored global warming and investing in sustainable energy—it seems to me, if there is anything we have learned in the last 8 years, it is that this trickle-down economics of tax breaks for billionaires and cutting back on the needs of ordinary people is not the direction in which this country should be moving.

Please count me in as someone who does not believe, as Senator MCCAIN does, that ''the fundamentals of this economy are strong.'' I think the middle class is being shaken right now. People are frightened, and we need a new course for this country.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CHILD SOLDIERS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2008

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I am going to make a short statement in reference to S. 2135. After that statement, I will ask to lay before the Senate a Message from the House with respect to that.

I would like to say at the outset that this bill, S. 2135, is known as the Child Soldiers Accountability Act.

In January of 2007, at the beginning of this Congress, the Senate Judiciary Committee embarked on an experiment, establishing a new subcommittee, called the Human Rights and the Law Subcommittee. It was the first time in the 219-year history of the Senate that a subcommittee or committee focused specifically on the issue of human rights was formed.

I thank Senator PATRICK LEAHY, the Chairman of the Judiciary committee, for giving me the opportunity to serve as the first chairman of the Human Rights and the Law Subcommittee.

Senator TOM COBURN, Republican of Oklahoma, is the ranking member of the subcommittee. Senator COBURN and I disagree on many issues, but we have formed an unusual partnership in this subcommittee, working across party lines to address some of the most urgent human rights crises in the world.

One of the first hearings we held focused on the scourge of child soldiers.

We learned that up to 250,000 children currently serve as combatants, porters, human mine detectors and sex slaves in state-run armies, paramilitaries and guerilla groups around the world.

Under treaties that we have ratified, there is a clear legal prohibition on recruiting and using child soldiers. But, as we learned at our hearing, recruiting and using child soldiers does not violate U.S. criminal or immigration law.

Senator COBURN and I introduced the Child Soldiers Accountability Act to close this loophole in the law. This legislation will make it illegal under U.S. criminal and immigration law to recruit or use child soldiers.

This bipartisan bill will ensure that those who recruit or use children as soldiers will not find safe haven in our country. It will give the U.S. Government the tools to prosecute or deport the war criminals who commit this horrible human rights abuse.

The Child Soldiers Accountability Act passed the Senate unanimously last December. The Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives held a hearing on the bill and made some thoughtful revisions. Earlier this week, the House passed the legislation unanimously. Now, the Senate is poised to send it to President Bush for his signature.

I would like to thank all of my colleagues in the Senate for supporting the Child Soldiers Accountability Act, especially, Senator COBURN, the bill's lead Republican cosponsor; Judiciary Committee Chairman LEAHY, a cosponsor who helped shepherd the bill through the Committee; and Senators RUSS FEINGOLD and SAM BROWNBACK, the bill's other original cosponsors

I would also like to thank Members of the House of Representatives for their support, especially JOHN CONYERS and LAMAR SMITH, the chairman and ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee; BOBBY SCOTT and LOUIE GOHMERT, the chairman and ranking member of the Crime Subcommittee; and ZOE LOFGREN and STEVE KING, the chairman and ranking member of the House Immigration Subcommittee.

At our hearing on child soldiers, we heard moving testimony from a remarkable young man named Ismael Beah. Mr. Beah is a former child soldier and author of the bestselling book ''A Long Way Gone: Memoirs of a Boy

Soldier.'' Mr. Beah said the Child Soldiers Accountability Act ''would set a clear example that there is no safe haven anywhere for those who recruit and use children in war.'' Mr. Beah also posed a challenge to all of us:

> When you go home tonight to your children, your cousins, and your grandchildren and watch them carrying out their various childhood activities, I want you to remember that at that same moment, there are countless children elsewhere who are being killed; injured; exposed to extreme violence; and forced to serve in armed groups, including girls who are raped. . . . As you watch your loved ones, those children you adore most, ask yourselves whether you would want these kinds of suffering for them. If you don't, then you must stop this from happening to other children around the world whose lives and humanity are as important and of the same value as all children everywhere.

We have a moral obligation to respond to Mr. Beah's challenge. I hope the Child Soldiers Accountability Act is one small step towards ending the scourge of child soldiers.

Madam President, this narrowly tailored bipartisan legislation would make it a crime and a violation of immigration law to recruit or use child soldiers. Congress must ensure that perpetrators who use children to wage war are held accountable and do not find safe haven in our country.

The Child Soldiers Accountability Act passed the Senate unanimously in December 19, 2007. On September 8, 2008, the House passed the bill unanimously with modest revisions. Now the Senate is poised to pass this.

I would like to again thank all of my colleagues in the Senate who have worked with me to enact the Child Soldiers Accountability Act, especially, Senator TOM COBURN, the bill's lead Republican cosponsor and the Ranking Member of the Human Rights and the Law Subcommittee, which I chair; Senator PATRICK LEAHY, a cosponsor of this bill and Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who has been a leader on this and so many other human rights issues; Senator RUSSELL FEINGOLD, and Senator SAM BROWNBACK, the bill's other original cosponsors; and Senators CHRISTOPHER DODD, JOHN KERRY, BLANCHE LINCOLN, BARACK OBAMA, and ROBERT MENENDEZ, the bill's other sponsors.

I would also like to thank members of the House of Representatives who worked diligently to revise and pass the Child Soldiers Accountability Act with overwhelming bipartisan support, especially Representatives JOHN CONYERS and LAMAR SMITH, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Committee; Representatives BOBBY SCOTT and LOUIE GOHMERT, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee; and Representatives ZOE LOFGREN and STEVE KING the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law Subcommittee.

Of all the unspoken casualties of war, the use of children as soldiers is among the most heartbreaking and horrific. Up to 250,000 children are currently serving as soldiers around the world. State-run armies, paramilitaries and guerrilla groups use these girls and boys—some as young as 7 or 8 years old—as combatants, porters, sex slaves, spies and human mine detectors. These child soldiers are denied the childhood that our children and grandchildren have and to which every child has an inalienable right.

In Burma, Chad, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, government forces continue to recruit children, often through intimidation, coercion and violence. Government forces in countries such as Burundi, Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo often use children as spies or informants. Government-backed militias in the Darfur region of Sudan, Sri Lanka and Côte d'Ivoire use children in hostilities. Armed groups in Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo and northern Uganda have raped girl soldiers and subjected them to other forms of abuse. A senior officer in the Chadian National Army summed up the cold calculus that drives government forces and armed groups to continue this abhorrent practice:

> Child soldiers are ideal because they don't complain, they don't expect to be paid, and if you tell them to kill, they kill.

Despite all of this, there are signs that the world is beginning to rise to the challenge of stopping the use of children in armed conflict. Since 2004, there has been a decrease in the number of conflicts in which children are directly involved, from 27 in 2004 to 17 by the end of 2007. More than 110 countries, including the United States, have adopted the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, an international agreement that sets the minimum age for compulsory recruitment of soldiers at 18. International courts have begun prosecuting those who use child soldiers.

While these are important and positive developments, the reality is that war criminals around the world continue to use children to wage war with virtual impunity. The ability of international courts to prosecute those who recruit child soldiers is severely limited. Too many perpetrators still believe they are outside the reach of the law. National courts can and must play a greater role in prosecuting perpetrators.

As a nation founded upon the principle of individual freedom and a historical leader on human rights, the United States has a special obligation to lead the effort to end the use of child soldiers worldwide.

Unfortunately, recruiting and using child soldiers does not violate U.S. criminal or immigration law. As a result, war criminals who have forced children into combat can find safe haven in the U.S. and our government has no power to prosecute them. In contrast, other grave human rights violations, including genocide and torture, are punishable under U.S. criminal and immigration law.

I introduced the Child Soldiers Accountability Act to close this loophole. This bill will make it a crime to recruit or use persons under the age of 15 as soldiers. It will also enable the government to deport or deny admission to an individual who recruited or used child soldiers under the age of 15.

Only a handful of countries have passed legislation creating criminal penalties for the use or recruitment of child soldiers to date. By enacting this legislation, the United States will lead the way towards a future where war criminals who recruit or use child soldiers will not find safe haven anywhere in the world. We will send a clear message to those adults who deliberately recruit or use children to wage war that there are real consequences for their actions.

By holding such individuals criminally responsible, our country will help to deter the recruitment and use of child soldiers. This bill will provide an important new tool to the Domestic Security Section in the Justice Department's Criminal Division, which bears primary responsibility for criminal prosecutions of human rights abusers.

We can help to end impunity for the recruitment and use of child soldiers by deporting or denying admission to foreign perpetrators and working with their home governments to ensure they will be prosecuted upon return. There have been only a few international and national prosecutions for child soldier use or recruitment to date. Under the Child Soldiers Accountability Act, an individual who recruited or used child soldiers need not have been convicted of doing so in order to be denied admission or deported. Requiring a conviction would allow those who use children to wage war to benefit from the prevailing impunity for this crime.

Recognizing that perpetrators often use drugs, threats, violence or other means to pressure child soldiers into committing serious human rights violations, including the recruitment of other children, this legislation seeks to hold adults accountable for their actions and is not intended to make inadmissible or deportable child soldiers who participated in the recruitment of other children. This legislation should not be interpreted as placing new restrictions on or altering the legal status of former child soldiers who are seeking admission to or are already present in the United States.

Former child soldiers should be treated as victims and should not be subjected to punitive measures for offenses they committed while they were children. Effectively rehabilitating and reintegrating child soldiers into society requires extensive care and support from family and others. In the absence of such support, former child soldiers

may become a generation of adults that will perpetuate conflict and undermine security, creating unforeseen challenges that our children will have to address.

Last month, at the Beijing Olympic Games, Lopez Lomong, who was abducted at the age of six to be trained as a child soldier in Sudan, carried the United States flag at the opening ceremony. Mr. Lomong escaped the militia camp where he was held with three other boys and, after ten years at a refugee camp, resettled in the United States with a family in New York and went on to represent the United States at the Olympics. This incredible journey shows us how important it is to provide opportunities to those children who have been recruited or used to serve as combatants.

Recruiting and using child soldiers is morally wrong and must be stopped. Unfortunately, neither moral suasion nor international agreements has brought this abhorrent practice to an end. We must end impunity for this horrific crime by closing the loopholes in our laws and prosecuting those who use or recruit child soldiers as the war criminals they are.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I am pleased that the Senate today will pass S. 2135, the Child Soldiers Accountability Act, which will combat the unconscionable practice of using children as soldiers in violent conflicts. I thank Senator DURBIN and Senator COBURN for introducing this important legislation and I am proud to be a cosponsor. I also thank them for their leadership on the Judiciary Committee's new Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law. Their leadership in working with the House sponsors to produce a consensus bill that we can all support has been critical. The United States should do all it can to prevent and punish this conduct, which is so contrary to our values.

The use of children as soldiers has been universally condemned as abhorrent and unacceptable. Yet over the last decade hundreds of thousands of children have fought and died in conflicts around the world. This legislation would close the gap in our law and enable the U.S. Government to bring child soldier perpetrators that are found in our country to justice.

This bill creates a tough new criminal provision aimed at those who recruit or conscript children under the age of 15 into armed conflict. It extends U.S. jurisdiction to perpetrators of this crime who are present in the United States, regardless of their nationality and where the crime takes place, so that those who exploit children will not find this country to be a sanctuary from prosecution. The bill also amends immigration law to allow those who have used children as soldiers to be barred or removed from the United States.

This bill is the second piece of legislation to pass both houses of Congress resulting from the work of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law. I was proud to work with Senator DURBIN to create the Human Rights and the Law Subcommittee. I am glad that the efforts Senator DURBIN and I have made to make this subcommittee a force for change and to bring focus on these important issues is resulting in legislative action, as well as providing a forum to put a spotlight on important issues. The aubcommittee has already worked to make the Genocide Accountability Act law, and it will soon provide a powerful new tool in America's efforts to prevent and punish genocide. The Subcommittee has made further progress with hearings and legislation dealing with human trafficking and other vital issues.

The conduct prohibited by the Child Soldiers Accountability Act is appalling but happens all too often throughout the world. We should do everything we can to stop this offense to human rights and human dignity, which exacts such great costs from too many of the world's children. I commend the Senate for passing this important legislation today and I hope the President will quickly sign this legislation into law.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House with respect to S. 2135.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House as follows:

S. 2135

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2135) entitled ''An Act to prohibit the recruitment or use of child soldiers, to designate persons who recruit or use child soldiers as inadmissible aliens, to allow the deportation of persons who recruit or use child soldiers, and for other purposes'', do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Child Soldiers Accountability Act of 2008''.

SEC. 2. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS.

(a) CRIME FOR RECRUITING OR USING CHILD SOLDIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 118 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 2442. Recruitment or use of child soldiers

''(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever knowingly—

''(1) recruits, enlists, or conscripts a person to serve while such person is under 15 years of age in an armed force or group; or

''(2) uses a person under 15 years of age to participate actively in hostilities;

knowing such person is under 15 years of age, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

''(b) PENALTY.—Whoever violates, or attempts or conspires to violate, subsection (a) shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both and, if death of any person results, shall be fined under this title and imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

''(c) JURISDICTION.—There is jurisdiction over an offense described in subsection (a), and any attempt or conspiracy to commit such offense, if—

''(1) the alleged offender is a national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22))) or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(20) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20));

''(2) the alleged offender is a stateless person whose habitual residence is in the United States;

''(3) the alleged offender is present in the United States, irrespective of the nationality of the alleged offender; or

''(4) the offense occurs in whole or in part within the United States.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN HOSTILITIES.—The term 'participate actively in hostilities' means taking part in—

''(A) combat or military activities related to combat, including sabotage and serving as a decoy, a courier, or at a military checkpoint; or

''(B) direct support functions related to combat, including transporting supplies or providing other services.

''(2) ARMED FORCE OR GROUP.—The term 'armed force or group' means any army, militia, or other military organization, whether or not it is state-sponsored, excluding any group assembled solely for nonviolent political association.''.

(2) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Chapter 213 of title 18, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 3300. Recruitment or use of child soldiers

''No person may be prosecuted, tried, or punished for a violation of section 2442 unless the indictment or the information is filed not later than 10 years after the commission of the offense.''.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the table of sections for chapter 118, by adding at the end the following:

''2442. Recruitment or use of child soldiers.''; and

(B) in the table of sections for chapter 213, by adding at the end the following:

''3300. Recruitment or use of child soldiers.''.

(b) GROUND OF INADMISSIBILITY FOR RECRUITING OR USING CHILD SOLDIERS.—Section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(G) RECRUITMENT OR USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS.—Any alien who has engaged in the recruitment or use of child soldiers in violation of section 2442 of title 18, United States Code, is inadmissible.''.

(c) GROUND OF REMOVABILITY FOR RECRUITING OR USING CHILD SOLDIERS.—Section 237(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) RECRUITMENT OR USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS.—Any alien who has engaged in the recruitment or use of child soldiers in violation of section 2442 of title 18, United States Code, is deportable.''.

(d) ASYLUM AND WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL.—

(1) ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall promulgate final regulations establishing that, for purposes of sections 241(b)(3)(B)(iii) and 208(b)(2)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(b)(3)(B)(iii); 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2)(A)(iii)), an alien who is deportable under section 237(a)(4)(F) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)(F)) or inadmissible under section 212(a)(3)(G) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(G)) shall be considered an alien with respect to whom there are serious reasons to believe that the alien committed a serious nonpolitical crime.

(2) AUTHORITY TO WAIVE CERTAIN REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Administrative Procedure Act''), chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Paperwork Reduction

Act''), or any other law relating to rulemaking, information collection, or publication in the Federal Register, shall not apply to any action to implement paragraph (1) to the extent the Attorney General or the Secretary Homeland of Security determines that compliance with any such requirement would impede the expeditious implementation of such paragraph.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendment, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the measure be printed in the RECORD,

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

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

Mr. DURBIN. Today was an ominous day on Wall Street. It is my understanding that the Dow Jones Index may have lost more than 500 points by the close of business. It is a day that will be remembered, but it will be remembered not just for that loss but what led to it. The announcement over the weekend that Lehman Brothers, one of the premier investment banks in the city of New York, was facing financial trouble and may close was followed by the announcement that Bank of America was going to acquire Merrill Lynch. It has been one body blow after another when it comes to economic news in America—first the rescue of Bear Stearns, then Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, where our Federal Government last weekend had to announce that we were coming to their rescue to keep these giants of the housing industry afloat until this economy improves.

All of these things coming together today has obviously caused concern across America. Many people have commented on the situation, and one of those was the Senator from Arizona, Mr. JOHN MCCAIN. I will quote what Senator MCCAIN said today in Jacksonville, FL, about the problems facing Wall Street:

> You know, there has been tremendous turmoil in our financial markets and Wall Street. People are frightened by these investments. Our economy—I think still the fundamentals of our economy are strong, but these are very, very difficult times. I promise you we will never put America in this position again.

This is not the first time JOHN MCCAIN has made a pronouncement on the state of America's economy and announced it strong. And I would say to Senator MCCAIN that despite his travels across the United States, he has not had an opportunity to sit down with people who are trying to work for a living and trying to make ends meet at home. If he did, he would understand that what happened today on Wall Street, as troubling as it is, is merely an echo of what has happened across America among working families for the last several years. We are now seeing unemployment rates at record levels. We are seeing mortgage foreclosures at historic highs. We are watching as the retirement savings of workers and families across America are diminished every single day by the decline in the stock market and their investments. We are watching major banks across America collapse because of poor management and poor oversight by this Government. And most of us believe it is a clear signal that we need to step up for change in the economic policy in America.

Senator MCCAIN clearly believes this economy is still fundamentally strong. Let him tell that to a working family in Illinois, a family whom I recently ran into downstate struggling to get by, their kids with student loan debt; the family worried about the plant closing in Bloomington, IL; a daughter with a college degree can find no better job than a bartender; a husband and father worried about where his kid's future is going to lead. This is the state of the economy today for those who do not live in the rarified atmosphere of Washington.

This economy is troubling. In the State of Michigan, one out of eight people is on food stamps. And to say that this is a fundamentally strong economy overlooks the obvious. The Presiding Officer, from the State of Vermont, is a Senator who understands firsthand that in the New England area, people will face heating oil costs this winter that will double. For many of them, it is thousands of dollars just to keep their homes warm—one of the basic necessities of life. These are the realities of life in America.

Those who argue the economy is strong are overlooking the obvious. For many people, this economy is failing them. No matter how hard they work, no matter how many hours they put in, how many jobs they have to try to put together to keep their families fed, warm, and clothed, it becomes impossible. As they fall further and further behind, they turn to Washington and say: What are you going to do about it?

This is the obvious question for us in Washington: Are we going to continue the Bush economic and tax policies we have seen over the last 8 years? I certainly hope not. Look at where it has brought us. But Senator JOHN MCCAIN endorses the Bush economic policies. He will continue those policies. In fact, he will add on to them, giving tax breaks to corporations such as ExxonMobil at a time when we need fundamental change in the economic policies of this country.

For Senator MCCAIN to believe this is a strong economy is to overlook what is happening to real Americans, businesses, family farmers, and others who are struggling to get by every day.

We need to promise the American people that the next 4 years won't be more of the same, as Senator MCCAIN has promised, but a real change here in the economic philosophy in Washington. It has to be an economy that really makes the American worker and the small business and the family farmer the central point of our economic philosophy.

We need a Tax Code that does not reward wealth but rewards work.

We need to make sure we have oversight by Federal agencies in Washington. The era of proclaiming that Government is the problem really rings hollow when you look at the lack of Government oversight that has led to so many economic failures.

There are times when the free market economy cannot regulate itself, cannot protect itself—in fact, may turn on itself if you are not careful. The only chance for the consumers and workers is a government that steps up, makes certain that greed does not overwhelm the basic fundamental principles behind a free market economy. That is what happened to us in the subprime mortgage mess which has led to so many foreclosures across America, has led to this administration coming to the rescue of major banks and financial institutions. If they have the right to be rescued, then they have the right to be regulated, as far as I am concerned.

As Paul Krugman said in this morning's New York Times, ''This is a time for us to step up and understand there is a responsibility here in Washington.'' When Senator MCCAIN does not see that, when he does not understand the economic challenges facing us, then he cannot really promise to bring change that we need to Washington, DC. We need to have a government which has appropriate oversight of those financial institutions, understands that the credit market of America is no longer, as Paul Krugman said, a market that is dominated by big banks in marble buildings but is a market that is dominated in many respects by investment banks that are loosely, if ever, regulated. That has to change.

We also have to give assurance to the American people that hard work will be rewarded. They have to know that if they go to work, work hard, bring home that paycheck, try to spend it to make sure their family is well off, that at the end of the day, they can realize the American dream.

Most importantly—and Senator MCCAIN may not agree with me on this—I am troubled by the fact that most Americans are now worried that their children will not be as rich as they were, that they will not have the comfort many families have today. If we are going to reestablish the American dream and really make it clear that this economy can serve working families and middle-income families, then we have to get beyond Senator MCCAIN's analysis that we are living in a strong economy. But, of course, what else could he say? He has endorsed the economic plan that brought us to this moment. He is going to stick with it even if the facts do not prove him right.

The American people have the last word on November 4, a chance to bring real change to this town, change to this Congress, and change to the economic policies which have brought us to the sorry state we are in today.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANDERS). The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 5369

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I have an amendment I have filed to the Defense authorization bill, amendment No. 5369. I would like a take a few minutes to discuss it here today. I hope very much that this amendment can be called up. Indeed, I hope the entire intelligence authorization bill could be called up as a part of the compromise on the Defense authorization.

Chairman ROCKEFELLER on the Intelligence Committee has done exemplary work to make sure we have a good, intense authorization bill. I hope very much that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will allow that to be called forward and voted on.

This particular amendment I want to talk about now, although it is small, is very important, and in my view it should be noncontroversial. This amendment is cosponsored by Senators FEINSTEIN, ROCKEFELLER, HAGEL, KENNEDY, FEINGOLD, WYDEN, CARDIN, and DODD. I thank all of those Senators for their cosponsorship.

The amendment is simple. It holds the United States only to standards we already require of our own military, only to standards we ourselves demand of other nations. Put simply, the amendment would require America's intelligence agencies to notify the International Committee of the Red Cross that an individual has been detained and to provide the ICRC with access to that individual in a manner consistent with the practices of the U.S. military. These terms of access are very reasonable, and confidentiality by the ICRC is maintained.

I said this was an important amendment. Why is this important? Well, President Clinton said it well recently:

> America's true strength comes from the power of our example, not the example of our power.

If you really believe in our country and her virtue and in her promise, you understand this, and you understand what grievous and lasting harm America has suffered from this administration's embrace of torture and from this administration's embrace of torture's handmaiden: secret detention.

If you go down the corridors of history and you survey the evil practices of tyrant regimes, you find one of their most notorious methods of coercion and subjugation is holding prisoners incommunicado. From the oubliettes of Bourbon, France, to Calcutta's Black Hole; from the Gestapo's secret prisons to the Soviet gulags; from medieval dungeons to the bamboo cages of the Killing Fields, secret and anonymous imprisonment has always been the hallmark of the despot. Now the Bush administration has stamped America with this shameful mark.

America long opposed disappearances and secret detentions around the world as incompatible with our principles of liberty and justice. Just this past March, in its 2007 Annual Human Rights Report, the U.S. Department of State criticized the Governments of North Korea, Burma, and Sri Lanka for engaging in ''disappearances.'' Yet, on December 8, 2005, the Bush administration acknowledged that the ICRC did not have access to detainees—to all detainees—held outside of Guantanamo. President Bush confirmed as much nearly 9 months later when he stated publicly that it had been ''necessary'' to move certain detainees to an ''environment where they can be held secretly.''

This amendment should be unremarkable given the historic role of the ICRC. The ICRC has been visiting detainees in connection with armed conflict since 1915. Last year, the ICRC visited 518,000 detainees in 77 countries. This organization visits prisoners, in its words, ''to ensure respect for their life, dignity and fundamental right to judicial guarantees.'' All these notions are part of the bedrock, as we know, of our own Constitution. A seminal text on this subject, ''The Treatment of Prisoners Under International Law,'' describes the prohibition of incommunicado detention as among the most central of all international prisoner safeguards.

The ICRC holds this unique role in part because of the way it conducts its business.

After a visit, the ICRC reports its findings confidentially to the detaining government. The ICRC has said this confidentiality is fundamental to its success, noting that it ''makes it easier for the ICRC and the detaining authorities to achieve concrete progress in detention places.'' Because of the ICRC's approach, this amendment carefully safeguards our national security. There is even flexibility for what are called ''imperative considerations of military necessity.'' Notably, the ICRC has played an important role for U.S. troops detained by other governments. The American Red Cross reports that the ICRC visited 55 U.S. prisoners of war in Iraq during the first gulf war and three U.S. servicemembers in a Serbian prison during the Kosovo conflict.

In World War II, in the places where the ICRC could operate, it provided badly need assistance to U.S. soldiers. For example, in Shanghai, one of the few areas the Japanese permitted ICRC access to detainees, the ICRC delegate sent the U.S. prisoners of war food and clothing. PFC Floyd H. Comfort, a part of the Wake Island Marine garrison said:

> If it had not been for the International Red Cross, I guess we all would have starved to death.

Respected members of our military family recognize that this amendment would strengthen our ability to advocate for appropriate treatment of Americans detained overseas. I would like to place in the RECORD a letter from 38 retired military leaders, distinguished generals and admirals who have concluded this amendment is a ''critical measure to ensure continuing respect for the norm that [ICRC] access must be provided to all captives in wartime.''

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 15, 2008.

Hon. SHELDON WHITEHOUSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.
Hon. CHUCK HAGEL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.
Hon. DIANE FEINSTEIN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.
Hon. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS: As retired military leaders of the U.S. Armed Forces, we write to express our strong support for Amendment Number 5369 to the pending defense authorization bill, originally introduced as section 323 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009. We believe this provision, which would require the intelligence community to provide the International Committee of the Red Cross (''Red Cross'') with notification of and access to prisoners in U.S. custody in a manner consistent with the practices of the Armed Forces, is a critical measure to ensure continuing respect for the norm that such access must be provided to all captives in wartime.

The U.S. military has a strong interest in all countries upholding this norm. When our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines go into battle, we owe them the assurance that, should they be captured by the enemy, the United States will be able to aggressively assert their rights to humane treatment, to be held in recognized places of detention, and to be registered with and visited by the Red Cross, which can raise concerns about their treatment. This is important no matter whether military or intelligence agents are holding our people captive. When we violate this norm ourselves, by holding prisoners in secret—''off the books''—denying that they are in our custody and refusing to permit the Red Cross access to them to monitor their treatment, we dangerously undermine our ability to demand that our enemies adhere to it, now and in future wars.

This is not just a theoretical concern. In 1993, when U.S. Warrant Officer Michael Durant was captured by forces under the control of Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aideed, the United States demanded assurances that Durant's treatment be consistent with the Geneva Conventions and that the Red Cross be given access to Durant, who was seriously wounded, to monitor that treatment. The United States asserted that it would afford Somali forces the same protections. Within five days, the Red Cross was permitted to visit Durant, and he was subsequently released.

We know from painful experience that Red Cross access to captured prisoners can be an important prophylactic against abuse and can help to ensure that we are in compliance with the laws of war in the treatment of those in our custody. Confidential Red Cross reports and recommendations alert military commanders to serious abuses that, left unaddressed, can undermine prison discipline

and—if exposed—undermine the war effort. It was the Red Cross which, according to a report by Major General George Fay, notified military authorities in Iraq about the abuses at Abu Ghraib, leading to some of the military's first disciplinary actions against those involved.

The Red Cross has been visiting prisoners in armed conflict situations since the height of First World War. Under U.S. military policy, the Red Cross is presumptively authorized to have access to prisoners. Moreover, Department of Defense Directive 2310.01E, issued in September 2006, mandates that the Red Cross ''be allowed to offer its services during an armed conflict, however characterized, to which the United States is a party.''

Over time, the Armed Forces have built a mutually beneficial relationship with the Red Cross and have developed well established practices for Red Cross notification and access to prisoners. These practices are tailored to accommodate the demands of battlefield intelligence gathering and detention, and do not interfere with prisoner interrogations.

Red Cross notification and access to prisoners is an essential buttress to the integrity of humane treatment obligations under the Geneva Conventions. We strongly support Amendment Number 5369 to the pending defense authorization bill and urge its adoption into law as an important step in restoring the moral authority of the United States and demonstrating the commitment of our Nation to treat all prisoners humanely.

Sincerely,

General Joseph Hoar, USMC (Ret.); General John P. Jumper, USAF (Ret.); General Charles Krulak, USMC (Ret.); General Merrill A. McPeak, USAF (Ret.); General Volney F. Warner, USA (Ret.); Vice Admiral Lee F. Gunn, USN (Ret.); Lieutenant General Claudia J. Kennedy, USA (Ret.); Vice Admiral Albert H. Konetzni Jr., USN (Ret.).

Lieutenant General Charles Otstott, USA (Ret.); Vice Admiral Jack Shanahan, USN (Ret.); Lieutenant General Harry E. Soyster, USA (Ret.); Lieutenant General James M. Thompson, USA (Ret.); Major General John Batiste, USA (Ret.); Rear Admiral James Arden Barnett, Jr. USNR (Ret.); Major General Paul Eaton, USA (Ret.); Major General Eugene Fox, USA (Ret.).

Major General Larry Gottardi, USA (Ret.); Rear Admiral Don Guter, USN (Ret.); Rear Admiral John D. Hutson, USN (Ret.); Major General Melvyn Montano, ANG (Ret.); Major General Eric Olson, USA (Ret.); Rear Admiral David M. Stone, USN (Ret.); Major General Antonio 'Tony' M. Taguba, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General Hugh Aitken, USMC (Ret.).

Brigadier General Dorian Anderson, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General David M. Brahms, USMC; Brigadier General Stephen A. Cheney, USMC (Ret.); Brigadier General James P. Cullen, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General Evelyn P. Foote, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General Lief H. Hendrickson, USMC; Brigadier General Oscar Hilman, USA (Ret.).

Brigadier General David R. Irvine, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General John H. Johns, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General David L. McGinnis, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General Murray G. Sagsveen, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General Earl Simms, USA (Ret.); Brigadier General Anthony Verrengia, USAF (Ret.); Brigadier General Stephen N. Xenakis, USA (Ret.).

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL JOSEPH HOAR, USMC (RET.)

General Hoar served as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Central Command. After the first Gulf War, General Hoar led the effort to enforce the naval embargo in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and to enforce the no-fly zone in the south of Iraq. He oversaw the humanitarian and peacekeeping operations in Kenya and Somalia and also supported operations in Rwanda, and the evacuation of U.S. civilians from Yemen during the 1994 civil war. He was the Deputy for Operations for the Marine Corps during the Gulf War and served as General Norman Schwarzkopf's Chief of Staff at Central Command. General Hoar currently runs a consulting business in California.

GENERAL JOHN P. JUMPER, USAF (RET.)

General John P. Jumper has been a director of Conde Nast Portfolio since his retirement from the Air Force in 2006. Prior to retirement, General Jumper was Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, where he functioned as a military advisor to the Secretary of Defense, National Security Council and the President. Between February 2000 and September 2001, General Jumper was the Commander of Headquarters Air Combat Control. He has also served at the Pentagon as Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations, as the Senior Military Assistant to two secretaries of defense, and as Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Roles and Missions.

GENERAL CHARLES KRULAK, USMC (RET.)

General Krulak served as the 31st Commandant of the Marine Corps from July 1995 to June 1999. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy; the Amphibious Warfare School; the Army Command and General Staff College; and the National War College. He also holds a master's degree in labor relations from George Washington University. General Krulak has held a variety of command and staff positions including commanding officer of a platoon and two rifle companies during two tours of duty in Vietnam. He was also assigned duty as the Deputy Director of the White House Military Office in September 1987, and he commanded the 6th Marine Expeditionary Brigade and 2d FSSG during the Gulf War.

GENERAL MERRILL A. MCPEAK, USAF (RET.)

General McPeak served as the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force. Previously, General McPeak served as Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Air Forces. He is a command pilot, having flown more than 6,000 hours, principally in fighter aircraft.

GENERAL VOLNEY F. WARNER, USA (RET.)

General Volney F. Warner served as a Province Senior Advisor in South Vietnam and as the Military Assistant to the Special Assistant to the President for Vietnam Affairs and as Executive Officer and Senior Aide to the Army Chief of Staff. In 1979, he assumed his duties as Commander in Chief, U.S. Readiness Command. After retirement, General Warner was Vice President of Applied Technology, Vertex Systems, Incorporated, and later established V.F. Warner and Associates, a Washington-based consulting firm.

VICE ADMIRAL LEE F. GUNN, USN (RET.)

Vice Admiral Gunn served as the Inspector General of the Department of the Navy from 1997 until retirement in August 2000. Admiral Gunn's sea duty included: command of the frigate USS Barbey; command of Destroyer Squadron 31, the Navy's tactical and technical development anti-submarine warfare squadron; and command of Amphibious Group Three, supporting the First Marine Expeditionary Force in Southwest Asia and East Africa. Gunn is from Bakersfield, California and is a graduate of UCLA, having received his commission from the Naval ROTC program at UCLA in June 1965.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CLAUDIA J. KENNEDY, USA (RET.)

General Kennedy is the first and only woman to achieve the rank of three-star general in the United States Army. Kennedy served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Army Intelligence, Commander of the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, and as Commander of the 703d military intelligence brigade in Kunia, Hawaii.

VICE ADMIRAL ALBERT H. KONETZNI JR., USN (RET.)

Vice Admiral Konetzni served as the Deputy and Chief of Staff, of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and Deputy Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command, where he was responsible for 160 ships, nearly 1,200 aircraft and 50 bases manned by more than 133,000 personnel. He has also served as Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet; Commander, Submarine Group Seven (Yokosuka, Japan); and Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Personnel Policy and Career Progression. Admiral Konetzni has received two Distinguished Service Medals, six awards of the Legion of Merit, and three awards of the Meritorious Service Medal for his naval service. His Homeland Security efforts have earned him the U.S. Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medal.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHARLES OTSTOTT, USA (RET.)

General Otstott served 32 years in the Army. As an Infantryman, he commanded at every echelon including command of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) from 1988–1990. His service included two combat tours in Vietnam. He completed his service in uniform as Deputy Chairman, NATO Military Committee, 1990–1992.

VICE ADMIRAL JACK SHANAHAN, USN (RET.)

Admiral Shanahan served in the Navy for 35 years before his retirement in 1977. A former commander of the North Atlantic fleet, Admiral Shanahan served in combat in WWII, Korea and Vietnam.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HARRY E. SOVSTER, USA (RET.)

Lieutenant General Soyster served as Director, Defense Intelligence Agency during DESERT SHIELD/STORM. He also served as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command and in the Joint Reconnaissance Center, Joint Chiefs of Staff In Vietnam he was an operations officer in a field artillery battalion. Upon retirement he was VP for International Operations with Military Professional Resources Incorporated and returned to government as Special Assistant to the SEC ARMY for WWII 60th Anniversary Commemorations completed in 2006.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES M. THOMPSON, USA (RET.)

General Thompson graduated from West Point in 1950. He attended Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar in 1951. After serving in various command and staff assignments through brigade level, he was assigned to the Army Staff in Plans and Policy, then to Director for Estimates, DIA and subsequently to the Pentagon as Deputy Director for Plans, Policy and NSC Affairs in the Secretary of Defense's Office. His next two major assignments were to Turkey as a Major General, Chief of the Military Mission and then as a Lieutenant General to Naples, Italy as Chief of Staff to Admiral William J. Crowe in NATO's Southern Region.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES ARDEN BARNETT, JR. USNR (RET.)

Rear Admiral Jamie Barnett's last active duty assignment was Deputy Commander of the Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC). NECC trains, equips and sends forward Seabees, Riverine Forces and Explosive Ordinance specialists, among others, and currently has over 9,000 Sailors in Iraq and Afghanistan. NECC also provides the expeditionary guard battalion in Guantanamo. Rear Admiral Barnett has previously served as the Director of Naval Education and Training in the Pentagon. He served in the port of Ad Dammam, Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Storm. He retired in June 2008 after 32 years in the Navy and Navy Reserve.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN BATISTE, USA (RET.)

General Batiste commanded the First Infantry Division in Kosovo and Iraq. Prior to that, he was the Senior Military Assistant to Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz. He is currently President of Klein Steel Services in Rochester, NY.

MAJOR GENERAL PAUL EATON, USA (RET.)

General Eaton recently retired from the U.S. Army after more than 33 years service. His assignments include Infantry command from the company to brigade levels, command of the Infantry Center at Fort Benning and Chief of Infantry. His most recent operational assignment was Commanding General of the command charged with reestablishing Iraqi Security Forces 2003–2004, where he built the command and established the structure and infrastructure for the Iraqi Armed Forces. Other operational assignments include Somalia, Bosnia and Albania. Other assignments include the Joint Staff, Deputy Commanding General for Transformation and Stryker Unit. Development and Assistant Professor and head of the French Department at West Point. He is a 1972 graduate of West Point.

MAJOR GENERAL EUGENE FOX, USA (RET.)

Major General Fox retired from the U.S Army in 1989 after 33 years of service. He commanded Field Artillery and Air Defense Units from platoon to brigade level, instructed in a service school, and served in various capacities in the acquisition of DoD weapons systems to include several years as program manager. His last active duty position was the Deputy Director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Office. Subsequent to military retirement General Fox has served as a Defense Consultant for various companies and government agencies.

MAJOR GENERAL LARRY GOTTARDI, USA (RET.)

General Gottardi retired in 2006 after 35 years of service in various posts, including Commanding General, XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Chief of Public Affairs, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1, US Army Forces Command. He has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Defense Superior Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), and Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters).

REAR ADMIRAL DON GUTER, USN (RET.)

Admiral Guter served in the U.S. Navy for 32 years, concluding his career as the Navy's Judge Advocate General from 2000 to 2002. Admiral Guter currently serves as the Dean of Duquesne University Law School in Pittsburgh, PA.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN D. HUTSON, USN (RET.)

Rear Admiral John D. Hutson served in the U.S. Navy from 1973 to 2000. He was the Navy's Judge Advocate General from 1997 to 2000. Admiral Hutson now serves as President and Dean of the Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, New Hampshire. He also joined Human Rights First's Board of Directors in 2005.

MAJOR GENERAL MELVYN MONTANO, ANG (RET.)

Major General Montano retired as Adjutant General of New Mexico on 1 December 1999, completing a military career of 45 years and 9 months. General Montano began his military career in 1954 enlisting in the New Mexico Air National Guard. After serving 16 years as an enlisted person, he received a direct commission as a First Lieutenant in April 1970. He is a Vietnam veteran, having served at Tuy Hoa Air Base, Republic of Vietnam in June, 1968. He was appointed the Adjutant General in December 1994. General Montano is the first Hispanic Air National Guard Officer appointed as Adjutant General in the United States. General Montano lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

MAJOR GENERAL ERIC OLSON, USA (RET.)

General Olson achieved the rank of Major General before retiring from the United States Army in January 2006. He began his distinguished military career after graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1972. His first duty position was as platoon leader in the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Fort Carson, Colorado. Subsequently, General Olson has commanded at every level from platoon to division, spending his last three years of service as the Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division (Light). General Olson also served as the Commander of Combined, Joint Task Force 76, responsible for all security and reconstruction operations in Afghanistan. In his 33-year military career, General Olson has held several staff positions in joint, combined, and the Department of the Army staffs. He was also the 68th Commandant of Cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point from 2000 to 2002. General Olson currently serves as the Chief of Staff and Special Advisor to the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVID M. STONE, USN (RET.)

Rear Admiral David M. Stone, USN (Ret.) is a native of Algonquin, Illinois and graduated from the US Naval Academy in 1974. He held four significant ''at sea'' commands during his 32 years of service, including command of the warship USS John Hancock, Command of the US Naval Middle East Force in the Arabian Gulf, Command of Natos Standing Naval Force Mediterranean during the Kosovo Campaign, and Command of the Nimitz Battlegroup. He also served ashore in key positions in the Pentagon and in Europe. Following his Navy service, he was called upon, after the attacks of 9/11, to serve as an Assistant Secretary in the newly formed Department of Homeland Security where he was responsible for the security of the United States Transportation System as the Director of TSA (The Transportation Security Administration). He was appointed by President Bush and unanimously confirmed by the US Senate for that critical leadership post. He holds three Masters degrees in the areas of National Security, International Affairs, and Management. Rear Admiral Stone is currently President of the Alacrity Homeland Group and Co-Founder of Blue Ocean Capital Partners. He resides with his wife (Faith) in Arlington, Virginia.

MAJOR GENERAL ANTONIO ''TONY'' M. TAGUBA, USA (RET.)

Major General Antonio ''Tony'' M. Taguba, USA (Ret.) served 34 years on active duty until his retirement on 1 January 2007. He has served in numerous leadership and staff positions most recently as Deputy Commanding General, Combined Forces Land Component Command during Operations Iraqi Freedom in Kuwait and Iraq, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, and as Deputy Commanding General for Transformation, US Army Reserve Command. Born in Manila, Philippines in 1950, he graduated from Idaho State University in 1972 with a BA degree in History. He holds MA degrees from Webster University in Public Administration, Salve Regina University in International Relations, and US Naval War College in National Security and Strategic Studies.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HUGH AITKEN, USMC (RET.)

General Aitken enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1946 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1948. Throughout his career, he had extensive experience serving in and commanding infantry units to include being the Assistant Division Commander, 2d Marine Division. He also served several tours at Headquarters Marine Corps in Strategic Plans and Manpower Divisions. He was Director, Manpower Plans and Policy Division at the time of retirement in August 1980.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DORIAN ANDERSON, USA (RET.)

General Anderson served 30 years as a Commissioned Officer and later as a Flag Officer US Army, holding leadership and command positions at all levels as an Infantry Officer culminating as Commanding General, US Army Human Resources Command, Alexandria, VA. General Anderson is a 1975 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY, holds an MA in Management from Webster University and is a 1995 graduate of the US Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, PA. He is a 2006 graduate of The Executive Program at University of Virginia's Darden Business School.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID M. BRAHMS, USMC

General Brahms served in the Marine Corps from 1963–1988. He served as the Marine Corps' senior legal adviser from 1983 until his retirement in 1988. General Brahms currently practices law in Carlsbad, California and sits on the board of directors of the Judge Advocates Association.

BRIGADIER GENERAL STEPHEN A. CHENEY, USMC (RET.)

Brigadier General Steve Cheney served nine years on the Marine Corps' two Recruit Depots, including a tour as the commanding general at Parris Island. He was also the inspector general for the Marine Corps. Brigadier General Cheney retired in 2001; he is now the president of the Marine Military Academy in Harlingen, Texas, and is on the board of directors for the American Security Project.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES P. CULLEN, USA (RET.)

Mr. Cullen is a retired Brigadier General in the United States Army Reserve Judge Advocate General's Corps and last served as the Chief Judge (IMA) of the U.S. Army Court of Criminal Appeals. He currently practices law in New York City.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EVELYN P. FOOTE, USA (RET.)

General Foote was Commanding General of Fort Belvoir in 1989. She was recalled to active duty in 1996 to serve as Vice Chair of the Secretary of the Army's Senior Review Panel on Sexual Harassment. She is President of the Alliance for National Defense, a non-profit organization.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LIEF H. HENDRICKSON, USMC

As a General Officer, General Hendrickson served as the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, as President of the Marine Corps University and as Commanding General, Education Command. General

Hendrickson amassed over 5,000 flight hours. His personal decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with two gold stars, Air Medal and the Joint Staff Badge.

BRIGADIER GENERAL OSCAR HILMAN, USA (RET.)

Among his many assignments, General Hilman served as the Commander of the 81st Brigade Combat Team in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom II, and as the Deputy Commanding General of I Corps and Fort Lewis. General Hilman was born in Camarines Sur, in the Republic of Philippines in February 1950. He is a graduate of Philippine College of Criminology, Central Washington University, and he received his Masters of Science Degree in Strategic Science from the United States Army War College. General Hilman's awards and decorations include: Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Achievement Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with Silver Oak Leaf Cluster and 2 Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters, National Defense Service Medal with 2 Bronze Stars, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal with 2 Bronze Stars, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with Gold Hourglass and M Device, the Army Service Ribbon, and the Combat Action Badge.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID R. IRVINE, USA (RET.)

Brigadier General Irvine enlisted in the 96th Infantry Division, United States Army Reserve, in 1962. He received a direct commission in 1967 as a strategic intelligence officer. He maintained a faculty assignment for 18 years with the Sixth U.S. Army Intelligence School, and taught prisoner of war interrogation and military law for several hundred soldiers, Marines, and airmen. He retired in 2002, and his last assignment was Deputy Commander for the 96th Regional Readiness Command. General Irvine is an attorney, and practices law in Salt Lake City, Utah. He served 4 terms as a Republican legislator in the Utah House of Representatives, has served as a congressional chief of staff, and served as a commissioner on the Utah Public Utilities Commission.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN H. JOHNS, USA (RET.)

Brigadier General John H. Johns, USA (Ret), Ph.D., served in Vietnam and was a key member of a group that developed the Army's counterinsurgency doctrine in the early 1960s at Ft. Bragg and later in the Pentagon. After retirement from active duty, he served as a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense and then as a professor at the National Defense University for 14 years, where he specialized in National Security Strategy.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID L. MCGINNIS, USA (RET.)

Brigadier General David L. McGinnis is a veteran of two ground combat assignments in Vietnam with a Special Operations and Force Management background. Dave experienced 29 years of service in the Army uniform. His military career ended in 1995 as a Brigadier General, New York National Guard. After retirement he worked as a Principle Director for Strategic Plans and Analysis, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and as the Senior Fellow of the National Guard Association of the United States. Since 2000, McGinnis has provided a steady stream of independent analysis on important issues, provided commentary in the national news media, served as a Senior Associate with the Center for Strategic and International Studies and is an Adjunct Fellow with the Bipartisan American Security Project. Dave is a member of the Legion de Lafayette of the National Guard Education Foundation and is currently serving on the By Laws Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MURRAY G. SAGSVEEN, USA (RET.)

Brigadier General Sagsveen entered the U.S. Army in 1968, with initial service in the Republic of Korea. He later joined the North Dakota Army National Guard. His assignments included Staff Judge Advocate for the 164th Engineer Group, Staff Judge Advocate for the State Area Command, Special Assistant to the National Guard Bureau Judge Advocate, and Army National Guard Special Assistant to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. He completed the U.S. Army War College in 1988. At the time of his retirement in 1996, he was a brigadier general and the senior judge advocate in the Army National Guard. General Sagsveen currently serves as the general counsel of the American Academy of Neurology in St. Paul, Minnesota. In February 2004, he participated in a medical conference in Baghdad, Iraq, and he has been participating in an effort among U.S. specialty medical societies to assist physicians in that country.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EARL SIMMS, USA (RET.)

General Simms currently serves as the Vice President of Army Programs for Serco Inc. of Vienna, Virginia. He served 32 years on active duty in numerous leadership and staff positions until his retirement in September 2000. Most recently he served as the Commanding General, Soldiers Support Institute at Fort Jackson, South Carolina and as the 59th Adjutant General of the Army. He graduated from West Virginia State College in 1968 with a BS degree in Education. He holds a MA degree in Public Administration from Shippensburg University.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANTHONY VERRENGIA, USAF (RET.)

Brigadier General Verrengia retired from the USAF in 1989, after 38 years of uniformed service. He is a veteran of the Cold War, Korean War, and Vietnam War. He is a Master Navigator, who flew in all types of Military Air Transport Operations for over twenty years. During his career he also held Command and Staff positions in Operations, Plans, Logistics, Training and Personnel, and served at all levels of Air Force Command from the Squadron to Numbered AF, to Major Air Command, to the Air Staff in Washington, DC He is a Graduate of the Air Command and Staff College, The Air War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the National War College.

BRIGADIER GENERAL STEPHEN N. XENAKIS, USA (RET.)

Dr. Stephen N. Xenakis has served in the U.S. Army, as well as in healthcare management, academic medicine, and clinical practice. He retired from the Army in 1998 at the rank of Brigadier General and held many high level positions, including Commanding General of the Southeast Regional Army Medical Command. He currently serves as the Director of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the Psychiatric Institute of Washington.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. This letter comes from battlefield warriors and intelligence officers who participated in every major American conflict from World War II until today. One of them, indeed, only 2½ years ago, was a member of our Joint Chiefs of Staff. These flag officers go on to say that ''when we violate this norm ourselves, by holding prisoners in secret—'off the books'—denying that they are in our custody and refusing to permit Red Cross access to them to monitor their treatment, we dangerously undermine our ability to demand that our enemies adhere to it, now and in future wars.''

These military leaders also emphasize that the U.S. military's practices for ICRC notification and access to prisoners ''are tailored to accommodate the demands of battlefield intelligence gathering and detention and do not interfere with prisoner interrogations.''

The ill-advised course that leads one down to darkness was famously described by Winston Churchill. He said:

> It is a fine broad stairway at the beginning, but after a bit, the carpet ends. A little further on there are only flagstones, and a little farther on still these break beneath your feet.

This is the dark corridor down which a misguided administration has led America. The sooner we turn back, the stronger and safer America will be. Remember also the Gospel according to Matthew, chapter 25, verses 36 to 40:

> I was naked and you clothed me. I was sick and you visited me. I was in prison and you came to me.

This applies even to those who are, to quote from Matthew again, ''the least of our brethren'' because ultimately it is not about who they are, it is about who we are. And who are we? We are still that city on a hill. We are still a beacon to other nations. The light of our faith in human freedom still brightens the world. And as we trust in God, let's also trust in that faith and freedom, in that faith in America. Let's step back from the dark side, away from the grim tactics of tyrant regimes and into the light of our faith in America.

I hope we can bring up this amendment. I can't imagine why anybody in this room would object. Yet here we are.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. 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. WYDEN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 15 minutes as in morning business.

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

COUNTY PAYMENTS REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, around the Halls of Congress this week are some wonderful folks walking around in green shirts trying to save our rural schools and many rural communities across our country. These are folks who come from areas such as mine where the Federal Government owns

much of the land. For decades and decades, in these communities, the secured money for funding schools in our State and for a variety of other services, such as police and essential needs for counties, has come through Federal timber payments. As the distinguished Presiding Officer knows, as a result of environmental law changes and other policies these communities have been strapped for funds now for quite some time.

In 2000, the distinguished Senator from Idaho Mr. CRAIG, and I, wrote legislation that brought essential funds to these communities so they could secure quality education for their students, for their families. But the law expired in 2006. So we sought, then, to extend this program on a multiyear basis. We had a vote in the Senate with overwhelming support for the legislation. Mr. President, 74 Senators voted for it, but the other body was not able to pass the legislation. So at that time the program was extended for just 1 year, and now it appears unless additional help is passed in this Congress, we are going to see many of these communities simply not able to survive.

I have been told in my State alone two rural communities would simply have to shut their doors, and we are looking at the prospect of the State taking over those communities.

The reason all those folks in the green shirts are walking the corridors this week is they are making one last-ditch effort to get the funding passed before these county governments have to make what are not just drastic cuts to their budgets permanent but cuts that will be so severe, as I have indicated, the communities simply could not survive.

The energy tax extenders bill is the last best hope for getting this done, and as a result of the exceptional work done by Chairman BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY, the multiyear reauthorization of the county payments legislation has been included in their proposal. I think a number of colleagues on both sides of the aisle have been very supportive of this effort. I particularly express my thanks to Chairman BAUCUS, the distinguished leader; Senator REID, the chairman of the energy community, and Senator Jeff Bingaman. All of them have been enormously helpful as we have prosecuted this cause for months on end.

On the Republican side, Senator GRASSLEY has been extraordinarily helpful. Senator CRAIG, who authored this legislation originally with me, has been very helpful. Senator SMITH of my home State continues to strongly support this effort. I am also very grateful to Senator CRAPO from Idaho who continually brings up, at practically every session of the Senate Finance Committee, how important it is to reauthorize this proposal.

I know in the last few weeks of our fall session it is going to be easy to block legislation and hard to pass it. But I am very hopeful the energy tax legislation, which includes the county payments legislation, which has the strong bipartisan support of Chairman BAUCUS and Ranking Member GRASSLEY, will prevail in the Senate and will go to the House of Representatives.

For literally decades, support from the Federal Government for these essential services, particularly schools in much of the country—but fighting meth, law enforcement, and other essential services in my State—have, in effect, been part of a bigger agreement with the Federal Government. In effect, what happened is something like 100 years ago, when the National Forest System was created, the communities that had largely forested areas said: We are going to offer a benefit to all the people of this country in terms of the National Forest System, but in return for placing these lands in public ownership, our communities would get support for essential services. For decades and decades that went on, and it was quite beneficial to both sides—to the rural communities and to the Federal Government—and we saw in my home State people from all over the country come and enjoy the National Forest System in Oregon and other communities around the United States.

But we saw, in the late 1970s and 1980s, because of the change in environmental policy and changes in the size of the timber cut, the money shriveled up for these rural communities. So it is essential we pass this legislation, particularly for this multiyear purpose, because it is our sense that in these rural communities, they know they have to look to the future for a variety of other opportunities to have family wage employment.

For example, in our part of the world, we hope to have a very significant job-creating program to thin out the second row of trees. This is an opportunity to get merchantable timber to the mills but do it in a way that helps family wage employment and is good for the environment. We are going to have rural communities and folks from the forest product sector and environmental leaders supporting us in that effort. In the other body, a friend of the Presiding Officer and myself, Congressman FAZIO, has championed a similar effort. But to set in place these new programs such as thinning and biomass, where we can create clean energy from our forests, we are going to need a bit of time. That is why this multiyear program is so extraordinarily important.

It is my view that the best opportunity we have had for some time to get county payments passed has come about because of the strong bipartisan work done in this Chamber to add county payments to the energy tax legislation. It is my hope, as we did when 74 Senators came together to support the original legislation I offered in this session, that, once again, we can get strong bipartisan support for county payments as part of the energy tax bill. If we can get it sent from the Senate in a timely way to the other body, I think this time it will be possible to thread the needle, secure the funding for our rural communities, give them the opportunity to make the transition to these other areas that will allow them to strengthen their economy and particularly bring to our schools, to our law enforcement agencies the tools that are so desperately needed at this critical time.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of amendment No. 5276 to the National Defense Authorization Act, an amendment that would establish a government-wide Contingency Contracting Corps.

Through numerous hearings and investigations, the Senate Homeland Security Committee has documented many costly failures in contracting and acquisition management related to Federal operations following Hurricane Katrina and in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, other IGs, and the Government Accountability Office have also reported on serious problems in Federal contracting. Many of these well-documented problems might have been avoided or mitigated if the government had a reserve cadre of skilled acquisition professionals who could be dispatched to areas in urgent need to assist with procurement and contract-management tasks.

Last year, I introduced S. 680, the Accountability in Government Contracting Act of 2007, with Senators LIEBERMAN, CARPER, COLEMAN, and MCCASKILL as original cosponsors. The Senate passed this bill unanimously last November 7, including a title that would establish a government-wide Contingency Contracting Corps. Unfortunately, House leaders have failed to take up our unanimously passed bill.

Just a few days before the Senate action, the Army released the report of a special commission on procurement headed by former Under Secretary of Defense Jacques Gansler. The Gansler Report noted that while contracting workload had increased by 350 percent since 1995, the Army's contract-oversight staff had declined by almost 50 percent. The report's recommendations for more people, better training, organizational reform, and other improvements offer us a case study of the challenges facing the Federal acquisition process.

''First and most important is the people,'' Dr. Gansler said while presenting his report. He was right, and that truth is at the core of the amendment that Senator LIEBERMAN and I now offer.

The need for a Contingency Contracting Corps is urgent. The Federal Government purchases more than $440 billion of goods and services each year. Some of these purchases are pursuant to contracts issued under the stress and urgency of military operations or an emergency response.

Purchasing on such a prodigious scale and across a vast array of departments and programs can create abundant opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse. And doing so under the stress of military or disaster-recovery operations without sufficient staff skilled in working in those conditions can multiply the potential for trouble.

Unfortunately, our government moved into the 21st century with 22 percent fewer Federal civilian acquisition personnel than it had at the start of the 1990s. And as noted, the decline in the DOD acquisition workforce was even more pronounced.

We have seen that the urgent demands of natural disasters, a terrorist attack, or active military operations can overwhelm any agency's acquisition workforce. This amendment would provide the equivalent of a rapid-reaction force or strike team to ensure that emergency acquisition activities are performed swiftly, effectively, and economically.

The Corps would draw on volunteers from civilian and uniformed Federal-acquisition professionals. It would be managed by the OFPP Administrator. The Administrator would be authorized to prescribe additional training and determine when the Corps would be deployed. Any deployments would be made in consultation with the heads of the affected agencies, and in the case of military or civilian DOD employees, with the concurrence of the Defense Department.

The Contingency Contracting Corps is not a substitute for the many other reforms needed to improve government-wide acquisition, but it can help our Nation deal with urgent demands by temporarily reallocating trained acquisition staff from their regular duties to areas of pressing need. The Corps would help guard against the wasteful and excessive spending that too often occurs in exigent circumstances.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this much-needed, carefully constructed, and bipartisan amendment.

Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of amendment No. 5277 to the National Defense Authorization Act, an amendment that will improve stewardship of taxpayer dollars while promoting more transparency and competition in the procurement of goods and services by our government. Senator LIEBERMAN, chairman of the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, joins me in sponsoring this amendment.

Our amendment, the Accountability in Government Contracting Act, is a bipartisan response to contracting problems identified by the Homeland Security Committee that pose increasing dangers of waste, fraud, and abuse as Federal contracting continues to grow.

The amendment consists of provisions that passed the Senate unanimously last November as part of S. 680. Many of that bill's provisions were included in last year's defense authorization. The remaining provisions are offered in this amendment, with modifications based on discussions with other members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Joining Senator LIEBERMAN and me in this effort are Senators COLEMAN, CARPER, AKAKA, MCCASKILL, and TESTER.

The Federal Government purchases about $440 billion in goods and services each year. The rising costs of military operations, natural disasters, homeland security precautions, and other vital programs will drive those expenditures to even higher levels in the years ahead.

This prodigious level of purchasing creates abundant opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse. We have seen far too many outrageous failures in government contracting, such as unusable trailers for hurricane victims, shoddy construction of schools and clinics in Afghanistan, or the installation in Iraq of showers for our troops that pose electric-shock hazards. All of these failures and more demand strong steps to protect taxpayer dollars and deliver better acquisition outcomes.

Obstacles to improvement include personnel shortages, resource constraints, poor program administration, and inadequate accountability an transparency in the contracting process.

The resource challenges go far beyond funding, and start with a simple lack of trained personnel. The Federal Government moved into the 21st century with 22 percent fewer Federal civilian acquisition personnel than it had at the start of the 1990s. The Department of Defense, which has the largest acquisition budget, has been disbursing enormous amounts of money to contractors since the first Gulf war, but saw its acquisition workforce shrink by more than 50 percent between 1994 and 2005.

Among the current, attenuated Federal acquisition workforce, nearly 40 percent were eligible to retire at the end of the last fiscal year. Meanwhile, the number and scale of federal purchases continue to rise, making this human-capital crisis even more dire.

Other challenges to fair, effective, and open competition and oversight include inadequate definition of requirements, overuse of letter contracts that fail to include all critical terms until after performance is complete, excessive tiering of subcontracts, and insufficient publicly available data on Federal contracts.

Our amendment offers sensible, practical reforms to address these problems.

A critical feature of this legislation will help recruit, retain, and develop an adequate Federal acquisition workforce. It establishes an acquisition internship program that will provide professional training and development for careers in Federal procurement and acquisition management to at least 200 college graduates per year. Another provision would require that government chief acquisition officers have extensive management experience—a requirement lacking in current law.

Our amendment also promotes more competition for government contracts—a positive step for both contractors and taxpayers.

Competition for government contracts helps to control costs, encourage innovation, and improve quality. Unfortunately, the tide has been running the wrong way. While the dollar volume of Federal contracting has nearly doubled since the year 2000, fewer than half of all ''contract actions''—new contracts and payments against existing contracts—are now subject to full and open competition, down from more than three-quarters in the year 2000.

Our Homeland Security Committee investigations of federal contracting problems in the Hurricane Katrina disaster and in our military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have confirmed the obvious concerns about this trend.

We need more competition, less sole-source contracting, and tougher management of Federal contracts. Our amendment mandates enhanced competition for each task or delivery order over the simplified acquisition threshold.

It further encourages competition for those orders by requiring Internet postings of notices of all sole-source task-or-delivery orders above the simplified acquisition threshold, within 14 business days after the award.

Another provision takes aim at abuse of interagency and enterprise-wide contracts, which account for 40 percent of Federal contract spending. It requires the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to survey, review, and provide guidance on procedures for creating, using, and continuing these interagency acquisitions. This step should eliminate some of the redundancies that have been discovered in these complex arrangements—redundancies that reduce the government's purchasing power and waste tax dollars.

I shall briefly note some other important provisions of the amendment.

The amendment will rein in the practice of hastily awarding letter contracts missing key terms, such as price, scope or schedule, and then failing to supply those terms until the contractor delivers the good or service—thereby placing all risk of failure on the government. In Iraq and Katrina contracting, we saw the perils of failing to supply the ''missing term'' promptly. For example, in July 2006, the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction identified 194 individual task orders valued at $3.4 billion that were classified as ''undefinitized contract actions.''

The government has allowed too much money and too many contract actions to linger in this status. The amendment corrects this flaw by requiring clear guidance in the Federal

Acquisition Regulation and strong justification for making such contracts or orders.

Contracting for Hurricane Katrina and in Iraq has also involved excessive tiering of subcontractors, driving up costs and complicating contract administration. The amendment mandates regulatory guidance for minimizing tiering to ensure that every layer of subcontracting adds value or serves a valid purpose in meeting Federal requirements.

In our committee investigation of debris removal after Hurricane Katrina, a disaster that required clearing away nearly 100 million cubic yards of debris, we found that some contracts involved five or six tiers of subcontractors, often with little or no apparent added value. This provision would put in place government-wide requirements to control this practice and its potential for wasting tax dollars.

Another important provision requires the OFPP to review and report on existing policies and to recommend needed changes to ensure that Federal agencies are not contracting out essential core responsibilities of government. The risks of such activity were made starkly clear in our committee's recent discovery that a contractor wrote parts of FEMA's request for proposals for the TOPOFF 5 emergency-management exercise and was then allowed to bid on the contract. This clear conflict of interest threatened both the integrity of the competitive process and objective implementation of Federal policy.

The amendment also restricts the defacto outsourcing of program-management responsibility when a large contractor becomes a ''lead systems integrator'' for a multipart project and requires the OFPP to craft a government-wide definition of lead systems integrators.

The Accountability in Government Contracting Act combines practical, workable, and targeted reforms to improve a complex process that expends hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars every year. As the SIGIR said of these proposals in a Homeland Security Committee hearing last year, ''these kinds of reforms are exactly what will save taxpayer dollars ... and address very directly the problems that we have been experiencing in contracting in Iraq.''

My amendment will pay recurring dividends for years to come in higher quality proposals, in avoidance of wasteful and excessive spending, and in better results for our citizens. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today in support of section 254 of the fiscal year 2009 National Defense Authorization Act. I thank Chairman LEVIN and Senator JACK REED for working with me on this piece of legislation which is based on recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences and the Department of Defense. Critical technologies that help protect our national security are being outsourced to the global economy and to nations that may not have our best interests at heart. One such technology is printed circuit boards, a type of electronics technology that is integrated into every weapons system we deploy, from the F–22 to UAVs to the MRAP. For years we relied on industry to maintain the technological advantage in this critical area, but we now must take more action to ensure that the United States maintains and protects this capability to better ensure our national security.

Due to economic pressures, industry has increasingly outsourced the manufacture of printed circuit boards, and we are in danger of losing the industrial base capable of building and maintaining these components, especially those with critical security technologies required for our military. Without this critical technology, many components in numerous defense systems would cease to function. The Department of Defense spends roughly $500 million annually on procuring these components, and it is imperative that we safeguard their future production. We cannot allow continued outsourcing to move production to China and other nations. We must protect our access to critical and sensitive pieces of hardware that are the basis of our military technological advantage.

Previous Department of Defense efforts to address these issues have been incomplete, underfunded, and disjointed. It is critical that we establish an executive agent to monitor and protect issues related to the U.S. printed circuit board industry. Safeguarding the technology and manufacturing capabilities of printed circuit boards will protect our national interests today and in the future. Not only will this executive agent be instrumental in maintaining existing legacy systems but will also ensure the military's advancement of emerging technologies are used in the next generation of military hardware. Failure to establish an executive agent and take aggressive action would result in the eventual loss of a critical technology and the diminishing capacity of our military's ability to safeguard our national security. Therefore, I urge support of section 254 and of the National Defense Authorization Act.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, Senator WARNER and I and our staffs and a number of other Senators have been trying to work out a unanimous consent agreement that would control the continuation of the deliberation and debate on this bill. We have completed a draft of a complicated unanimous consent agreement. It runs a little over two pages. I have been able to give it to Senator WARNER now. As always, he is very helpful and responsive and has assured me they can look at this overnight and, in the morning, give us a response, hopefully early, as to whether this, or some variation of it, will be acceptable on that side of the aisle. I thank my friend from Virginia and assure folks that even though we weren't able to get specific votes today, because of a previous agreement that there would be no votes today, we hope that in the morning we will be able to have a roadmap for the balance of this bill.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I have seen earlier iterations of this. I will take this up with the leadership and our colleagues early tomorrow, but I am not certain what time. I presume this would not require any votes in the morning.

Mr. LEVIN. That is correct.

Mr. WARNER. I think that would best serve our purposes. In consultation with our two staff directors and colleagues on our staff who work side by side, we have now cleared—both sides—about 75 amendments. So work has been going on throughout the day. I think we can, hopefully tomorrow, share this with colleagues and get a resolution of the timetables to move forward on the bill.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate move to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes.

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

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

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

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT PROTECTION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the House of Representatives today passed the Former Vice President Protection Act, H.R. 5938—a bill to ensure that that former Vice Presidents and immediate family members receive Secret Service protection for 6 months after they leave office. I am especially pleased that this important legislation, which will now be sent to the President for signature, includes key provisions of the Identity Theft Enforcement and Restitution Act, a critical cyber crime bill I introduced last year and that has twice unanimously passed the Senate in this Congress. I hope that the President will promptly sign this measure into law.

Although the Secret Service has provided protection to former Vice Presidents over the last 30 years through a variety of temporary grants of authority, this legislation will provide clear authority for the Secret Service to provide such protection for the first time. The men and women of the Secret Service perform the very difficult job

of protecting our current and former leaders exceptionally well. I am pleased that this legislation will help the Secret Service to carry out this important mission.

This bipartisan legislation also includes important cyber crime provisions—portions of the Identity Theft Enforcement and Restitution Act—to protect the privacy rights of all Americans. The anticyber crime provisions in this bill are long overdue. A recent survey by the Federal Trade Commission found that that more than 8 million Americans fell victim to identity theft in 2005. In addition, a new report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development encourages democratic governments around the world to more aggressively fight identity theft, by enacting stronger cyber crime laws and stiffening the penalties to deter potential cybercriminals.

The key anticyber crime provisions that are included in this legislation will close existing gaps in our criminal law to keep up with the cunning and ingenuity of today's identity thieves. First, to better protect American consumers, the legislation provides the victims of identity theft with the ability to seek restitution in Federal court for the loss of time and money spent restoring their credit and remedying the harms of identity theft, so that identity theft victims can be made whole. Second, to address the increasing number of computer hacking crimes that involve computers located within the same State, the cybercrime amendment eliminates the jurisdictional requirement that a computer's information must be stolen through an interstate or foreign communication in order to federally prosecute this crime.

Third, this legislation also addresses the growing problem of the malicious use of spyware to steal sensitive personal information, by eliminating the requirement that the loss resulting from the damage to a victim's computer must exceed $5,000 in order to federally prosecute the offense. The bill carefully balances this necessary change with the legitimate need to protect innocent actors from frivolous prosecutions, and clarifies that the elimination of the $5,000 threshold applies only to criminal cases.

In addition, the amendment addresses the increasing number of cyber attacks on multiple computers, by making it a felony to employ spyware or keyloggers to damage 10 or more computers, regardless of the aggregate amount of damage caused. By making this crime a felony, the amendment ensures that the most egregious identity thieves will not escape with minimal punishment under Federal cyber crime laws. The legislation also strengthens the protections for American businesses, which are more and more becoming the focus of identity thieves, by adding two new causes of action under the cyber extortion statute—threatening to obtain or release information from a protected computer and demanding money in relation to a protected computer—so that this bad conduct can be federally prosecuted. And, lastly, the legislation adds the remedy of civil and criminal forfeiture to the arsenal of tools to combat cyber crime and our amendment directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to review its guidelines for identity theft and cyber crime offenses.

Senator SPECTER and I have worked closely with the Department of Justice and the Secret Service in crafting these updates to our cyber crime laws and the legislation added as an amendment to the Former Vice President Protection Act has the strong support of these Federal agencies and the support of a broad coalition of business, high tech and consumer groups. The bill as amended to include these critical cyber crime provisions is a good, bipartisan bill that will help to better protect our Nation's leaders and to better protect all Americans from the growing threat of identity theft and other cyber crimes.

I thank Senator SPECTER for his hard work on this legislation. I also thank Senators BIDEN and HATCH and the bipartisan coalition of Senators who have joined with us to ensure its passage. In addition, I thank House Judiciary Committee Chairman CONYERS and Congressman BOBBY SCOTT for their assistance in enacting this bill. I also thank Majority Leader REID, House Majority Leader HOYER and House Majority Whip CLYBURN for their leadership in advancing this legislation. Lastly, I thank the many high tech, business and consumer organizations who have worked so hard to enact this legislation to better protect the privacy and security of American consumers and American businesses. I encourage the President to promptly sign this important criminal legislation into law.

REMEMBERING MUNIR SAID THALIB

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, last week marked the fourth anniversary of the tragic death of Munir Said Thalib, one of Indonesia's leading human rights defenders. Munir was powerful voice who brought attention to the human rights violations committed by Indonesia's military in East Timor, Papua, and Aceh Province during and after the rule of President Suharto. He founded the Commission for Disappearances and Victims of Violence (Kontras) and championed accountability and justice on behalf of the victims of ''disappearances'' during the final days of the regime in the late 1990s. Munir, 37, was poisoned with arsenic while traveling from Jakarta to Amsterdam to study international humanitarian law.

Munir as a singular figure who inspired crowds with his impassioned pleas for nonviolence, worked with progressive elements in the military even while challenging army abuses, and made a point of using himself as an example to inspire others. By refusing to show fear in the face of threats and intimidation, including several attempts on his life, he served as a model for those otherwise afraid to stand up to human rights violators.

Now, 4 years after Munir's untimely death, there is promise that those responsible for his murder will be brought to justice. Despite delays and setbacks, two of those charged have now been convicted, but those who planned the assassination remained at large. Now, 3 years after a fact-finding team established by current President Yudhoyono discovered evidence of involvement by officials of the State Intelligence Agency, a retired general and former senior intelligence officer is on trial for his alleged role in the crime. This trial is an opportunity for Munir's friends and family, for the Indonesian Government, and for the citizens of Indonesia, to obtain a fair accounting of the facts and application of the law. I note with appreciation the work of the investigators in the case so far and convey my strongest support for a fair, timely and transparent process and a just outcome for all concerned.

President Yudhoyono has called the case a test for Indonesia, and Munir's supporters similarly argue that ''justice for Munir is justice for all.'' The willingness of the government to investigate the role of senior staff at the State Intelligence Agency is a significant step forward, and I hope it is an indication of increased accountability more generally. Those who committed human rights abuses must be identified and brought to justice, both to provide a sense of closure for victims who suffered these atrocities as well as to set the important precedent that human and political rights play an important role in today's Indonesia. I encourage the Indonesian Government to undertake similar investigations for other crimes, and urge them to do so in a timely and fair manner.

The decision to undertake this trial is an important indicator of the government's commitment to address ongoing human rights abuses, and to protect human rights activists. I am hopeful this will be the beginning of a more systematic process that prioritizes basic human rights and the rule of law and recognizes that Indonesia has yet to deal effectively with past human rights violations in Aceh, East Timor, Papua, Jakarta, and elsewhere. I hope the resolution of Munir's case will be a blow against impunity and provide an opportunity to promote much-needed military and intelligence reform. Indonesia has made positive reforms since the end of the Suharto regime, but must continue to develop proper mechanisms for accountability, to ensure that such human rights abuses are not repeated.

Indonesia continues to be an important ally of the United States and we must work toward a strong and effective partnership, particularly as we

seek to combat extremism around the globe. It is in the national interest of both countries for Indonesia to successfully complete its process of reform and democratization. However, this strengthening relationship must not come at the expense of a principled stance on human rights and accountability. As we commemorate Munir's death, we must remember that part of this commemoration includes addressing the continuing legacy of Indonesia's recent authoritarian past.

IDAHOANS SPEAK OUT ON HIGH ENERGY PRICES

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, in mid-June, I asked Idahoans to share with me how high energy prices are affecting their lives, and they responded by the hundreds. The stories, numbering over 1,000, are heartbreaking and touching. To respect their efforts, I am submitting every e-mail sent to me through energy_prices@crapo.senate.gov to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This is not an issue that will be easily resolved, but it is one that deserves immediate and serious attention, and Idahoans deserve to be heard. Their stories not only detail their struggles to meet everyday expenses but also have suggestions and recommendations as to what Congress can do now to tackle this problem and find solutions that last beyond today. I ask unanimous consent to have today's letters printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Soaring gasoline prices are putting a tighter and tighter pinch on our pocket book for transportation needs. We've taken many steps to reduce the cost of fuel including reducing the way we drive as well as where and how often we drive. Savings from these steps, however, have not caused a reduction in our fuel costs. Rather the cost of fuel has jumped so rapidly, that these efficiencies are almost invisible.

We have an older home which needs a new roof but the cost of composition shingles has risen so significantly that other areas of our budget, if possible, will have to make up the difference. The aging process bringing the shingles to the end of their life is not slowing so a replacement delay is not possible. Working against these circumstances is the escalating price of petroleum products.

The price of products we purchase from the grocery store has risen in correlation with fuel costs. Our food budget is being strained to the limit because the cost of transportation to deliver the products to the grocery story is much more.

We have been advised by government in some communities that the cost of public services, e.g. law enforcement and fire protection will have to be decreased or curtailed because of the extreme jump in the cost of gasoline. We envision our property as well as persons becoming less safe.

We are thankful there are security regulations in place that prevent investors from being ripped off by unscrupulous people. At the same time, we are extremely concerned that in today's world speculators in commodities can manipulate the market. Why cannot the US Government take action immediately to bring control to such activity? Wouldn't this be a good place to start and one where something could happen quickly?

We were citizens of Washington State several decades ago when a governmental entity, Washington Public Power and Supply System (WPPSS) attempted to construct nuclear power plants according to the wishes of the citizens. We watched millions and millions of hard-earned public dollars go down the drain as environmentalists' voices were given audience and commitments. We literally witnessed the promise of nuclear energy disappear. One of us was employed in State Government. One of our sons is now employed in a nuclear energy support position and we have an in-depth understanding of the benefits as well as risks. The fear tactics used by environmentalists (not facts and data) drove the actions of government.

We have a sleeping giant available in nuclear energy and facts and data, not emotions needs to govern our elected officials' decisions. The problems with energy are not new and have been spoken of frequently since we were born in the late 30's and early 40's. We would hope our Senators and members of Congress would wake up and do that which is best for today and tomorrow.

In a short 9.3 year period, the cost of regular grade gasoline has risen from $0.899 per gallon to $4.079 today. That is a 430% increase in cost. At the beginning of this period, we had time to make changes but have squandered them away with political posturing and contention.

Let us do something now. Now does not mean never or whenever. It means Never Override Wisdom. Help Please. Do something now.

KEITH and PATRICIA, *Idaho Falls.*

I appreciate the opportunity to share a little about how the high fuel prices are affecting my family. I have the great opportunity to work as a teacher in the public school setting and to work on the family farm in the summer. I have experienced higher prices for fuel and everything else that is needed (i.e. food, clothes, etc.) over the past year. When everything is going up but our paychecks it makes it difficult to raise a family. While already living with limited means, it is hard to cut back the necessities when all we are there aren't many. The family farm is also suffering. My father-in-law is considering selling a portion of the land to pay for overhead costs of running the rest of the lawn. He may also have to lease the ground out as he can no longer afford the expenses that go along with the small operation. This farm has been in the family for over 75 years. My wife struggles with her part time job because as she goes to work for several hours a day, one hour of the day goes to pay the fuel to get there.

I guess that I could go on and on about how we are all struggling because the high cost of energy; fuel for cars, propane for heat, electricity, higher food cost, etc... but I guess that I would like to share my thoughts on our dependence on foreign energy sources and the hold these entities have on us. I believe that we have been blessed in our country with the resources that we need. More and more of our jobs are being outsourced to other countries and we are buying more of their products. Because we have these oil reserves that we are not accessing because a minority squeaked and got the grease, there is a serious problem. The USA is known for high standards in both safety and environmental protection for anything that we do. If a few Caribou have their grazing area slightly interrupted because of an oil well, it is okay. They will adapt and everything will be okay. Conservation and Protection is very important. I believe that our God has given us this great land for our use. We must be careful and use it wisely, not foolishly. I believe that our current practices are foolish. We have made ourselves a target and it is hurting us all. Our country is so far in debt and our dollar is worth less and less. This has to change. Even if the use of our own oil is temporary, I believe that it will send the message to the oil cartel that we are not solely dependant on them.

I also believe that we need to stop the large oil companies from hindering our development of technologies of alternate fuel sources and different engines. With all our knowledge today, why has the internal combustion engine, basically, not changed in all that time. We hear of Hydrogen Fuel Cells, Electric Cars, BioFuel, etc... but somehow these ideas are not making it full time the consumer. Things have got to get better. I shutter to think that it is going to get worse for it gets better.

KEVIN, *Georgetown.*

Thank you for being an advocate for Idahoans in Washington. As you know, those of us in sparsely populated states often feel disenfranchised and like our voices are not heard, even that our votes are for naught. I, for one, am grateful that you are a strong voice for Idaho.

You asked for stories of how the high cost of energy is impacting our lives. My story will not have the power of those who must drive long distances to work or those who are engaged in providing our nation with food and who find their very livelihood threatened. I am a widow; I lost my husband a year ago. The last year has been lonely and bleak in many ways, and I miss my husband more than I can express. Our children all live far away—the closest is in Portland, Oregon, one in Houston, another in London, England, another in California. While I do have a few family members here in Idaho Falls, including my sister who lives with me, but my children are who are my greatest comfort since the death of my husband. They cannot afford to travel to see me. And now I cannot travel to see them, nor can my sister see her grandchildren in Boise very often because we cannot afford the gas. In fact, I have not left the city limits of Idaho Falls since Thanksgiving because we simply cannot afford to travel.

My house is all electric—a change we made in the 1970s due to the oil embargo. My heat bills were close to $300 a month during this very long and very cold winter we just had. As a disabled widow living on a fixed income, this increase was a burden, to say the least. And I know the city of Idaho Falls is preparing to increase our utility bills. I cannot even imagine what really poor people are doing, but if the prices go up, we will have people right here in Bonneville County who will freeze to death. And I am sick at heart thinking of what the next winters brings when I think of gas and electricity and food even for my small household.

The cost of everything has gone up, food prices are skyrocketing, and the trickle-down will be a burden of those of us in the middle and lower classes. When people cannot pay their bills or pay for the basic necessities of life they become desperate. And we all know the most dangerous thing in the world is not a fanatic, but someone who is desperate.

Please help us, Sen. Crapo; please plead our cause and the cause of this nation before Congress. This is not about Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives. This is about the people who elected them becoming desperate with no end in sight. Please tell them we need responsible representatives, not posturing demigods out to line their pockets and further their own agendas. I pray for the day that we can tell the oil producing nations (except for those in North

America) to go to hell, that we will no longer need their oil. It is time this nation ceased being a hostage to those who would destroy us. Enough is enough.

I am sorry this is so rambling and poorly expressed. But Sen. Crapo, I know you're a good man and that you truly speak for us in honesty and dignity. Thank you for letting me say my piece. God Bless you and your staff.

STELLA, *Idaho Falls.*

Thank you for providing a convenient avenue for the public to hear your personal view on this important issue and for giving the opportunity to let our opinions also be heard. It is comforting to know that the people's representative is at least attempting to represent the people. Here's my take on the situation:

I own a '98 Honda Civic—hardly a gas-guzzler. I recently paid my car off, but now my gas payments are equal to what my monthly payments used to be. I pay more for gas each month than I do for car insurance. I live like the majority of Idahoans probably do: I drive to work and school during the week; I go to church and visit family on the weekend. I make a modest living and drive a modest car, and yet I am paying premium prices for regular gasoline. I feel the pain at the gas pump, at the grocery store, and in my wallet.

Fundamentally, I see two sides of the solution to our problem—the domestic side and the foreign side. Domestically we should be producing and refining more of our own oil. We know where to find it. It is in ANWR, it is off-shore, and it is in many other places that should be made available to ''We the People''. (It is our country, after all.) It is possible to safely and responsibly recover and refine our own oil. We the People need to provide incentives to American companies for oil exploration and recovery. We need to make it possible for American companies to build new oil refineries. All this needs to happen while simultaneously discouraging the formation of monopolies as we continue to build the national oil industry. We should also continue to encourage private research and development of new energy sources by American companies. We should not be waiting for the world's answer to oil to come from Europe or Japan. America leads the world in power and in ideas; we should also lead the world in energy. That is energy independence.

The foreign answer is a lot more complicated, but it has a lot to do with the notion of free trade (and it applies to more than just the trade of oil). If an oil producing nation pays its employees slave wages while US companies must pay union wages, is it free trade? No. If they fail to comply with environmental standards to which US companies are bound, is it free trade? No. If the nation is a known sponsor or sympathizer of terrorism or drug trafficking, is it free trade? No. If they deny basic human rights to women, children, a certain race/nationality, or a specific religion, is it free trade? No. If we believe these are basic standards of civilization for our own people, how can we support governments that clearly do not abide by the same standards, and yet still call it free trade? In good conscience, we clearly cannot. So what do we do? Impose tariffs or embargos? Maybe. How about trade incentives for like-minded countries? Like I said, it is complicated. The answer may be that we just work to set things right one step at a time, and continue to move forward. We know oil is more than likely just a temporary solution to our energy needs, and we know we would like to achieve energy independence, so if We the People are all united in our determination to approach that goal, the solution may become clear.

CRAIG, *Meridian.*

I am responding to your newsletter soliciting stories of how high petroleum prices and energy costs impact average Idaho citizens and families like mine. Please read my story.

I am a husband and father of six children. This escalation of energy costs has a huge impact upon us. Gas is up past $4.10 per gallon. I commute from Meridian to Boise 5 days a week. My daily fluctuating 8–10 hour work schedule does not allow for carpooling or Commuteride or bus. So public transportation does not help me in the least. And there are many Idahoans where public transportation is just impractical with our many work schedules. I may do errands to or from work as I pass by a store on my way to eliminate an extra car trip. We also travel to our church in Nampa twice each Sunday. My wife drives her minivan to grocery shop, take kids to music lessons, dentist, eye doctor, little league games, the library, etc. and as much as possible she combine trips to conserve fuel. We may eat out as a family once a month.

In addition to soaring gas prices, Idaho Power was approved for another 6% hike for electrical rates. Intermountain Gas also recently implemented a similar rate hike. My property taxes in Meridian went up 40% per year in 2006 and 2007.

Senator, we are financially squeezed in so many ways it would seem unbelievable if it weren't true. We grow a few vegetables in our small garden. We buy goods in bulk when we can. We use coupons and watch for the best sales. We do not have cable TV or high-speed internet. My wife cuts everyone's hair but her own. We live very frugally and frankly we are just getting by. But let me also say, by God's grace, we are a happy family.

I look at the stimulus money we received as a way to pay off some credit card debt we've accumulated. We have little savings with the poor economy. So with the stimulus money we'll buy gas, put food on the table, pay for the roof over our head, buy the kids some clothes we could not get at the local thrift store. Maybe have some money left over to go out to dinner once or twice or see a movie in a theater for the first time this year. It certainly cannot be used for many luxuries as our buying power is shrinking day-by-day due to the high cost of energy driving up the cost of everything from food and fuel to goods and services.

Senator, I am sad to say, you and your colleagues in the House and Senate, Republican and Democrat alike, are for the most part responsible for America's poor economic condition especially as it relates to energy costs. You have the influence and power to make positive changes but you thus far have refused to do anything but blame the energy companies and demand that automakers manufacture cars that nobody wants to buy. Stop blaming energy producing companies for high energy costs when it is largely the fault of Congress for overregulation, high taxation, and prevention of domestic acquisition!

Why don't you actually do something to end this crisis? You proffer wind and solar power which are currently very inefficient, expensive and are decades away from having any real impact on our plight. You fund public transportation that only benefits the very urban areas. You subsidize burning our food supply (corn)—which drives up food prices—to produce ethanol which creates more pollution due to energy used in its production and its inefficiency in our automobile engines. You allow our economic policy to be controlled by the Marxist groups in our country, i.e. environmentalists, liberal special interest groups, and the political media that have no other desire than to turn our wonderful democracy backward (economically) that it may become the utopian socialist state they idolize.

You asked for my solutions to help the American people out of this crisis. Please note that my suggestions, unlike those typical of Congress, will not cost the American taxpayers anything. They are as follows:

1. The President needs to address the American people and declare an Economic State of Emergency and by Executive Order mandate immediate and drastic measures to increase domestic fuel production (oil, natural gas, coal).

2. Drill for oil in the USA now! Alaska, Montana, Wyoming, off-shore, anywhere there are great reserves of oil and natural gas. We can drill in more efficient and environmentally friendly ways than any other nation. We do not need to fund private companies to produce more energy, just get out of their way and allow them to do it! Net charge to taxpayers: $0.

3. Fast track building of oil refineries. Eliminate years of red tape. Look at converting existing moth-balled military installations near ports and energy sources. Just permit private companies to do it. Net charge to taxpayers: $0.

4. Mandate a single environmental friendly blend of gasoline for all of the USA. Eliminate the six summer/winter blends of fuel for different US regions which create artificial shortages and inflate prices due to limited refining capacities and inability to legally use particular blends outside EPA specified areas. Just have all the states use the one blend that works the best. Net charge to taxpayers: $0.

5. Stop mandating burning our food for fuel! Corn used for ethanol is driving up the cost of everything we eat just as fast as oil prices drive up the cost of transporting them. Congress is to blame for this! This year, for the first time in history, the USA will import wheat to feed its citizens. This is an outrage! Do not continue to subsidize ethanol! Net charge to taxpayers: $0.

6. Stop wasting taxpayer money by buying carbon credits for the federal government. Ridiculous waste of taxpayer money! Need I say more? Net charge to taxpayers: $0.

7. Remove the pending phase-out of (inexpensive) incandescent bulbs in favor of the costly and toxic fluorescent bulbs. That phase-out appeared in the last so-called ''energy bill.'' Net charge to taxpayers: $0.

8. Do not increase taxes on oil companies. Taxes have never produced one drop of oil. Stop punishing the companies that make our economy possible. Remember your history? American ingenuity coupled with cheap, abundant energy resources built this country! Net cost to taxpayers: $0.

9. Denounce those who would legislate based on the man-made global warming environmental hoax. Every government mandated policy that flows from this unproven, unscientific, misguided environmental ''religion'' drags the economy down further. The latest word from the scientific community is the globe is now cooling. Go figure! Net cost to taxpayers: $0.

If we work together, we can rebuild America into the strong nation it once was by putting it back on the road to energy independence. But Congress must be willing to act now; by swallowing its collective pride and by removing obstacles that hinder our potential for economic success from becoming reality.

VANCE, *Meridian.*

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING HAWAII'S 2008 LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES CHAMPIONS

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I congratulate our Little League team from Waipio, HI, for winning the 2008 Little League World Series last month in Williamsport, PA.

On Sunday, August 24, the Waipio Little League team from West Oahu defeated international division champion Matamoros, Mexico in the Little League World Series Championship game, by a score of 12 to 3.

Led by pitcher Caleb Duhay, who struck out seven, and infielder Tanner Tokunaga, who hit two home runs, the team from Waipio scored first and never trailed. Outfielder Iolana Akau added another Waipio home run and made a spectacular diving catch late in the game to lock in Waipio's victory.

Waipio's team roster includes Matthew Yap, Kainoa Fong, Ulumano Farm, Christian Donahue. Iolana Akau, Trevor Ling, Jordan Ulep, Caleb Duhay, Jedd Andrade, Tanner Tokunaga, Pikai Winchester, Keelen Obedoza, and Khade Paris. The team is led by manager Timo Donahue and coaches Kiha Akau and Gregg Tsugawa.

Waipio went undefeated in the Little League World Series Tournament, beating seven U.S. teams to get into the U.S. Championship game. Hawaii beat a spirited team from Lake Charles, LA, 7 to 5, in an exciting, come-from-behind victory, to advance to the World Championship game.

I am proud of their impressive victory but more so of the humility and sportsmanship that the team from Waipio displayed as they won with aloha. I recognize the sacrifices made by the coaches, family members, and friends, who worked hard to help these youngsters follow their dreams. I applaud them all and wish them the best in future endeavors, both on the field and off.•

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, when I visit eastern Iowa, I often drive along the Mississippi River. And there, on any given day, one can visit this area and marvel at the sight of the mighty Mississippi River winding its way south from Lake Itaska in Minnesota toward the Gulf of Mexico—a total distance of over 2,500 miles. From this vantage point, high above the river, you see pleasure boaters and fishermen spending the day on the water. You can see river barges carrying Iowa corn and soybeans to far away markets. And most importantly, you see that this is a national treasure that needs to be protected and preserved for all generations to come.

The Mississippi Parkway Commission was created in 1938 in order to develop and oversee what was at that time called the Mississippi River Parkway. The Parkway Commission is the only organization connecting all 10 States bordering the Mississippi River, with a mission devoted to promoting, preserving, and enhancing the resources of the Mississippi River Valley, and to developing the amenities of the Great River Road.

This year, 10 States, including my home State of Iowa, will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission and the Great River Road. Among the many accomplishments of the commision of the past 70 years are the development of a Great River Road Interpretive Center Network, a consumer Web site, and National Scenic Byway designation for the majority of the Great River Road. In carrying out its duties, the commission has partnered with a number of Federal agencies, including the National Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Federal Highway Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

On the occasion of its anniversary, I wish to congratulate the Mississippi River Parkway Commission, as well as the commission's new national Pilot, Patsi Ramicitti from Bettendorf, IA. I am pleased that Patsi's energy and dedication to advancing one of the region's most vital assets are being recognized. May her efforts and those of all past, present and future members of the commission continue to strengthen the knowledge of and access to the incredible natural resources offered by the mighty Mississippi.•

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES LANDERS

• Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, it is with great honor that I would like to recognize remarkable contributions of 91-year-old Frances Landers of El Dorado, AR. At a time when most people consider retirement, Frances dedicated the past 30 years of her life to making education accessible to the children of Haiti. Through her selfless years of service, Frances' work and formation of the Haiti Education Foundation have opened educational doors of opportunity for hundreds of children who otherwise might never have learned to read.

Frances visited Haiti this past April to say her goodbyes, for this was most likely her last visit. She first came to Haiti in 1977 as a medical volunteer with her late husband Dr. Gardner Landers, an ophthalmologist, to help people with cataract problems. Dr. and Mrs. Landers began making two trips a year, providing surgery and eyeglasses to the Haitian people. During these visits, she met Father Jean-Wilfrid Albert, a chaplain of the mission hospital. Through Father Albert and her numerous mission trips, Frances discovered that many villages had no school and most citizens were illiterate. Impassioned to make a difference, Frances returned to Arkansas and began raising money. Through her dedication, perseverance and conviction, she soon launched one school, and over time, many others followed.

Because of her establishment of the Haiti Education Foundation, there are now 40 primary schools and 10 secondary schools, which are currently educating more than 11,000 Haitian children. Through donations and scholarships, the foundation provides schooling, hot lunches, shoes, school uniforms, textbooks, Creole bibles, milk, and goats for families. These schools set the foundation for students to enroll in universities and pursue careers that allow them to break past poverty barriers.

Ms. Landers continues to raise awareness and funding to ensure the foundation's success. She has lived in service to the people of Haiti and is an extraordinary example of what can be achieved when committed to a worthwhile endeavor. Today, I honor and thank Frances Landers for her continual interest in others and inspiring those around her to do the same.•

HONORING SOJOURNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the exceptional educators at Sojourner Elementary School of Milwaukie, OR. Last week, Intel Corporation named Sojourner the ''Star Innovator'' among six winners of the 2008 Intel Schools of Distinction Awards and among hundreds of applicants who entered the competition.

Intel Corporation chose Sojourner Elementary because of its groundbreaking teaching strategies in mathematics and the marked improvement of its young math students. Oregon State Assessment data indicate that mathematics achievement at Sojourner has steadily improved over the past 4 years. Sojourner uses an innovative ''team teaching'' approach. At each level, at least one teacher completes additional coursework and training in mathematics. This ongoing professional development has resulted in teachers specializing in content and academic knowledge in mathematics.

Increasingly, technology is playing an important role in the classroom, and teachers at Sojourner are using it effectively to excite and engage students. Computers at Sojourner are equipped with the software necessary to complete computer-based units from the school's math curriculum, and teachers are trained to implement these units. With Intel's Star Innovator award, Sojourner Elementary will receive additional funds, products, and services to continue its unique program.

Sojourner also involves parents in the learning process, a proven strategy for improving the performance of young students. Newsletters produced at each level inform parents as to the

specific content in class so that parents can provide appropriate support at home. All families have math ''kits'' at home so that students can continue to develop ideas at the conceptual level. Families also have access to the district Web site, where the online Student Learning Center provides valuable resources for practice activities at a variety of levels.

In the field of education, there is no single path to success. That is why it is important to highlight those programs like Sojourner's that are successful and reward their efforts. Intel's work in promoting mathematics and science education comes at a critical time when America needs more engineers and more mathematicians to stay competitive in a globalizing economy. I am grateful to the teachers at Sojourner Elementary who have worked so hard to set a new standard in math education and that Intel has taken on the responsibility of awarding these remarkable achievements. Our Nation benefits tremendously from sharing these best practices, and I am proud to honor the exceptional work that Sojourner Elementary is doing to educate our Nation's children and the future leaders of America.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DORGAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments:

S. 1255. A bill to protect Indian arts and crafts through the improvement of applicable criminal proceedings, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 110–460).

By Mr. INOUYE, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

S. 2332. A bill to promote transparency in the adoption of new media ownership rules by the Federal Communications Commission, and to establish an independent panel to make recommendations on how to increase the representation of women and minorities in broadcast media ownership (Rept. No. 110–461).

By Mr. DORGAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 531. A bill to repeal section 10(f) of Public Law 93–531, commonly known as the ''Bennett Freeze'' (Rept. No. 110–462).

By Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments:

H.R. 176. To authorize the establishment of educational exchange and development programs for member countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (Rept. No. 110–463).

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

H.R. 5235. A bill to establish the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission.

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1276. A bill to establish a grant program to facilitate the creation of methamphetamine precursor electronic logbook systems, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 3197. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to exempt for a limited period, from the application of the means-test presumption of abuse under chapter 7, qualifying members of reserve components of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard who, after September 11, 2001, are called to active duty or to perform a homeland defense activity for not less than 90 days.

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 3325. A bill to enhance remedies for violations of intellectual property laws, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 3488. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a tax credit for qualified donations of employee services; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 3489 A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study on black carbon emissions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KERRY, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3490. A bill to amend the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to reauthorize the Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. Res. 659. A resolution designating September 27, 2008, as Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COLEMAN):

S. Res. 660. A resolution condemning ongoing sales of arms to belligerents in Sudan, including the Government of Sudan, and calling for both a cessation of such sales and an expansion of the United Nations embargo on arms sales to Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. Res. 661. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Spina Bifida Awareness Month; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. CLINTON:

S. Con. Res. 98. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the need for a national AIDS strategy; tot he Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 261

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 261, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen prohibitions against animal fighting, and for other purposes.

S. 394

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 394, a bill to amend the Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act of 1958 to ensure the humane slaughter of nonambulatory livestock, and for other purposes.

S. 439

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 439, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation.

S. 519

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 519, a bill to modernize and expand the reporting requirements relating to child pornography, to expand cooperation in combating child pornography, and for other purposes.

S. 594

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 594, a bill to limit the use, sale, and transfer of cluster munitions.

S. 732

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 732, a bill to empower Peace Corps volunteers, and for other purposes.

S. 860

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 860, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social

Security Act to permit States the option to provide Medicaid coverage for low-income individuals infected with HIV.

S. 906

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 906, a bill to prohibit the sale, distribution, transfer, and export of elemental mercury, and for other purposes.

S. 932

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) were added as cosponsors of S. 932, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize physical therapists to evaluate and treat Medicare beneficiaries without a requirement for a physician referral, and for other purposes.

S. 988

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 988, a bill to extend the termination date for the exemption of returning workers from the numerical limitations for temporary workers.

S. 1232

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1232, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to develop a voluntary policy for managing the risk of food allergy and anaphylaxis in schools, to establish school-based food allergy management grants, and for other purposes.

S. 1556

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1556, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion from gross income for employer-provided health coverage to designated plan beneficiaries of employees, and for other purposes.

S. 1661

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1661, a bill to communicate United States travel policies and improve marketing and other activities designed to increase travel in the United States from abroad.

S. 1738

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1738, a bill to establish a Special Counsel for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction within the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, to improve the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, to increase resources for regional computer forensic labs, and to make other improvements to increase the ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute predators.

S. 1843

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1843, a bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to clarify that an unlawful practice occurs each time compensation is paid pursuant to a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice, and for other purposes.

S. 1924

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1924, a bill to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employee's duty.

S. 2092

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2092, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to improve protections for employees and retirees in business bankruptcies.

S. 2668

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2668, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove cell phones from listed property under section 280F.

S. 2883

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2883, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the establishment of Mother's Day.

S. 3136

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3136, a bill to encourage the entry of felony warrants into the NCIC database by States and provide additional resources for extradition.

S. 3283

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3283, a bill to award a congressional gold medal to Dr. Joseph Medicine Crow, in recognition of his especially meritorious role as a warrior of the Crow Tribe, Army Soldier in World War II, and author.

S. 3286

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3286, a bill to amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 to add sites to the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

S. 3311

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3311, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve mental and behavioral health services on college campuses.

S. 3344

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3344, a bill to defend against child exploitation and child pornography through improved Internet Crimes Against Children task forces and enhanced tools to block illegal images, and to eliminate the unwarranted release of convicted sex offenders.

S. 3362

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3362, a bill to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes.

S. 3367

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3367, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the timeframe for recognition of certain designations in certifying rural health clinics under the Medicare program.

S. 3429

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3429, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for an increased mileage rate for charitable deductions.

S. 3453

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 3453, a bill to authorize the adjustment of status for immediate family members of aliens who served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Afghanistan and Iraq conflicts.

S. 3484

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Maryland

(Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3484, a bill to provide for a delay in the phase out of the hospice budget neutrality adjustment factor under title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

S. CON. RES. 87

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 87, a concurrent resolution congratulating the Republic of Latvia on the 90th anniversary of its declaration of independence.

S. RES. 616

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 616, a resolution reducing maternal mortality both at home and abroad.

S. RES. 636

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 636, a resolution recognizing the strategic success of the troop surge in Iraq and expressing gratitude to the members of the United States Armed Forces who made that success possible.

AMENDMENT NO. 5275

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5275 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5302

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5302 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5303

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5303 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5327

At the request of Mr. CHAMBLISS, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5327 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5339

At the request of Mr. REID, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5339 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5368

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5368 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5369

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5369 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5371

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5371 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5409

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5409 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5472

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5472 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5499

At the request of Mr. WEBB, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5499 intended to be proposed to S. 3001, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 3488. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a tax credit for qualified donations of employee services; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on the Serve America Act of 2008. I, along with my good friend, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, have introduced this legislation in hopes that it will expand service opportunities for people throughout our country. I am pleased to report that it also has the support of Senators MCCAIN, OBAMA, COCHRAN, and DODD.

For some time I have supported the idea of encouraging our people to give 2-years of volunteer service over the course of their lives. In addition, I have long believed that community and faith-based organizations are doing most of the best work at addressing the needs of our people. And, I might add, they do it at a fraction of what it would cost the Federal Government to do similar work. These are the reasons Senator KENNEDY and I have drafted and introduced the Save America Act.

This bill does many things. Most apparently, it creates new national service corps that will enlist the help of our people to address specific areas of national need, including education, energy efficiency, access to health care, economic opportunity for the disadvantaged and disaster relief. It also encourages individuals and nonprofit groups to come up with new and innovative ways to encourage volunteerism and to use the help of volunteers effectively. In addition, it enlists the help of the private sector in addressing important needs in our Nation and community.

There are a number of provisions in this bill that I believe will be of interest particularly to those of us we ascribe to conservative principles. For example, it will benefit thousands of faith-based and religious organizations throughout the country—they are eligible to participate in virtually every new program in the bill. It also preserves a very significant role for State governments at every step. Like many of my colleagues, I would like to see individuals, churches and communities do more and have the Government do less. While this bill does create new Government programs, the programs are specifically designed to foster this type of volunteer spirit and alleviate the need for bloated Government programs throughout Washington to accomplish the same goals.

Senator KENNEDY and I are committed to ensuring that this bill receives broad, bipartisan support, not only among those in Congress, but among the American people as well. Toward that end, Senator KENNEDY and I have agreed that, when this bill is considered in the HELP Committee, which is chaired by the gentleman from Massachusetts, we will work with Members of both parties to offset the spending in this bill and ensure that it is budget neutral. I think we have all heard the cries from our constituents for more fiscal responsibility and discipline in Congress. While this bill does authorize some spending, our commitment to offset these costs will ensure that it will not add to the Federal deficit.

Senator KENNEDY and I have also introduced the Incentive to Serve Tax Act as a companion piece to the Serve America Act. This bill would provide tax incentives to encourage companies to ''donate'' their employees' time to charitable service through employer-directed projects. Specifically, the bill would provide companies a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the compensation paid to an employee who performs at least 160 hours of a specified charitable service.

For example, one company presently has a program to provide managerial and educational workers to an underdeveloped school system. This tax incentive would encourage this company to provide even more such service and encourage other companies to utilize their employees with various skills and knowledge to target specific areas that need to be addressed in the communities where those workers live and work. By doing so, everyone benefits.

These two bills, I believe, represent efforts that all Members can get behind. As we saw at the Service Nation Summit last night, the Presidential candidates from both parties have expressed their support for this bill and for expanding service opportunities nationwide. Indeed, I think that they both recognize that an investment in the generosity and ingenuity of the American people is a pretty safe bet. I encourage all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter of support be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be placed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 11, 2008.

Senator ORRIN HATCH,
Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR ORRIN: Thank you for all of your work on the Serve America Act and your continued leadership on service issues. I am thrilled to be a partner with you on this critical legislation to expand domestic and international service opportunities for Americans of all ages.

I'm confident that together we will win broad, bipartisan support for this legislation in the new Congress. I am grateful for your commitment to work together to ensure the necessary funding to implement these initiatives and existing service programs. I am committed to working with you to achieve these goals while working within budget constraints and ensuring that all the spending in the bill is paid for with adequate offsets. It will require that the new Administration and new Congress make tough choices, but I think we can both agree that the benefits that will flow to those volunteering and those served will be worth it.

I am sorry that I cannot join you in New York for the National Summit and as always you'll represent our cause well. I look forward to continuing to work with you to ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to serve their communities and the nation, while tackling some of the greatest challenges of our day.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 659—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 27, 2008, AS ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION RECOVERY DAY

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 659

Whereas treatment and long-term recovery from substance use disorders can offer a renewed outlook on life for those who are addicted and their family members;

Whereas more than 23,000,000 people in the United States struggle with substance use disorders;

Whereas people who receive treatment for substance use disorders can lead more productive and fulfilling lives, personally and professionally;

Whereas studies have consistently found that treatment is essential for people to be successful in their paths of recovery;

Whereas real stories of long-term recovery can inspire others to ask for help and improve their own lives, the lives of their families, and the entire community;

Whereas it is critical that we educate our community members that substance use disorders are treatable chronic diseases, and that by reaching out to those who suffer from these disorders we can improve the quality of life for the entire community;

Whereas, to help achieve this goal, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency, the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, and A&E Television Networks, along with thousands of people from across the country, will hold a Recovery Rally on the Brooklyn Bridge and in City Hall Park in New York City on September 27, 2008; and

Whereas the Recovery Rally will be part of National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 27, 2008, as Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Day; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, activities, and ceremonies.

SENATE RESOLUTION 660—CONDEMNING ONGOING SALES OF ARMS TO BELLIGERENTS IN SUDAN, INCLUDING THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN, AND CALLING FOR BOTH A CESSATION OF SUCH SALES AND AN EXPANSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMBARGO ON ARMS SALES TO SUDAN

Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SNOWE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 660

Whereas, since 2003, the conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan has killed at least 300,000 people and displaced more than 2,500,000, according to the United Nations;

Whereas, on July 22, 2004, the Senate declared, ''the atrocities unfolding in Darfur, Sudan, are genocide'', and on September 9, 2004, then-Secretary of State Colin Powell testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that ''genocide has occurred and may still be occurring in Darfur'' and ''the Government of Sudan and the Janjaweed bear responsibility'';

Whereas, on July 30, 2004, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1556, imposing an arms embargo on non-governmental belligerents in Darfur, requiring ''all states [to] take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply . . . of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned'' to those belligerents;

Whereas, on March 29, 2005, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution

1591, extending the embargo imposed by Security Council Resolution 1556 to apply to the Government of Sudan, establishing a sanctions committee to monitor the arms embargo, and prohibiting the Government of Sudan from moving arms into Darfur except with the advance approval of that committee;

Whereas Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591 together impose on all United Nations member states the obligation not to sell or supply arms to any belligerent operating in Darfur, including the Sudanese military, and obligate the Government of Sudan not to transfer any arms to Darfur without the approval of the sanctions committee;

Whereas, in September 2006, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1591, reported to the United Nations Security Council that a senior official of the Government of Sudan told the Panel that ''the Government had a sovereign right to transfer weapons and additional military personnel into Darfur without obtaining the specific permission of the Security Council'';

Whereas the Panel of Experts on the Sudan also concluded that ''the Government of the Sudan continues to violate the arms embargo by transferring equipment and related weapons into Darfur'' and that ''[t]he Government of the Sudan remains adamant that it has the right to transfer troops and equipment into Darfur without reference to the sanctions Committee'' established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1591;

Whereas, in October 2007, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan reported numerous instances in which the Government of Sudan had transferred arms to Darfur without seeking the approval of the sanctions committee;

Whereas, according to a May 2007 report by Amnesty International, weapons transferred to Sudan from China and Russia are used extensively in Darfur;

Whereas, according to a July 2008 report by the British Broadcasting Corporation, weapons have been transferred to Darfur from China since the arms embargo imposed by Security Council Resolution 1591 became effective;

Whereas, at the insistence of the Governments of China and Russia, arms sales to the Government of Sudan were excluded from the arms embargo imposed by Security Council Resolution 1556, though not from Security Council Resolution 1591, passed 8 months later; and

Whereas, according to data provided by the Government of Sudan to the United Nations, arms sales from China to the Government of Sudan have increased dramatically since the late 1990s, and from 2004 through 2006, China supplied approximately 90 percent of small arms imported into Sudan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Darfur and should continue to pursue a political solution as well as the immediate and unfettered deployment of the peacekeeping forces of the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur, without regard to the country of origin of those forces;

(2) the United States supports United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005), imposing an arms embargo on all belligerents in Darfur, and supports consistent enforcement of the embargo;

(3) taken together, the obligation imposed by the United Nations on all member states to ''take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply'' of arms to belligerents operating in Darfur, the well-documented existence of arms in Darfur that were transferred from China and Russia, and the insistence of the Government of Sudan that it will not abide by the embargo, lead to the conclusion that continued sale of arms to Sudan under these circumstances violates the United Nations arms embargo imposed by Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591;

(4) all United Nations member states should immediately cease all arms sales to the Government of Sudan, until the conflict in Darfur, and the armed conflict related to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, have been peacefully resolved; and

(5) the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations should use the voice and vote of the United States in the United Nations Security Council to seek an expansion of the arms embargo imposed by Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591 to cover all of Sudan, with an appropriate exception for non-lethal assistance to the Government of Southern Sudan.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution calling for a stop to the illegal flow of arms into Sudan and an expansion of the United Nations embargo on arms sales to Sudan.

I am happy we have a number of cosponsors of this legislation—as a matter of fact, Senators INHOFE, BROWNBACK, CASEY, CLINTON, DOLE, DURBIN, FEINGOLD, HATCH, ISAKSON, KERRY, LIEBERMAN, MARTINEZ, MENENDEZ, SNOWE, and BOXER.

You can see with Senators spanning the breadth and depth of the Senate, they are recognizing this is one of the most important issues facing planet Earth at this time in trying to stop the genocide in Darfur. Last July 14, the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in The Hague requested a warrant for the arrest of Sudan's President Bashir on the charges of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

In part, it was because of his arming the jingaweit militias in Darfur. Our colleagues certainly are urging the prosecution of Bashir for these crimes. But it is now time for the international community and the Congress to take further action in order to prevent the continued export of arms to the regime, the Sudan regime in Khartoum.

This resolution is a call to action to stop the steady stream of arms going from countries such as China and Russia into Darfur. The loopholes in the current UN arms regime are recognized as the main cause for the continued violence and the killings there. Two UN arms embargoes are currently in place prohibiting the Government of Sudan from moving arms into Darfur except with the advance approval of the UN monitoring body.

The embargoes also require foreign nations to take measures to ensure they do not militarily assist anyone in the conflict in Darfur. Yet those embargoes are impossible to enforce since the Government of Sudan can still receive as many weapons as it wants, as long as the government in Khartoum promises that the arms are not going to be used in Darfur, which, of course, it makes those promises and then completely ignores them.

As Sudan's main weapons suppliers, China and Russia, they turn a blind eye to the fact that the weapons they sold are being used to kill the innocent civilians in Darfur, and the weapons continue to flow into the country.

Now, remember, earlier in the year, China had shipped a huge weapons cache to the regime in Zimbabwe. But fortunately the ship was turned away by the dockworkers in South Africa. In the case of Sudan, however, the Chinese arms reached their final destination.

According to the United Nations, China supplies approximately 90 percent of Sudan's imports of small arms today. Expanding the present embargo would help us prohibit China and Russia from selling to Sudan regardless of where those arms were used in the country.

In the October 2007 report, the U.N. panel of experts cited numerous instances in which the Government of Sudan had egregiously violated the obligations under international law. Likewise, Amnesty International has reported that Chinese and Russian weapons are used extensively in Darfur.

This year, the BBC aired a long expose on the arms flow into Sudan, and that BBC expose proved that Chinese weapons have been transferred to Darfur since the arms embargo was imposed by the United Nations resolution.

So how much more proof do we need? I tried to go to the Sudan last year, but the Government of Sudan denied me a visa. So I had to go in through the back door by going into Chad and going to the border there. As I traveled along that border of Chad and the Sudan, I saw there the squalid refugee camps where 400,000 of those people who had fled Darfur had taken refuge from the killings and the violence.

By the way, the killings and the violence did not stop once they were in the refugee camps in Chad. Since 2003, the conflict in Darfur has killed at least an unbelievable 300,000 people, and it has displaced more than 2.5 million.

They know the horrors of war, hunger, and, unfortunately the women know the horrors of rape. And the attacks on the refugee camps continue.

As a matter of fact, the men in the refugee camps make the women go out to collect the firewood. Anytime they go outside of the perimeter of the refugee camp, they are subject to being attacked and raped.

Governments, religious leaders, human rights activists, and nongovernmental organizations have issued calls to end the genocide. The people of Darfur, nevertheless, remain vulnerable to daily attacks by these militias, armed with Chinese and Russian firearms, and they continue to suffer.

We have been putting the spotlight on Darfur for several years now and nothing gets done. The Government of Sudan makes promises, the United Nations tries to do things, and nothing gets done. Resolutions and envoys have

thus far failed to stop countries from funneling the arms into Darfur.

At the upcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly, we now have another opportunity to name and shame the perpetrators and to halt the immoral export of weapons to the killing fields.

That is what this resolution is about. It pledges to continue United States support for a political solution in Darfur, and it calls for the immediate and unfettered deployment of a United Nations-African Union peacekeeping force, without regard to the country of origin of those forces.

It calls for the immediate end of arms sales to the Government of Sudan from all U.N. member states. That will continue until the conflict in Darfur has been resolved. This resolution calls for the use of the voice and vote of the United States in the Security Council in order to expand that embargo to cover all of the arms going into the Sudan except for an appropriate exception for the nonlethal assistance to the Government of southern Sudan. At this upcoming 63rd U.N. General Assembly, when it opens next week, the U.S. must support this expanded embargo that will try to bring some sense into the madness that is over there. If the U.N. Security Council were to strengthen the embargo regime, it would send a strong signal to the Sudanese Government that their support in the international community is shifting.

It is going to be this Senator's great privilege, as one of two Senators representing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to represent the Senate at the United Nations General Assembly. I plan to bring up this issue over and over again to the U.N. delegates I meet. I hope the Senate will see fit to support this effort by passing this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 661—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SPINA BIFIDA AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 661

Whereas spina bifida is the most common, permanently disabling birth defect;

Whereas spina bifida occurs during the first month of pregnancy and leaves a permanent opening in the spinal column that subsequently impacts nearly every organ system;

Whereas an estimated 70,000 to 130,000 people in the United States currently live with spina bifida;

Whereas all women of childbearing age are at risk of having a spina bifida affected pregnancy;

Whereas an estimated 70 percent of neural tube defects such as spina bifida can be prevented if a woman consumes adequate amounts of folic acid, which is found in most over-the-counter multivitamins and foods rich in folate such as spinach, prior to becoming pregnant;

Whereas Hispanic women are at the highest risk, between 1.5 and 2 times higher than non-Hispanic whites, of delivering a baby with spina bifida or another neural tube defect, yet are the least likely to consume sufficient amounts of folic acid prior to becoming pregnant;

Whereas people with spina bifida face unprecedented medical complications associated with aging because people with spina bifida are living longer than people with spina bifida in previous generations lived and care for spina bifida is complex and involves myriad clinical specialists;

Whereas a 2005 nationwide survey of spina bifida clinics revealed that the current system of care serving people with spina bifida does not fully meet current or anticipated needs and physicians have little evidence-based research about spina bifida on which to build neurological, orthopedic, or urologic treatment regimens and interventions;

Whereas the National Spina Bifida Program, administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, exists to improve the health, well being, and overall quality of life for the individuals and families affected by spina bifida through numerous programmatic components, including the National Spina Bifida Patient Registry and critical quality of life research in spina bifida;

Whereas the National Spina Bifida Patient Registry helps to improve the quality of care, to reduce morbidity and mortality from spina bifida, and to increase the efficiency of, and decrease the cost of, care by supporting the collection of longitudinal treatment data, developing quality measures and treatment standards of care and best practices, identifying centers of excellence in spina bifida, evaluating the clinical and cost effectiveness of the treatment of spina bifida, and exchanging evidence-based information among health care providers across the country; and

Whereas October has been designated as ''National Spina Bifida Awareness Month'' to increase awareness of spina bifida, of ways to prevent spina bifida, and of the need for increased funding to support improving evidence-based research and enhancing the quality of life of those living with spina bifida: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Spina Bifida Awareness Month and of national organizations working for people with spina bifida;

(2) recognizes the importance of—

(A) highlighting the occurrence of spina bifida;

(B) recognizing the struggles and successes of people who live with spina bifida; and

(C) advancing efforts to decrease the incidence of spina bifida;

(3) supports the ongoing development of the National Spina Bifida Patient Registry to improve lives through research and to improve the treatment of spina bifida in both children and adults;

(4) recognizes that there is a continued need for a commitment of resources for efforts to reduce and prevent disabling birth defects like spina bifida; and

(5) commends the work of national organizations that educate, support, and provide hope for individuals who are affected by spina bifida and their families.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 98—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL AIDS STRATEGY

Mrs. CLINTON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 98

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that more than 1,000,000 people are currently living with HIV in the United States;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that 56,300 individuals were newly infected with HIV in 2006;

Whereas approximately 25 percent of individuals with HIV are unaware that they are infected;

Whereas the estimate by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention utilizes a new methodology that has resulted in more accurate estimates of new infections than the previous methodology;

Whereas previous estimates of HIV infection rates undercounted the rate of infection by 40 percent;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have determined that the leading transmission category of HIV infection is male-to-male sexual contact, followed by heterosexual contact and injection drug use;

Whereas the 2000 United States Census noted that African Americans account for approximately 13 percent of the population of the United States, but in 2006 African Americans accounted for 46 percent of HIV diagnoses;

Whereas, of the estimated 18,849 people under the age of 25 who were diagnosed with HIV between 2001 and 2005, more than 60 percent were African American;

Whereas the rate of AIDS diagnoses for African-American adults and adolescents is 10 times higher than that of their White counterparts and the rate of diagnoses for Black women is nearly 23 times the rate for White women;

Whereas, in 2006, Black women accounted for 61 percent of new HIV infections among women and had an infection rate that was almost 15 times higher than that of White women;

Whereas AIDS is the leading cause of death for Black women between the ages of 25 and 34;

Whereas the Black AIDS Institute notes that there are more African Americans living with HIV in the United States than there are people living with HIV in 7 out of the 15 focus countries served by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention note that socioeconomic issues impact the rates of HIV infection among Blacks, and studies have found an association between higher AIDS incidence and lower incomes;

Whereas, in 2006, Hispanics accounted for 18 percent of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses, but account for approximately 15 percent of the overall population, according to the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas, in 2005, HIV/AIDS was the fourth leading cause of death among Hispanic men and women between the ages of 35 and 44;

Whereas, in 2006, Hispanic women were 5 times more likely to have AIDS than non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation, funding for domestic HIV prevention programs was decreased by more

than $40,000,000 in the 5-year period beginning with fiscal year 2003 and ending with fiscal year 2008, despite the evidence that HIV infections continue to increase in at-risk communities;

Whereas, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation, the President's fiscal year 2009 budget requests a decrease of $15,700,000 for the Minority AIDS Initiative, despite the fact that HIV has a disproportionate impact on African Americans and other racial and ethnic minority populations;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are engaging in outreach programs to increase HIV testing in jurisdictions with the highest AIDS case rates among African Americans, and those outreach programs are expected to identify approximately 20,000 previously undiagnosed cases;

Whereas, despite those efforts, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have noted that ''new strategies are warranted to increase HIV testing, particularly among persons who are disproportionately affected by HIV infection'';

Whereas the United States must do more to address the disproportionate impact of HIV and AIDS in minority communities;

Whereas the United States needs to address the stigma faced by individuals living with HIV and AIDS and help communities have an open discussion about HIV and the behaviors that contribute to increased transmission rates;

Whereas the United States needs to ensure that prevention efforts are founded on a base of scientific evidence and reinforce interventions that have proven successful;

Whereas the United States must do more to provide education and testing in the communities most at risk;

Whereas the United States needs to involve individuals living with HIV and AIDS in the development of policies and programs regarding prevention and treatment; and

Whereas the United States needs to develop a comprehensive national AIDS strategy that will unite efforts to prevent new HIV infections, treat HIV and AIDS, reduce stigma, and increase education about HIV and associated conditions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) calls upon the President to develop a national AIDS strategy, with the input of individuals living with HIV and the communities that have been adversely impacted by the AIDS epidemic;

(2) calls upon the Federal Government to partner with African-American communities, particularly faith-based groups and community-based organizations, to develop strategies to reduce and reverse the impact of the epidemic upon Black communities;

(3) calls upon the Department of Health and Human Services to increase education and outreach regarding HIV prevention, testing, and treatment, to ensure that all people in the United States are aware of how to protect themselves from infection; and

(4) calls upon the people of the United States to educate themselves about HIV infection and the ways in which they can protect themselves.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5504. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5505. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5506. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5507. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5508. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5509. Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. OBAMA, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5510. Mr. BIDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5511. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5512. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. LEVIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5513. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. BAYH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5514. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5515. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5516. Mr. BAYH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5517. Mr. BAYH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5518. Mr. BAYH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5519. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. THUNE, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5520. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5521. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5522. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5523. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5524. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. KERRY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5525. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5526. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5527. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BAYH, and Mrs. MCCASKILL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5528. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5529. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5530. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5531. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5532. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5533. Mr. BURR (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5534. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5535. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5536. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5537. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5538. Mr. CORKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5539. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5540. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5541. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5542. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5543. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended

to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5544. Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5545. Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5546. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5547. Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5548. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5549. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5550. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOND, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr . CRAIG, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5551. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. OBAMA, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5552. Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5553. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5554. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5555. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5556. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5557. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5558. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5559. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5560. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5561. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5562. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5563. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5564. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5565. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5566. Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5567. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. BOND, and Mr. REID)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5568. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5569. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5570. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5571. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5572. Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5573. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5574. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5575. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5355 submitted by Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5576. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5577. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5578. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5579. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5580. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5581. Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5582. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5583. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5584. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BAYH, and Mrs. MCCASKILL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5585. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5586. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5587. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5588. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5589. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5590. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5591. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5592. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5593. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5594. Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5595. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5504. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal years, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 396, after line 20, add the following:

(e) PROHIBITION ON LARGE-SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS USING IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND RESOURCES.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or any other Act for the Iraq Security Forces Fund that remain unobligated may not be obligated for any large-scale infrastructure project in Iraq.

SA 5505. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of

Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 455, after line 19, add the following:

SEC. 2822. LAND CONVEYANCE, GEORGE F. PENNINGTON UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER, MARION, OHIO.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to Marion County, Ohio (in this section referred to as the ''County''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 5.3 acres located at the George F. Pennington United States Army Reserve Center, 2164 Harding Way Highway East, Marion, Ohio, for the construction of a fire station.

(b) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary determines at any time that the real property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance, all right, title, and interest in and to such real property, including any improvements and appurtenant easements thereto, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto the property. A determination by the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCES.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall require the County to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the County in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the County.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reimbursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERM AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SA 5506. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. ___. INCLUSION OF CLAIMS RELATING TO ATMOSPHERIC TESTING ON JULY 16, 1945, UNDER THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by inserting after section 4 the following:

''SEC. 4A. CLAIMS RELATING TO ATMOSPHERIC NUCLEAR TESTING ON JULY 16, 1945.

''(a) CLAIMS RELATING TO LEUKEMIA.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (4), an individual described in paragraph (2) shall receive compensation in an amount specified in paragraph (3).

''(2) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who—

''(A)(i) was physically present in the affected area from July 16, 1945, to July 15, 1946; or

''(ii) participated onsite in the test involving the atmospheric detonation of a nuclear device on July 16, 1945; and

''(B) submits written documentation that the individual developed leukemia—

''(i) after the period of physical presence described in subparagraph (A)(i) or onsite participation described in subparagraph (A)(ii) (as the case may be); and

''(ii) more than 2 years after first exposure to fallout from the atmospheric detonation of a nuclear device on July 16, 1945.

''(3) COMPENSATION.—The amount of compensation payable under this paragraph is the amount as follows:

''(A) In the case of an individual described in paragraph (2)(A)(i), $50,000.

''(B) In the case of an individual described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), $75,000.

''(4) CONDITIONS.—The conditions described in this paragraph are as follows:

''(A) The individual's initial exposure to fallout from the atmospheric detonation of a nuclear device on July 16, 1945 occurred before the individual reached 21 years of age.

''(B) The claim for compensation under paragraph (3) is filed with the Attorney General by or on behalf of the individual.

''(C) The Attorney General determines, in accordance with section 6, that the claim meets the requirements of this Act.

''(b) CLAIMS RELATING TO SPECIFIED DISEASES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (4), an individual described in paragraph (2) shall receive compensation in an amount specified in paragraph (3).

''(2) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who—

''(A)(i) was physically present in the affected area from July 16, 1945, to July 15, 1947; or

''(ii) participated onsite in the test involving the atmospheric detonation of a nuclear device on July 16, 1945; and

''(B) submits written medical documentation that the individual, after a period of physical presence described in subparagraph (A)(i) or onsite participation described in subparagraph (A)(ii) (as the case may be), contracted a specified disease.

''(3) COMPENSATION.—The amount of compensation payable under this paragraph is the amount as follows:

''(A) In the case of an individual described in paragraph (2)(A)(i), $50,000.

''(B) In the case of an individual described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), $75,000.

''(4) CONDITIONS.—The conditions described in this paragraph are as follows:

''(A) The claim for compensation under paragraph (3) is filed with the Attorney General by or on behalf of the individual.

''(B) The Attorney General determines, in accordance with section 6, that the claim meets the requirements of this Act.

''(c) PAYMENTS.—Payments under this section may be made only in accordance with section 6.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'affected area' means the counties of San Miguel, Torrance, Guadalupe, De Baca, Socorro (including the town of Socorro), and Lincoln (including the town of Carrizozo) in the State of New Mexico.

''(2) The term 'specified disease' means—

''(A) leukemia (other than chronic lymphocytic leukemia), if the first exposure to fallout from the atmospheric detonation of a nuclear device occurred after the age of 20 and the onset of the leukemia was at least 2 years after first exposure; and

''(B) the following diseases, if onset was at least 5 years after first exposure: multiple myeloma, lymphomas (other than Hodgkin's disease), and primary cancer of the thyroid, male or female breast, esophagus, stomach, pharynx, small intestine, pancreas, bile ducts, gall bladder, salivary gland, urinary bladder, brain, colon, ovary, liver (except if cirrhosis or hepatitis B is indicated), or lung.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 4 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by inserting ''**ON OR AFTER JANUARY 21, 1951**'' after ''**NUCLEAR TESTING**''; and

(B) in subsection (a)(1)(A)(ii)(II), by striking ''more that 2 years'' and inserting ''more than 2 years''.

(2) Section 6 of such Act is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''leukemia under section 4(a)(1), a specified disease under section 4(a)(2)'' and inserting ''leukemia under section 4(a) or section 4A(a), a specified disease under section 4(a)(2) or 4A(b)''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''or 4A(b)(2)(A)(ii)'' after ''section 4(a)(2)(C)'';

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting '', a claim under subsection (a) or (b)(2)(A)(i) of section 4A,'' after ''section 4''; and

(II) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

''(i) exposure to radiation, from atmospheric nuclear testing, in an affected area (as defined in section 4(b)(1) or section 4A(d)(1)) at any time during a period described in subsection (a)(1), (a)(2)(A), or (a)(2)(B) of section 4 or subsection (a) or (b)(2)(A)(i) of section 4A, or'';

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting ''or section 4A(b)(2)(A)(ii)'' after ''section 4(a)(2)(C)''; and

(iii) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking ''section 4 or 5'' and inserting ''section 4, 4A, or 5''; and

(C) in subsection (e), by striking ''in the affected area (as defined in section 4(b)(1)) at any time during the period described in subsection (a)(1), (a)(2)(A), or (a)(2)(B) of section 4'' and inserting ''in an affected area (as defined in section 4(b)(1) or section 4A(d)(1)) at any time during a period described in subsection (a)(1), (a)(2)(A), or (a)(2)(B) of section 4 or subsection (a) or (b)(2)(A)(i) of section 4A''.

SA 5507. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 311, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 1083. PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF CERTAIN VICTIMS OF TERRORISM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations specifically for the purpose specified in this section as provided in appropriations Acts enacted on or after October 1, 2007, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State shall, in addition to any death gratuity payment under section 413(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3973(a)), provide for payment to the surviving dependents of a covered individual who was killed as a result of an act of international terrorism (as such term is defined in section 2331(1) of title 18, United States Code) that occurred between January 1, 1998, and the date of the enactment of this Act, including the bombing of August 7, 1998, in Nairobi, Kenya, of an amount equal to ten times the salary specified in subsection (c). Such a payment shall be accorded the same treatment as a payment made under section 413(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3973(a)).

(b) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered individual'' means—

(1) a member of the Foreign Service or Government executive branch employee subject to the authority of a chief of mission pursuant to section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3927); or

(2) an individual who was otherwise serving at a United States diplomatic or consular mission abroad without a regular salary.

(c) SPECIFIED SALARY.—The salary to be used for purposes of determining payment under this section shall be $94,000.

SA 5508. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 309, after line 20, add the following:

SEC. 1068. CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ENHANCED DISABILITY SEVERANCE PAY.

Sections 1212(c)(1)(A) and 1212(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 1646 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 472), are amended by striking ''incurred during the performance of duty in combat-related operations as designated by the Secretary of Defense.'' and inserting ''incurred (as determined under criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense)—

''(i) as a direct result of armed conflict;

''(ii) while engaged in hazardous service;

''(iii) in the performance of duty under conditions simulating war; or

''(iv) through an instrumentality of war.''.

SA 5509. Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. OBAMA, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 652. NO ACCRUAL OF INTEREST FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON ACTIVE DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 455(o) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(o)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''paragraphs (2) and (4)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)''; and

(B) by striking ''for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 2008'';

(2) by striking paragraph (2); and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5510. Mr. BIDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 342, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

SEC. 1208. AUTHORITY FOR USE OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE HELICOPTER SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN UNION/UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATION IN DARFUR, SUDAN.

(a) SUPPORT AUTHORIZED.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to transfer, equip, upgrade, refurbish, or lease helicopters or other related equipment to the operations of the African Union/United Nations peacekeeping operation in Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID) established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1769 (2007).

(b) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The President may utilize the authority provided under sections 506 or 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318, 2321j) or section 61 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2796) in order to effect such transfer or lease, notwithstanding any other provision of law except for sections 502B(a)(2), 620A, and 620J of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(a)(2), 2371, 2378d) and section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2781).

(c) DRAW DOWN AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE HELICOPTERS BY CONTRACT.—The exercise under this section of the authority under section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318) includes—

(1) the authority to acquire helicopters by contract; and

(2) the authority to acquire by mutual agreement such equipment from the stocks of foreign countries.

(d) LIMITS ON AUTHORITY.—

(1) FUNDING LIMITATION.—Not more than $100,000,000 may be made available to carry out this section.

(2) SUNSET.—The authorities under this section shall expire two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 5511. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 360, after line 20, add the following:

Subtitle E—Child Soldiers Prevention

SEC. 1241. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008''.

SEC. 1242. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) CHILD SOLDIER.—Consistent with the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child, the term ''child soldier''—

(A) means—

(i) any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces;

(ii) any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces;

(iii) any person under 16 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces; or

(iv) any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state; and

(B) includes any person described in clauses (ii), (iii), or (iv) of subparagraph (A) who is serving in any capacity, including in a support role such as a cook, porter, messenger, medic, guard, or sex slave.

SEC. 1243. PROHIBITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for international military education and training, foreign military financing, or the transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j), the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751), or under any Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs may be obligated or otherwise made available, and no licenses for direct commercial sales of military equipment may be issued to, the government of a country that is clearly identified, pursuant to subsection (b) for the most recent year preceding the fiscal year in which the appropriated funds, transfer, or license, would have been used or issued in the absence of a violation of this subtitle, as having governmental armed forces or government-supported armed groups, including

paramilitaries, militias, or civil defense forces, that recruit or use child soldiers.

(b) IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION TO COUNTRIES IN VIOLATION OF STANDARDS.—

(1) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The Secretary of State shall include a list of the foreign governments that have violated the standards under this subtitle and are subject to the prohibition in subsection (a) in the report required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)).

(2) NOTIFICATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State shall formally notify any government identified pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—

(1) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application to a country of the prohibition in subsection (a) if the President determines that such waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(2) PUBLICATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 45 days after each waiver is granted under paragraph (1), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the waiver with the justification for granting such waiver.

(d) REINSTATEMENT OF ASSISTANCE.—The President may provide to a country assistance otherwise prohibited under subsection (a) upon certifying to the appropriate congressional committees that the government of such country—

(1) has implemented measures that include an action plan and actual steps to come into compliance with the standards outlined in section 1244(b); and

(2) has implemented policies and mechanisms to prohibit and prevent future government or government-supported use of child soldiers and to ensure that no children are recruited, conscripted, or otherwise compelled to serve as child soldiers.

(e) EXCEPTION FOR PROGRAMS DIRECTLY RELATED TO ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF CHILD SOLDIERS OR PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE MILITARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may provide assistance to a country for international military education, training, and nonlethal supplies (as defined in section 2557(d)(1)(B) of title 10, United States Code) otherwise prohibited under subsection (a) upon certifying to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the government of such country is taking reasonable steps to implement effective measures to demobilize child soldiers in its forces or in government-supported paramilitaries and is taking reasonable steps within the context of its national resources to provide demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration assistance to those former child soldiers; and

(B) the assistance provided by the United States Government to the government of such country will go to programs that will directly support professionalization of the military.

(2) LIMITATION.—The exception under paragraph (1) may not remain in effect for a country for more than 2 years.

SEC. 1244. REPORTS.

(a) INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS REGARDING CHILD SOLDIERS.—United States missions abroad shall thoroughly investigate reports of the use of child soldiers.

(b) INFORMATION FOR ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS.—In preparing those portions of the annual Human Rights Report that relate to child soldiers under sections 116 and 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n (f) and 2304(h)), the Secretary of State shall ensure that such reports include a description of the use of child soldiers in each foreign country, including—

(1) trends toward improvement in such country of the status of child soldiers or the continued or increased tolerance of such practices; and

(2) the role of the government of such country in engaging in or tolerating the use of child soldiers.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If, in any of the 5 years following the date of the enactment of this Act, a country or countries are notified pursuant to section 1243(b)(2) or a waiver is granted pursuant to section 1243(c)(1), the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than June 15 of the following year that contains—

(1) a list of the countries receiving notification that they are in violation of the standards under this subtitle;

(2) a list of any waivers or exceptions exercised under this subtitle;

(3) justification for any such waivers and exceptions; and

(4) a description of any assistance provided under this subtitle pursuant to the issuance of such waiver.

SEC. 1245. TRAINING FOR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS.

Section 708 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4028) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) The Secretary of State, with the assistance of other relevant officials, shall establish as part of the standard training provided for chiefs of mission, deputy chiefs of mission, and other officers of the Service who are or will be involved in the assessment of child soldier use or the drafting of the annual Human Rights Report, instruction on matters related to child soldiers, and the substance of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.''.

SEC. 1246. EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.

This subtitle, and the amendments made by this subtitle, shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to funds obligated after such effective date.

SA 5512. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. LEVIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 652. AUTHORIZATION FOR PAYMENT OF HAZARDOUS DUTY PAY FOR ARDUOUS PERSONNEL TEMPOS AND OTHER FACTORS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PAY HAZARDOUS DUTY PAY FOR ARDUOUS PERSONNEL TEMPOS AND OTHER FACTORS.—Section 305(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(a) SPECIAL PAY AUTHORIZED.—''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) In designating duty as hardship duty for purposes of this section, the Secretary of Defense shall take into account the following:

''(A) Quality-of-life and living conditions in the area of a member's assignment.

''(B) The mission a member is performing.

''(C) Whether the tempo of operations under which a member is performing the duty exceeds the thresholds established in section 991 of title 10.

''(D) Whether the time a member has served on deployment during the course of the member's career in specified locations or operations (such as combat zones or combat operations), missions, or assignments exceeds a period specified by the Secretary of Defense.

''(E) Such other factors as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.''.

(b) REPEAL OF HIGH-DEPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 436 of title 37, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 436.

SA 5513. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. BAYH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 395, line 9, strike ''(4) LARGE-SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT DEFINED.—'' and insert the following:

(4) EXCEPTION FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.—The limitations in paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply to military construction (as that term is defined in section 2801 of title 10, United States Code).

(5) LARGE-SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT DEFINED.—

SA 5514. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1056. REPORT ON INTEGRATION OF UNITED STATES INSTRUMENTS OF NATIONAL POWER.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States did not adequately provide for the integration of all instruments of national power of the United States in addressing Iraq, resulting in significant delays in securing stability and governance within that country.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than June 30, 2009, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of National Intelligence, and the head of other appropriate departments and agencies of the United States Government, submit to Congress a report containing an assessment of feasibility and advisability of the following:

(1) Integrating the long-term strategy, contingency planning, and crisis-action planning processes of the departments and agencies of the United States Government that contribute to the diplomatic, informational, military, and economic instruments of national power of the United States.

(2) Synchronizing the long-term budgeting processes of the departments and agencies described in paragraph (1) to ensure funding

strategies and requests support efforts under that paragraph and paragraphs (3) and (4) .

(3) Incorporating, where applicable, the departments and agencies described in paragraph (1) into planning and operations of the combatant commands, including an assessment of the potential for such departments and agencies to have permanent manning on the command staffs of the combatant commands and of the responsibilities and authorities that would be assigned to these positions to ensure effective application of the full range of instruments of national power of the United States.

(4) Aligning the regional responsibilities around the globe between the departments and agencies described in paragraph (1) such that they are congruent with each other and serve to streamline command lines of authority, logistical supply chains, administrative oversight, and resource allocation.

SA 5515. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 556. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTS FOR OUTSOURCING OF IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM UNDER THE POST-9/11 VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2008.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended to enter into a contract with a non-governmental entity to implement or administer on a permanent basis the provisions of chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code.

SA 5516. Mr. BAYH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 722. INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE STUDY ON MANAGEMENT OF MEDICATIONS FOR PHYSICALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY WOUNDED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall enter into an agreement with the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences for the purpose of conducting a study on the management of medications for physically and psychologically wounded members of the Armed Forces.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review and assessment of current practices within the Department of Defense for the management of medications for physically and psychologically wounded members of the Armed Forces.

(2) A review and analysis of the published literature on factors contributing to the misadministration of medications, including accidental and intentional overdoses, under and over medication, and adverse interactions among medications.

(3) An identification of the medical conditions, and of the patient management procedures of the Department of Defense, that increase the risk of misadministration of medications in populations of members of the Armed Forces.

(4) An assessment of current and best practices in the military, other government agencies, and civilian sector concerning the prescription, distribution, and management of medications, and the associated coordination of care.

(5) An identification of means for decreasing the risk of medication misadministration and associated problems with respect to physically and psychologically wounded members of the Armed Forces.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after entering into the agreement for the study required under subsection (a), the Institute of Medicine shall submit to the Secretary of Defense, and to Congress, a report on the study containing such findings and determinations as the Institute of Medicine considers appropriate in light of the study.

SA 5517. Mr. BAYH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1041. ESTABLISHMENT OF REGISTRY OF MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES EXPOSED IN THE LINE OF DUTY TO OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CHEMICAL HAZARDS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and administer a registry of members and former members of the Armed Forces who were exposed in the line of duty to occupational and environmental health chemical hazards in concentrations that exceed the military exposure guidelines to assist in the provision of care to such members and former members.

(b) REGISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), for every member and former member of the Armed Forces who requests to be included in the registry required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) register such member or former member in such registry; and

(B) collect such information about such member or former member as the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of establishing and administering such registry.

(2) EXCLUSION.—The Secretary may exclude from the registry required by subsection (a) individuals for whom the Secretary has evidence that indicates that such individual is not a member or former member of the Armed Forces who was exposed in the line of duty to an occupational and environmental health chemical hazard in a concentration that exceeded the military exposure guidelines.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—In the case that the Secretary learns that a member or former member of the Armed Forces may have been exposed in the line of duty to an occupational and environmental health chemical hazard in a concentration that exceeds the military exposure guidelines for such hazard, the Secretary shall—

(1) notify of such exposure—

(A) such member or former member;

(B) the commanding officer of the unit to which such member or former member belonged at the time of such exposure; and

(C) in the case of a member of the National Guard, the Adjutant General of the State concerned; and

(2) inform such member or former member that such member or former member may request to be included in the registry required by subsection (a).

(d) EXAMINATION.—The Secretary shall give each individual in the registry required by subsection (a) a complete physical and medical examination.

(e) MILITARY EXPOSURE GUIDELINES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''military exposure guidelines'' means the military exposure guidelines specified in the January 2002 Chemical Exposure Guidelines for Deployed Military Personnel, United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine Technical Guide 230 (or any successor technical guide that establishes military exposure guidelines for the assessment of the significance of field exposures to occupational and environmental health chemical hazards during deployments).

SEC. 1042. SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH EFFECTS WITH EXPOSURE TO OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CHEMICAL HAZARDS THAT EXCEED MILITARY EXPOSURE GUIDELINES.

(a) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into an agreement with the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies for the Institute of Medicine to perform the services covered by this section.

(2) TIMING.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into the agreement described in paragraph (1) not later than two months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.—Under an agreement between the Secretary of Defense and the Institute of Medicine under this section, the Institute of Medicine shall, for each health effect reported in the registry established in section 1041(a) with respect to exposure to an occupational and environmental health chemical hazard listed in the military exposure guidelines, review and summarize the scientific evidence, and assess the strength thereof, concerning the association between the health effect and the exposure to such occupational and environmental health chemical hazard in a concentration that exceeds the military exposure guidelines.

(c) SCIENTIFIC DETERMINATIONS CONCERNING HEALTH EFFECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each health effect reviewed under subsection (b), the Institute of Medicine shall determine (to the extent that available scientific data permit meaningful determinations)—

(A) whether a statistical association with the occupational and environmental health chemical hazard exists, taking into account the strength of the scientific evidence and the appropriateness of the statistical and epidemiological methods used to detect the association;

(B) the increased risk of the health effect among those exposed to occupational and environmental health chemical hazards in the line of duty; and

(C) whether there exists a plausible biological mechanism or other evidence of a causal relationship between the occupational and environmental health chemical hazard and the health effect.

(2) DISCUSSION AND REASONING.—The Institute of Medicine shall include in its reports under subsection (f) a full discussion of the scientific evidence and reasoning that led to its conclusions under this subsection.

(d) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Institute of Medicine shall make any recommendations it has for additional scientific studies to resolve areas of continuing scientific uncertainty relating to exposure to occupational and environmental health chemical hazards.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making recommendations for further study, the Institute of Medicine shall consider the following:

(A) The scientific information that is currently available.

(B) The value and relevance of the information that could result from additional studies.

(C) The cost and feasibility of carrying out such additional studies.

(e) SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS.—The agreement under subsection (a) shall require the Institute of Medicine—

(1) to periodically conduct as comprehensive a review as is practicable of the evidence referred to in subsection (b) that has become available since the last review of such evidence under this section; and

(2) to make its determinations and estimates on the basis of the results of such review and all other reviews conducted for the purposes of this section.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The agreement under subsection (a) shall require the Institute of Medicine to submit, not later than the end of the 18-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every two years thereafter, to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the activities of the Institute of Medicine under the agreement.

(B) CONTENTS.—The report described in paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(i) The determinations and discussion referred to in subsection (c).

(ii) Any recommendations of the Institute of Medicine under subsection (d).

(2) REPORTS TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The agreement under subsection (a) shall require the Institute of Medicine, in the case that the Institute of Medicine makes any conclusive determination under subsection (c)(1) with respect to any health effect studied under subsection (b), to submit, not later than 30 days after the date of such determination, to the Secretary of Defense a report describing such determination.

(g) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The agreement under this section shall be effective for a fiscal year to the extent that appropriations are available to carry out the agreement.

(h) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective 10 years after the last day of the fiscal year in which the Institute of Medicine submits to the Secretary of Defense the first report under subsection (f).

(i) ALTERNATIVE CONTRACT SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of Defense is unable within the time period prescribed in subsection (a)(2) to enter into an agreement described in subsection (a)(1) with the Institute of Medicine on terms acceptable to the Secretary, the Secretary shall seek to enter into such an agreement with another appropriate scientific organization that—

(A) is not part of the Government;

(B) operates as a not-for-profit entity; and

(C) has expertise and objectivity comparable to that of the Institute of Medicine.

(2) TREATMENT.—If the Secretary enters into an agreement with another organization as described in paragraph (1), any reference in this section to the Institute of Medicine shall be treated as a reference to the other organization.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) MILITARY EXPOSURE GUIDELINES.—The term ''military exposure guidelines'' means the military exposure guidelines specified in the January 2002 Chemical Exposure Guidelines for Deployed Military Personnel, United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine Technical Guide 230 (or any successor technical guide that establishes military exposure guidelines for the assessment of the significance of field exposures to occupational and environmental health chemical hazards during deployments).

SEC. 1043. REVISION IN AUTHORITIES FOR PROVISION OF PRIORITY HEALTH CARE FOR CERTAIN VETERANS EXPOSED TO OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CHEMICAL HAZARDS.

(a) AUTHORIZED INPATIENT CARE.—Section 1710(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

''(F) A veteran who was exposed in the line of duty to an occupational and environmental health chemical hazard in a concentration that exceeds the military exposure guidelines is eligible (subject to paragraph (2)) for hospital care, medical services, and nursing home care under subsection (a)(2)(F) for any disability, notwithstanding that there is insufficient medical evidence to conclude that such disability may be associated with such exposure.'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) In the case of a veteran described in paragraph (1)(F), hospital care, medical services, and nursing home care may not be provided under subsection (a)(2)(F) with respect to—

''(i) a disability that is found, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Under Secretary for Health, to have resulted from a cause other than an exposure described in paragraph (1)(F); or

''(ii) a health effect for which the National Academy of Sciences, in a report issued in accordance with section 1042 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, has determined that there is limited or suggestive evidence of the lack of a positive association between occurrence of the health effect in humans and exposure to an occupational and environmental health chemical hazard listed in the military exposure guidelines.''; and

(3) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) The term 'military exposure guidelines' means the military exposure guidelines specified in the January 2002 Chemical Exposure Guidelines for Deployed Military Personnel, United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine Technical Guide 230 (or any successor technical guide that establishes military exposure guidelines for the assessment of the significance of field exposures to occupational and environmental health chemical hazards during deployments).''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1710(e)(4) is amended in the matter before subparagraph (A) by striking ''For purposes of this subsection—'' and inserting ''In this subsection:''.

SA 5518. Mr. BAYH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1083. OIL SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States imports more oil from the Middle East today than before the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001;

(2) the United States remains the most oil-dependent industrialized nation in the world, consuming approximately 25 percent of the oil supply of the world;

(3) the Department of Defense is the largest Federal Government consumer of oil in the United States;

(4) the ongoing dependence of the United States on foreign oil is one of the greatest threats to the national security and economy of the United States; and

(5) the United States needs to take transformative steps to wean itself from its addiction to oil.

(b) POLICY ON REDUCING OIL DEPENDENCE.—It is the policy of the United States to reduce the dependence of the United States on oil, and thereby—

(1) alleviate the strategic dependence of the United States on oil-producing countries;

(2) reduce the economic vulnerability of the United States; and

(3) reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with oil use.

(c) OIL SAVINGS REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on options for agency action that, when taken together, would save from the baseline determined under paragraph (4)—

(A) 8 percent of the oil consumed by the Department of Defense per day on average during calendar year 2016;

(B) 35 percent of the oil consumed by the Department of Defense per day on average during calendar year 2026; and

(C) 50 percent of the oil consumed by the Department of Defense per day on average during calendar year 2030.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report shall—

(A) include a description of the advantages and disadvantages (including implications for national security) for each option; and

(B) not include options for an alternative or synthetic fuel if the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production and combustion of the fuel is greater than the emissions from the equivalent quantity of conventional fuel produced from conventional petroleum sources.

(3) ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.—Each report may include a request to Congress for any additional legislative authority that is necessary to implement any recommendations made in the report.

(4) BASELINE.—In performing the analyses required for the report, the Secretary of Defense (in consultation with the Energy Information Administration) shall—

(A) determine oil savings as the projected reduction in oil consumption from baseline consumption by the Department of Defense as established by the reference case contained in the report of the Energy Information Administration entitled ''Annual Energy Outlook 2008'';

(B) determine the oil savings projections required on an annual basis for each of calendar years 2009 through 2030; and

(C) account for any overlap among implementation actions to ensure that the projected oil savings from all the recommendations, taken together, are as accurate as practicable.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT ON OIL SAVINGS MEASURES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of initial oil savings report under subsection (c) and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report that describes and evaluates the oil savings measures that the Department of Defense has implemented during the prior year.

(e) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this section affects the authority provided or responsibility delegated under any other law.

SA 5519. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. THUNE, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 122, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

SEC. 564. IMPACT AID FOR CONSOLIDATED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

Section 8002(g) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(g)) is amended to read as follows:

''(g) FORMER DISTRICTS.—

''(1) CONSOLIDATION.—[For fiscal year 2006 and all succeeding fiscal years,] if the school district of a local educational agency described in paragraph (2) is formed at any time after 1938 by the consolidation of 2 or more former school districts, the local educational agency may elect to have the Secretary determine its eligibility and any amount for which the local educational agency is eligible under this section for any fiscal year on the basis of 1 or more of those former districts, as designated by the local educational agency.

''(2) ELIGIBLE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—A local educational agency referred to in paragraph (1) is—

''(A) any local educational agency that, for fiscal year 1994 or any preceding fiscal year, applied for, and was determined to be eligible under, section 2(c) of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, 81st Congress) as that section was in effect for that fiscal year; or

''(B) a local educational agency whose school district is formed by the consolidation of 2 or more districts, at least 1 of which former districts was eligible for assistance under this section for the fiscal year preceding the year of the consolidation, if—

''(i) for fiscal years 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, the local educational agency notifies the Secretary not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 of the designation; and

''(ii) for fiscal year 2010 and any subsequent fiscal year, the local educational agency includes the designation in its application under section 8005 or any timely amendment to such application.

''(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law limiting the period during which the Secretary may obligate funds appropriated for fiscal year 2006, 2007, or 2008, the Secretary may obligate funds from any of such fiscal years as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.''.

SA 5520. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 240, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 854. EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to ensure that small business concerns owned by women receive a full and fair opportunity to compete for Federal contracts.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) As a result of discrimination and barriers they have faced, businesses owned and controlled by women are underrepresented in our national economy.

(2) Relevant evidence includes the following:

(A) Numerous disparity studies conducted in every region of the Nation showing disparities in the utilization of women-owned businesses in Federal, State, and local government contracting despite their availability in relevant markets and industries.

(B) A recent RAND study showing that women-owned businesses were underutilized in Federal contracting in as many as 87 percent of the industries in the North American Industry Classification System codes.

(C) Census data showing that despite the fact that women-owned companies represent 30.4 percent of all privately-held firms in the Nation, they only generate approximately 4.2 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States.

(D) According to the Federal Procurement Data System, the portion of Federal contracts awarded to women-owned business has never exceeded 3.41 percent despite the fact that there has been a Federal contracting goal for women of 5 percent since 1994.

(E) Women's access to capital is important for the economy and social welfare, but this access continues to be limited. Of women owning larger businesses, 56 percent use commercial credit. However, these statistics lag behind men's access. For example, 71 percent of large male-owned businesses use credit.

(F) Reports from women owners of businesses that they are subject to stereotypes about their suspected lack of competence and higher performance standards than white men. Those reports also show that women-owned businesses encounter discrimination in obtaining loans and surety bonds, receiving price quotes from suppliers, working with trade unions, obtaining public and private sector prime contracts and subcontracts, and being paid promptly.

(3) Businesses owned and controlled by women make exceedingly important contributions to the economy of the Nation, and promoting women's business opportunities is a valuable and necessary way to maintain a well functioning society and is in the national interest.

(c) AUTHORITY.—Section 8(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(m)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1) through (4) and inserting the following:

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'contracting officer' has the meaning given such term in section 27(f)(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423(f)(5));

''(B) the term 'covered industry' means an industry in North American Industry Classification System code 11 (Forestry), 21 (Mining), 22 (Utilities), 23 (Construction), 31 (Manufacturing), 32 (Manufacturing), 33 (Manufacturing), 42 (Wholesale Trade), 44 (Retail Trade), 45 (Retail Trade), 48 (Transportation), 49 (Transportation), 51 (Information), 52 (Finance and Insurance), 53 (Real Estate and Rental and Leasing), 54 (Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services), 56 (Administrative and Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services), 61 (Education Services), 62 (Health Care and Social Assistance), 71 (Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation), 72 (Accommodation and Food Services), or 81 (Other Services), or any successor to such codes; and

''(C) the term 'small business concern owned and controlled by women' has the meaning given such term in section 3(n), except that ownership shall be determined without regard to any community property law.

''(2) AUTHORITY TO RESTRICT COMPETITION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this subsection, a contracting officer may restrict competition for any contract for the procurement of goods or services by the Federal Government to small business concerns owned and controlled by women if—

''(i) each of the small business concerns owned and controlled by women is not less than 51 percent owned by 1 or more women who are economically disadvantaged (and such ownership shall be determined without regard to any community property law);

''(ii) the contracting officer has a reasonable expectation that 2 or more small business concerns owned and controlled by women will submit offers for the contract;

''(iii) the contract is for the procurement of goods or services with respect to a covered industry;

''(iv) in the estimation of the contracting officer, the contract award can be made at a fair and reasonable price;

''(v) each small business concern owned and controlled by women is certified in a manner described in subparagraph (B); and

''(vi) the anticipated award price of the contract does not exceed—

''(I) $5,500,000 in the case of a contract in an industry with a North American Industry Classification System code that corresponds to manufacturing; and

''(II) $3,500,000 in the case of all other contracts.

''(B) ACCEPTANCE OF CERTIFICATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(v), a contracting officer shall accept a certification that a business concern is a small business concern owned and controlled by women if such certification is made by—

''(i) a Federal department or agency or a State or local government;

''(ii) a national certifying entity approved by the Administrator; or

''(iii) the business concern, if the business concern—

''(I) submits a certification that it is a small business concern owned and controlled by women; and

''(II) provides adequate documentation in accordance with standards established by the Administrator to support the certification.

''(C) NO PAST FINDING OF DISCRIMINATION REQUIRED.—A contracting officer may restrict competition under this paragraph regardless of whether the contracting officer makes a finding of past gender discrimination by the contracting agency.

''(3) DEADLINE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the Administrator shall—

''(A) approve national certifying entities for the purposes of paragraph (2)(B)(ii); and

''(B) establish the standards described in paragraph (2)(B)(iii).

''(4) WAIVER.—With respect to a small business concern owned and controlled by women, the Administrator may waive paragraph (2)(A)(i) if the Administrator determines that the small business concern owned and controlled by women is in an industry in which small business concerns owned and controlled by women are substantially under-represented in Federal contracting.'';

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking ''(2)(F)'' in each place it appears and inserting ''(2)(B)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) PROTESTS BY SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'interested party' shall include any small business concern.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) SUNSET.—The authority under this subsection to restrict competition for a contract to small business concerns owned and controlled by women shall terminate 5 years after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.''.

(d) PROCEDURES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall establish the procedures relating to the verification of eligibility required by paragraph (5)(A) of section 8(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(m)).

(e) MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall establish a mentor-protégé program for small business concerns owned and controlled by women (as that term is defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), modeled on the mentor-protégé program of the Small Business Administration for small businesses participating in programs under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)). Any funds authorized to be appropriated for the program under this subsection, shall supplement and not supplant, funds available for mentor-protege programs in operation on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5521. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 360, after line 20, add the following:

SEC. 1233. REPORT ON UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD DARFUR, SUDAN.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(A) the policy of the United States to address the inter-related crises in the Darfur region of Sudan, eastern Chad, and north-eastern Central African Republic; and

(B) the contributions of the Department of Defense and the Department of State to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United Nations, and the African Union in support of the United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), and the European Union mission in Eastern Chad (EUFOR) to address the crises in Darfur and the surrounding region.

(2) UPDATE.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update of the report highlighting changes in the situation.

(b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A comprehensive explanation of the security, political, and economic policy of the United States to address the crises in the Darfur region of Sudan, eastern Chad, and north-eastern Central African Republic, and the activities undertaken by the Department of Defense and the Department of State in support of that policy, including—

(A) a description of contributions of financial assistance, training, and military equipment in support of UNAMID, MINURCAT, and EUFOR;

(B) a description of United States efforts to help move the political process toward a peaceful resolution, including efforts to support the full implementation of the terms of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), and an assessment of the factors impeding the implementation of the CPA and DPA;

(C) a description of United States humanitarian and development assistance to the Darfur region of Sudan, eastern Chad, and north-eastern Central African Republic; and

(D) a description of United States efforts and strategy to improve security conditions in Chad.

(2) An assessment of the conduct of the Government of Sudan in facilitating or obstructing progress with respect to—

(A) the deployment and access of United Nations peacekeeping forces to conflict areas;

(B) the full implementation of the DPA, including demobilization and disarmament of the Janajweed militias;

(C) the voluntary safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees;

(D) security for humanitarian aid workers and access to persons in need, including maintenance of secure supply routes; and

(E) importation and distribution within Sudan of supplies and equipment necessary for the full deployment and maintenance of United Nations peacekeeping forces' camps and operations.

(3) A description of international funding and equipment contributions to UNAMID, the composition of countries making up UNAMID forces, and the distribution and deployment of supplies, equipment, and personnel and an assessment of whether UNAMID forces are capable of carrying out their responsibilities as defined by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1769 (2007), including a description of the factors impeding their force deployment and operational effectiveness.

(4)(A) A description of—

(i) the relations of the Government of the People's Republic of China with the Government of Sudan;

(ii) the activities of the Government of the People's Republic of China in Sudan, including involvement in peacekeeping activities;

(iii) United States engagement with the People's Republic of China regarding Sudan; and

(iv) the quantity and type of arms and related materiel sold by the People's Republic of China, or entities operating under its jurisdiction, to the Government of Sudan.

(B) An assessment as to whether any arms sold directly, or through intermediaries, by the People's Republic of China, Russia, or any other member of the United Nations to the Government of Sudan constitute a violation of—

(i) the embargo on the provision of arms and related materiel as imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004); or

(ii) the embargo on the provision of arms and related materiel to the parties of the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and all other belligerents in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur, as imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1591 (2005).

(5) An assessment of the security conditions in Sudan, including—

(A) the levels and location of violence and the parties to violence;

(B) the underlying factors contributing to violence and the state of negotiations between parties to armed conflict;

(C) violent acts carried out against refugees, displaced persons, humanitarian organizations, and peacekeeping forces, and the Government of Sudan's role in supporting or preventing these acts;

(D) the number, composition, and location of refugees and internally displaced persons stemming from conflict in Sudan;

(E) the impact of the crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan on security conditions in eastern Chad, north-eastern Central African Republic, and the region; and

(F) the impact of arms embargoes against the Government of Sudan on security conditions in eastern Chad, north-eastern Central African Republic, and the Darfur region of Sudan.

(c) FORM.—The report and update required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of the report and update submitted under subsection (a) shall be made available to the public.

(e) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 1262 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 405) is hereby repealed.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN.—The term ''Government of Sudan''—

(A) means the government in Khartoum, Sudan, which is led by the National Congress Party (formerly known as the National Islamic Front) or any successor government formed on or after October 13, 2006 (including the coalition National Unity Government agreed upon in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan); and

(B) does not include the regional government of southern Sudan.

(3) MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—The term ''military equipment'' means—

(A) weapons, arms, military supplies, and equipment that readily may be used for military purposes, including radar systems or military-grade transport vehicles; and

(B) supplies or services sold or provided directly or indirectly to any force actively participating in armed conflict in Sudan.

SA 5522. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1041. SENSE OF SENATE ON IRAQ AND THE NEED FOR AN EFFECTIVE STRATEGY FOR IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN TO ADDRESS THE TERRORIST THREAT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The United States Armed Forces have performed brilliantly in Iraq and Afghanistan and have worked tirelessly to carry out the missions they were given. The families of those in the Armed Forces have provided strong support and contributed to the success of the Armed Forces.

(2) The cost of the war in Iraq is enormous, more than $600,000,000,000 since 2003.

(3) More than 4,000 Americans have died in Iraq, and more than 30,000 have been wounded.

(4) Multiple and extended deployments have overstreched the military and depleted equipment, leading the Army Vice Chief of Staff to say in April 2008 that ''Today our Army is out of balance. The current demand for forces in Iraq and Afghanistan exceeds our sustainable supply of soldiers, of units and equipment, and limits our ability to provide ready forces for other contingencies. Our readiness, quite frankly, is being consumed as fast as we can build it''.

(5) In his address to the Nation on January 10, 2007, the President announced the surge of five United States combat brigades consisting of approximately 30,000 additional United States combat troops.

(6) The President stated that the surge would create a situation where ''the (Iraqi) government will have the breathing space it needs to make progress in other critical areas'' and ''reducing the violence in Baghdad will help make reconciliation possible''.

(7) The President described Iraq's commitment as follows: ''To establish its authority, the Iraqi government plans to take responsibility for security in all of Iraq's provinces by November (2007). To give every Iraqi citizen a stake in the country's economy, Iraq will pass legislation to share oil revenues among all Iraqis. To show that it is committed to delivering a better life, the Iraqi government will spend $10 billion of its own money on reconstruction and infrastructure projects that will create new jobs. To empower local leaders, Iraqis plan to hold provincial elections later this year (2007). And to allow more Iraqis to re-enter their nation's political life, the government will reform de-Baathification laws, and establish a fair process for considering amendments to Iraq's constitution''.

(8) A number of factors led to the decrease in violence in Iraq. Increased numbers of United States Armed Forces deployed to Iraq, the use of enhanced United States special operations, the emergence of the Anbar Awakening starting in 2006, the 2007 and 2008 ceasefires of the Jaysh al-Mahdi, and the improved capability of the Iraqi Army produced tangible improvements in the security situation in Iraq.

(9) The Government of Iraq has not reached the political accommodation that was the stated purpose of the surge. The Government of Iraq has still not enacted an oil revenue sharing law, enacted a provincial election law necessary for regional elections, considered changes to its constitution, completed steps to disband and integrate militias, or adequately dealt with the enormous number of refugees and internally displaced citizens.

(10) Preserving the hard-fought gains of United States troops in Iraq depends upon compromise and accommodation among the Iraqi political leaders and an increase in governmental capacity by the Government of Iraq.

(11) The open-ended commitment of United States forces to Iraq takes the pressure off the Iraq leaders to take the political steps essential to ending the conflict.

(12) The United States is spending an average of $10,000,000,000 per month while the Iraqi government is projected to achieve a budget surplus of $79,000,000,000 by the end of this year.

(13) To date, United States taxpayers have paid approximately $48,000,000,000 for stabilization and reconstructions activities in Iraq.

(14) Iraq's overall rate of budget execution has declined in each of the last three years, from 73 percent in 2005 to 65 percent in 2007. The Government of Iraq spent only 28 percent of its $12,200,000,000 capital investment budget in 2007. Furthermore, the rate of execution for budgeted capital investments by Iraq's central ministries decreased from 14 percent in 2005 to 11 percent in 2007.

(15) The United States Ambassador to Iraq, Ryan Crocker, who previously served as United States Ambassador to Pakistan, testified before Congress on April 8, 2008, that al Qaeda poses a greater strategic threat in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border area than in Iraq.

(16) Afghanistan and Pakistan are the central front in the fight against terrorism.

(17) Al Qaeda has regrouped in Pakistan. According to the July 2007 National Intelligence Estimate, al Qaeda, ''has protected or regenerated key elements of its Homeland attack capability, including: a safehaven in the Pakistan Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), operational lieutenants, and its top leadership... As a result, we judge that the United States currently is in a heightened threat environment''.

(18) The Taliban has surged in Afghanistan and violence is increasing. June was the second deadliest month in Afghanistan since the war began, with 23 American deaths from hostilities, compared with 22 in Iraq. Improvised explosive device attacks have risen sharply, reaching a high of 2,615 in 2007, up from 1,931 in 2006.

(19) Poppy fields in Afghanistan produce 93 percent of the world's opium, which is used by the Taliban to finance the insurgency.

(20) Admiral Michael Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said on August 28, 2008, that there is a ''very real, urgent requirement'' for more troops in Afghanistan.

(21) Admiral Michael Mullen cautioned on September 10, 2008 the United States was ''running out of time'' in Afghanistan... and ''I'm not convinced we are winning it in Afghanistan. I am convinced we can''.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate—

(1) to honor the exemplary service, commend the bravery, and recognize the successes of the men and women of the United States Armed Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan and thank their families for their sacrifices; and

(2) that the President of the United States should promptly promulgate and implement a strategy which—

(A) resets and rebuilds the United States Armed forces to confront national security challenges around the world, including Afghanistan;

(B) will promote success in Iraq by redeploying United States combat troops from Iraq in a deliberate manner on a timeline that is militarily sound within the context of all threats facing the nation and ensures the safety of our forces, and will help pressure the Iraqis to take control and responsibility for their country and make the difficult decisions to resolve the political differences between Iraqi factions; and

(C) will succeed in the central front in the global war on terror, specifically in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and will capture or kill Usama bin Laden and the senior Al Qaeda leadership.

SA 5523. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 452, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

SEC. 2806. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY FOR PILOT PROJECTS FOR ACQUISITION OR CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING.

Section 2881a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary of the Navy'' and inserting ''(1) The Secretary of the Navy''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) The Secretary of the Army may carry out a project under the authority of this section or another provision of this subchapter to use the private sector for the acquisition or construction of military unaccompanied housing for all ranks at Fort Polk, Louisiana.'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''The Secretary of the Navy'' and inserting ''The Secretaries of the Army and Navy'';

(3) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''The Secretary of the Navy'' and inserting ''The Secretaries of the Army and Navy'';

(4) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''The Secretary of the Navy shall transmit'' and inserting ''The Secretaries of the Army and Navy shall each transmit''; and

(5) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking ''The authority'' and inserting ''(1) The authority''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) The authority of the Secretary of the Army to enter into a contract under the pilot program shall expire September 30, 2010.''.

SA 5524. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. KERRY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 652. HELMETS-TO-HARDHATS PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2009 by section 421 for military personnel is hereby increased by $3,500,000.

(b) AVAILABILITY FOR HELMETS-TO-HARDHATS PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2009 by section 421 for military personnel, as increased by subsection (a), $3,500,000 is available for the Helmets-to-Hardhats Program.

(2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The amount available under paragraph (1) for the Helmets-to-Hardhats Program is in addition to any other amounts available in this Act for that program.

(c) HELMETS-TO-HARDHATS PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Helmets-to-Hardhats Program'' means the program conducted by the Center for Military Recruitment, Assessment and Veterans Employment (a nonprofit labor-management cooperation committee) to facilitate access by veterans to opportunities for skilled employment in the construction industry.

SA 5525. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 68, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 257. PROGRAM FOR NANOTECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING FOR AIR FORCE SYSTEMS.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may establish a program for nanotechnology manufacturing housed within the Air Force Materiel Command to support development of technologies and capabilities to support Air Force mission performance that has as its mission the development, acquisition, modernization, and integration of net-centric command and control, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities and combat support information systems. The program should utilize specialized expertise in—

(1) the management of the development and acquisition of electronic command and control systems;

(2) the identification and determination of the needs of operational users; and

(3) systems acquisition management and oversight, including defining systems to best meet the needs of operational users, including by soliciting proposals from industry, selecting contractors, and monitoring progress.

(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The Program may include the following elements:

(1) Innovative research and development on nanotechnologies and nanotechnology manufacturing technologies.

(2) Development of nanotechnology manufacturing capabilities to support the needs of the Air Force and the Department of Defense.

(3) Establishment of research and manufacturing centers to support the Program.

(4) Identification and determination of the needs of operational users.

(5) Program management and oversight, including identifying nanotechnologies and operational user needs, soliciting proposals from industry and academia, selecting contractors, and funding appropriate research and development efforts.

(c) COORDINATION.—The Program shall be coordinated with—

(1) appropriate elements of industry, academia, and federally funded research centers, including an institution of higher education to provide management and research support that has demonstrated expertise in the program elements set forth in subsection (b); and

(2) other entities as determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on activities undertaken under this section.

SA 5526. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1083. DESIGNATION OF USS CONSTITUTION AS AMERICA'S SHIP OF STATE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The 3rd Congress authorized, in the Act entitled ''An Act to Provide a Naval Armament'', approved on March 27, 1794 (1 Stat. 350, Chap. XII), the construction of six frigates as the first ships to be built for the United States Navy.

(2) One of the six frigates was built in Boston between 1794 and 1797, and is the only one of the original six ships to survive.

(3) President George Washington named this frigate ''Constitution'' to represent the Nation's founding document.

(4) President Thomas Jefferson, asserting the right of the United States to trade on the high seas, dispatched the frigate CONSTITUTION in 1803 as the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron to end the depredations of the Barbary States against United States ships and shipping, which led to a treaty being signed with the Bashaw of Tripoli in the Captain's cabin aboard the frigate CONSTITUTION on June 4, 1805.

(5) The frigate CONSTITUTION, with her defeat of HMS GUERRIERE, secured the first major victory by the young United States Navy against the Royal Navy during the War of 1812, gaining in the process the nickname ''Old Ironsides'', which she has proudly carried since.

(6) Congress awarded gold medals to four of the ship's commanding officers (Preble, Hull, Stewart, and Bainbridge), a record unmatched by any other United States Navy vessel.

(7) The frigate CONSTITUTION emerged from the War of 1812 undefeated, having secured victories over three additional ships of the Royal Navy.

(8) As early as May 1815, the frigate CONSTITUTION had already been adopted as a symbol of the young Republic, as attested by the [Washington] National Intelligencer which proclaimed, ''Let us keep 'Old Ironsides' at home. She has, literally become the Nation's Ship ... and should thus be preserved ... in honorable pomp, as a glorious Monument of her own, and our other Naval Victories.''.

(9) Rumors in 1830 that ''Old Ironsides,'' an aging frigate, was about to be scrapped resulted in a public uproar demanding that the ship be restored and preserved, spurred by Oliver Wendell Holmes' immortal poem ''Old Ironsides''.

(10) ''Old Ironsides'' circumnavigated the world between 1844 and 1846, showing the American flag as she searched for future coaling stations that would eventually fuel the steam-powered navy of the United States.

(11) The first Pope to set foot on United States sovereign territory was Pius IX onboard the frigate Constitution in 1849.

(12) ''Old Ironsides'' helped evacuate the United States Naval Academy from Annapolis, Maryland, to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1860 to prevent this esteemed ship from falling into Confederate hands.

(13) Congressman John F. ''Honey Fitz'' Fitzgerald introduced legislation in 1896 to return ''Old Ironsides'' from the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Naval Shipyard, where she was moored pier side and largely forgotten, to Boston for her 100th birthday.

(14) Thousands of school children contributed pennies between 1925 an 1927 to help fund a much needed restoration for ''Old Ironsides''.

(15) Between 1931 and 1934, more than 4,500,000 Americans gained inspiration, at the depth of the Great Depression, by going aboard ''Old Ironsides'' as she was towed to 76 ports on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

(16) The 83rd Congress enacted the Act of July 23, 1954 (68 Stat. 527, chapter 565), which directed the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the States and appropriate commissions four other historic ships then on the Navy inventory, and to repair and equip USS CONSTITUTION, as much as practicable, to her original condition, but not for active service.

(17) Queen Elizabeth II paid a formal visit to USS CONSTITUTION in 1976, at the start of her state visit marking the Bicentennial of the United States.

(18) The USS CONSTITUTION, in celebration of her bicentennial, returned to sea under sail on July 21, 1997 for the first time since 1881, proudly setting sails purchased by the contributions of thousands of pennies given by school children across the United States.

(19) The USS CONSTITUTION is the oldest commissioned warship afloat in the world.

(20) The USS CONSTITUTION is a National Historic Landmark.

(21) The USS CONSTITUTION continues to perform official, ceremonial duties, including in recent years hosting a congressional dinner honoring the late Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island, a special salute for the dedication of the John Moakley Federal Courthouse, a luncheon honoring British Ambassador Sir David Manning, and a special underway demonstration during which 60 Medal of Honor recipients each received a personal Medal of Honor flag.

(22) The USS CONSTITUTION celebrated on October 21, 2007, the 210th anniversary of her launching.

(23) The USS CONSTITUTION will remain a commissioned ship in the United States Navy, with the Navy retaining control of the ship, its material condition, and its employment.

(24) The USS CONSTITUTION'S primary mission will remain education and public outreach, and any Ship of State functions will be an adjunct to the ship's primary mission.

(b) DESIGNATION AS AMERICA'S SHIP OF STATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The USS Constitution is hereby designated as ''America's Ship of State''.

(2) REFERENCES.—The USS Constitution may be known or referred to as ''America's Ship of State''.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President, Vice President, executive branch officials, and members of Congress should utilize the USS CONSTITUTION for the conducting of pertinent matters of state, such as hosting visiting heads of state, signing legislation relating to the Armed Forces, and signing maritime related treaties.

(4) FEE OR REIMBURSEMENT STRUCTURE FOR NON-DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY USE.—The Secretary of the Navy shall determine an appropriate fee or reimbursement structure for any non-Department of the Navy entities using the USS CONSTITUTION for Ship of State purposes.

SA 5527. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BAYH, and Mrs. MCCASKILL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed Mr. REID to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 81, before line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 344. REPORT ON RAPID FIELDING CAPABILITIES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on each military service's program and any joint programs for rapidly equipping or meeting the needs of forces engaged in ongoing combat operations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the process used by each service individually or through a joint program.

(2) An assessment of the ease with which those in combat operations are able to request needed equipment.

(3) An assessment of how quickly each service is able to evaluate requests originated by those in combat operations.

(4) An explanation of any institutional or budgetary pressures that slow down each service's ability to provide the requests that come from those in combat operations.

(5) A cost benefit analysis of unifying the rapid fielding of equipment as a joint program office.

(6) An assessment of the methods used by each military service to evaluate the effectiveness of the service's rapid fielding program.

(7) An assessment of the nature and extent of senior leader visibility and participation in resolving urgent needs requests.

(8) An assessment of the impacts urgent needs acquisitions have on the broader acquisition programs of a service.

(9) An assessment of the speed with which urgent needs requests are evaluated and resolved and the sufficiency of the resolutions.

(10) Recommendations for making improvements and mitigating and resolving issues associated with the matters discussed in paragraphs (1) through (9).

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the maximum extent practicable, but may contain a classified annex, if necessary.

SA 5528. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 587. REVIEW OF PROCESSES FOR THE AWARD OF MILITARY DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES SINCE MARCH 20, 2003.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary of a military department shall take appropriate actions to ensure that each member and unit of the Armed Forces (including members and units of the National Guard and Reserve) under the jurisdiction of such Secretary that has served in the Armed Forces since March 20, 2003, has been awarded each decoration, medal, citation, commendation, or other military award to which such member or unit is entitled by reason of service in the Armed Forces since that date.

(b) REVIEW OF PROCESSES.—In furtherance of meeting the requirement in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall provide for a review of the processes relied on to ensure accuracy in the delivery of military awards for service in the Armed Forces since March 20, 2003, in order to determine whether any decorations, medals, citations, commendations, or other awards to be awarded as described in that subsection have yet to be awarded.

(c) PROCEDURES FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW OF CERTAIN AWARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary of a military department shall review the procedures of such military department to ensure timely review by general officers or flag officers, as applicable, of recommendations for the award by such military department of decorations medals, badges, or other military awards for service in combat or under hostile fire that require the approval of a general or flag officer.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force shall each consult with the adjutants general of the States under the jurisdiction of such Secretary in conducting the reviews of procedures under paragraph (1).

(d) REPORT ON PROGRESS IN AWARD.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary of a military department shall submit to Congress a report on the reviews required by subsections (b) and (c).

SA 5529. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. 216. SENSE OF SENATE ON DEMONSTRATION OF THE SENIOR YEAR ELECTRO-OPTICAL RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM ON THE JOINT SURVEILLANCE TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) For fiscal year 2008, Congress appropriated $16,000,000 to demonstrate the Senior Year Electro-Optical Reconnaissance System (SYERS) electro-optical sensor on the E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) to fulfill a requirement for a combat identification capability on the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System.

(2) To date, $1,500,000 of such funds have been obligated for a feasibility study to determine how to install and employ the Senior Year Electro-Optical Reconnaissance System on the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Department of the Air Force should obligate the entire $16,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2008 for a demonstration of the Senior Year Electro-Optical Reconnaissance System on the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System only for the purpose of demonstrating or integrating the Senior Year Electro-Optical Reconnaissance System on the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System.

SA 5530. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 240, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 854. BIENNIAL REVIEW OF THE SMALL ARMS INDUSTRIAL BASE.

Section 2473(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''In this section'' and inserting ''(1) In this section'';

(2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and any subsequent modifications to such list of firms pursuant to the review required by paragraph (2)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) The Secretary of the Army shall direct the Army Science Board, not later than January 1, 2009, and every two years thereafter, to review and determine, based upon manufacturing capability and capacity—

''(A) whether any firms included in the small arms production industrial base should be eliminated or modified and whether any additional firms should be included; and

''(B) whether any of the small arms listed in subsection (d) should be eliminated or modified and whether any additional small arms, such as handguns, including revolvers or pistols, should be included in the list.''.

SA 5531. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following:

SEC. 556. PROSPECTIVE APPLICABILITY OF REQUIREMENT FOR OBTAINING ASSOCIATES DEGREE FOR NON-SENIOR MILITARY INSTRUCTORS IN THE JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM.

Section 2033(c)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Award'' and inserting ''Effective for individuals who commence employment as non-senior military instructors under the program after October 17, 2006, award''.

SA 5532. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 72, after line 20, add the following:

SEC. 314. STUDY AND EVALUATION OF POLICIES CONCERNING THE RE-USE, RE-REFINING, OR RECYCLING OF USED FUELS AND LUBRICATING OILS.

(a) STUDY AND EVALUATION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report reviewing the policies and programs of the Department of Defense concerning the re-use, re-refining, or recycling of used fuels and lubricating oils for the purpose of identifying cost-savings, energy conservation, and environmental benefits.

(b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an evaluation of the existing closed loop recycling process;

(2) an identification of what regulatory or other barriers may exist that constrain the ability of the Department of Defense to re-use, re-refine, or recycle used fuels and lubricating oils; and

(3) an estimate of projected cost-savings, energy conservation, and environmental benefits through these Department of Defense programs.

SA 5533. Mr. BURR (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1068. ACCEPTANCE OF CHARITABLE GIFTS ON BEHALF OF WOUNDED AND ILL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES BY FIRST GENERAL OR FLAG OFFICER IN CHAIN OF COMMAND OF UNITS COMPRISED OF WOUNDED AND ILL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2601(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2)(A) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the first general or flag officer in the chain of command of a unit comprised exclusively of members of the armed forces described in paragraph (1)(A) (as determined without taking into account members of such unit performing command or administrative duties with respect to such unit or of a unit that includes such members) may accept, hold, administer, and spend gifts, devises, or bequests of personal property, money, or services for the benefit of the members of the armed forces described in paragraph (1)(A) after consultation with a judge advocate or attorney from the office of general counsel of the armed force concerned.

''(B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), the amount of any gift, devise, or bequest accepted by the officer specified in subparagraph (A) may not exceed $50,000.

''(ii) The amount a gift, devise, or bequest accepted by the officer specified in subparagraph (A) may exceed $50,000 under such circumstances, if any, as the Secretary of Defense may specify in the regulations prescribed under this paragraph.

''(C) Nothing in subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be construed to require an officer specified in subparagraph (A) to accept or reject offers of gifts.

''(D) Offers of gifts to units described in subparagraph (A), or to the members of such units as described in that subparagraph, may be processed in accordance with the other provisions of this section.''.

(b) REPORT ON UTILIZATION OF AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the utilization of the authorities provided in paragraph (2) of section 2601(b) of title 10, United States Code (as amended by subsection (a)). The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the authorities in paragraph (2) of section 2601(b) of title 10, United States Code (as so amended), including a description of any limitations on such authorities under the regulations required by that paragraph.

(2) A description of the gifts, devises, and bequests accepted under such authorities, and of the administration and use of any gifts, devises, and bequests so accepted.

(3) An assessment of the utility of such authorities in assisting commanders of units comprised of wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces in carrying out the mission of such units.

SA 5534. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 652. TRANSITIONAL HEALTH CARE FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO AGREE TO SERVE IN THE SELECTED RESERVE.

(a) PROVISION OF TRANSITIONAL HEALTH CARE.—Section 1145(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) A member who is separated from active duty who agrees to become a member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of a reserve component.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subparagraph (F) of section 1145(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to members of the Armed Forces who are separated from active duty after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 5535. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 455, after line 19, add the following:

SEC. 2822. LAND CONVEYANCE, F.E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE, CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey to the County of Laramie, Wyoming (in this section referred to as the ''County'') all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon and appurtenant easements thereto, consisting of approximately 73 acres along the southeastern boundary of F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, for the purpose of removing the property from the boundaries of the installation and permitting the County to preserve the entire property for healthcare facilities.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the County shall provide the United States consideration, whether by cash payment, in-kind consideration as described under paragraph (2), or a combination thereof, in an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the conveyed real property, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) IN-KIND CONSIDERATION.—In-kind consideration provided by the County under paragraph (1) may include the acquisition, construction, provision, improvement, maintenance, repair, or restoration (including environmental restoration), or combination thereof, of any facilities or infrastructure relating to the security of F.E. Warren Air Force Base, that the Secretary considers acceptable.

(3) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Sections 2662 and 2802 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to any new facilities or infrastructure received by the United States as in-kind consideration under paragraph (2).

(4) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall provide written notification to the congressional defense committees of the types and value of consideration provided the United States under paragraph (1).

(5) TREATMENT OF CASH CONSIDERATION RECEIVED.—Any cash payment received by the United States under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the special account in the Treasury established under subsection (b) of section 572 of title 40, United States Code, and shall be available in accordance with paragraph (5)(B)(ii) of such subsection.

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines at any time that the County is not using the property conveyed under subsection (a) in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance specified in such subsection, all right, title, and interest in and to the property, including any improvements thereon, shall revert, at the option of the Secretary, to the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate

entry onto the property. Any determination of the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(2) RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—The Secretary shall release, without consideration, the reversionary interest retained by the United States under paragraph (1) if—

(A) F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne Wyoming, is no longer being used for Department of Defense activities; or

(B) the Secretary determines that the reversionary interest is otherwise unnecessary to protect the interests of the United States.

(d) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall require the County to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a) and implement the receipt of in-kind consideration under paragraph (b), including survey costs, appraisal costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance and receipt of in-kind consideration. If amounts are received from the County in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount received exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary under this section, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the County.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursements under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance and implementing the receipt of in-kind consideration. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(e) DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SA 5536. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 311, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 1083. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SUPPORT OF CZECH REPUBLIC AND POLAND FOR NATO MISSILE DEFENSE EFFORTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The Heads of State and Government of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) agreed at the Bucharest Summit on April 3, 2008, that ''[b]allistic missile proliferation poses an increasing threat to Allies' forces, territory and populations''.

(2) As part of a broad response to counter the ballistic missile threat, the Heads of State and Government of NATO ''recognise the substantial contribution to the protection of Allies from long-range ballistic missiles to be provided by the planned deployment of European-based United States missile defence assets''.

(3) On July 8, 2008, the United States Government and the Government of the Czech Republic signed an agreement on the stationing of a United States radar facility in the Czech Republic to track ballistic missiles.

(4) On August 20, 2008, the United States Government and the Government of Poland signed an agreement on the stationing of 10 ground-based missile defense interceptors to defend NATO territory and populations from Iranian ballistic missiles.

(5) The United States radar facility in the Czech Republic and the United States ground-based ballistic missile defense interceptor facility in Poland will become part of a future NATO-wide missile defense architecture.

(6) The Government of Iran continues to defy international calls to cease its nuclear weapons program and continues to develop and test longer-range ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the decision by the Governments of Poland and the Czech Republic to station elements of a missile defense system on their territory is a clear affirmation of the commitment of those governments to support the defense of Europe and the United States against the threat of certain long-range ballistic missiles;

(2) the Senate—

(A) recognizes the importance of these decisions taken by the Governments of Poland and the Czech Republic, as well as the decision by NATO to support missile defense at the Bucharest Summit in April 2008; and

(B) notes the care and seriousness with which these governments have undertaken their evaluation and consideration of these issues;

(3) these decisions will deepen the strategic relationship between these governments and make a substantial contribution to the collective capability of NATO to counter existing and future ballistic missile threats;

(4) these decisions by the Governments of Poland and the Czech Republic—

(A) are a clear indication of their commitment to uphold their independence and sovereignty; and

(B) demonstrate their determination to play a positive role in the defense of freedom; and

(5) in light of all these circumstances, the United States Government should fully fund and proceed with the deployment of a missile defense system in Europe as soon as technically feasible, which program will provide additional protection for the United States and Europe against certain long-range ballistic missile threats.

SA 5537. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 72, after line 20, add the following:

SEC. 314. CONTINUATION OF DIRECT-NOTIFICATION EFFORTS REGARDING EXPOSURE TO DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary of the Navy shall continue the direct-notification efforts required under section 315 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 56) to communicate to former and retired Marines, their dependents, and civilian employees who were stationed at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, between 1957 and 1987 until the Secretary determines that such an approach is no longer productive. The Secretary shall continue with an aggressive follow-on media notification effort through publications that target former and retired military and retiree populations, and continue to operate the recently established call-in center.

SA 5538. Mr. CORKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 572. REPORT ON CREATING CAREERS FOR MILITARY SPOUSES.

(a) STUDY.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in conjunction with the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy, shall conduct a study of the challenges that face qualified military spouses in finding and maintaining employment during the terms of service of their active duty spouses.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall submit to the congressional committees a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of the major challenges that face qualified military spouses in finding and maintaining employment during the terms of service of their spouses.

(B) A listing of significant incentive programs the Department of Defense could utilize to create incentives for the hiring of qualified military spouses, including those the Department can implement independently and those that require statutory changes.

(C) A description of the resources available to qualified military spouses for assistance in finding and maintaining employment.

(D) An examination of the implications for retention of military service members of insufficient employment opportunities for qualified military spouses.

(E) A description of current programs to assist qualified military spouses in securing telecommuting and home office employment.

(F) An examination of the career needs and opportunities for career enhancement for the spouses of seriously injured and ill recovering service members.

(c) QUALIFIED MILITARY SPOUSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''qualified military spouse'' means a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces who is serving on a period of

extended active duty which includes the hiring date. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ''extended active duty'' means any period of active duty pursuant to a call or order to such duty for a period in excess of 90 days or for an indefinite period.

SA 5539. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 815. APPLICABILITY OF BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS TO OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2533a(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period the following: ''(other than Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF))''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to procurements made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 5540. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title III, the following:

SEC. 332. REPORT ON EQUIPPING MILITARY AIRCRAFT WITH LASER-BASED COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF SUCH AIRCRAFT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the plans of the Department of Defense for equipping fixed wing and rotary wing military aircraft with laser-based countermeasures for the protection of such aircraft. The report shall include a description of the plans of the Department to consider a full range of technologies to provide a functional, laser-based infrared countermeasure capability for both fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft.

SA 5541. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 714. AUTISM THERAPY SERVICES FOR AUTISTIC CHILDREN OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) MAXIMUM MONTHLY AMOUNT.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that autistic children of members of the Armed Forces enrolled in the Extended Care Health Option program shall be eligible to receive $5,000 per month of autistic therapy services.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AUTISTIC THERAPY SERVICES.—The term ''autistic therapy services'' includes applied behavior analysis.

(2) EXTENDED CARE HEALTH OPTION PROGRAM.—The term ''Extended Care Health Option program'' means the program of extended benefits provided pursuant to subsections (d), (e), and (f) of section 1079 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) FUNDING.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1403(a) for Defense Health Program, $29,000,000 may be available to carry out this section.

SA 5542. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 587. REPORT ON POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF THE ARMED FORCES REGARDING PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RAPE.

(a) VIEWS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RAPE.—

(1) REPORTS TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than June 1, 2009, each Secretary of a military department shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report providing views on the establishment for each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary of a military department of the following:

(A) A requirement that military commanders report on the outcomes of cases of sexual assault and rape in units under their command, including—

(i) a description of the actions taken to punish assailants;

(ii) a description of any retaliatory measures experienced by victims; and

(iii) a detailed justification for disposing of such cases through nonjudicial punishment or other administrative actions.

(B) A requirement that military protective orders be classified as standing military orders, with such orders to be overturned only after an investigation has occurred and appropriate command authorities have completely adjudicated allegations.

(C) A requirement for notification to appropriate local civilian law enforcement agencies on any military protective order issued at a military installation to provide continuity of protection to victims of sexual assault or rape in the Armed Forces.

(D) A requirement that each member of the Armed Forces who has notified the member's command that the member has been sexually assaulted or raped is afforded an opportunity to be transferred to another unit if a military protective order is issued.

(2) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the reports submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (1). In transmitting such reports, the Secretary shall include an analysis by the Secretary of the information contained in such reports.

(b) REPORTS ON POLICIES TO INCREASE AND ENCOURAGE THE PREVENTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RAPE.—

(1) REPORTS TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary of a military department shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report on the policies of the Armed Force or Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of such Secretary of a military department to increase and encourage the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of cases of sexual assault and rape in the Armed Forces.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An analysis of trends in the prevention and reporting of cases of sexual assaults and rape in the Armed Forces.

(B) A review of current training methods for all personnel involved in military investigations of cases of sexual assault and rape in the Armed Forces, including judge advocates.

(C) A review of the capacity of the legal infrastructure of the Armed Forces to investigate and prosecute effectively cases of sexual assault in the Armed Forces.

(D) An identification and analysis of any additional barriers, such as the availability of staff and the adequacy of resources, on military installations and facilities in the United States and abroad, and in theaters of operations, to conduct effective investigations of cases of sexual assault and rape in the Armed Forces.

(E) A review of the disposition of cases of sexual assault and rape in the Armed Forces.

(F) The feasability of expanding, enhancing, and developing programs for the Armed Forces on prevention and response to sexual assault and rape that use proven best-practice methods, support victims of sexual assault or rape, and focus on creating a culture with zero tolerance for sexual assault and rape.

(G) Any initiatives for improved oversight of existing programs of the Armed Forces on prevention and response to sexual assault and rape, including—

(i) performance metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of such programs; and

(ii) a timeline for the implementation of such metrics.

(H) Plans for increased communication and data sharing between the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and other components of the Armed Forces, on the one hand, and the Department of Defense, on the other, to enhance coordination and oversight of cases of sexual assault and rape in the Armed Forces as such cases move through the legal process.

(I) Recommendations for—

(i) improvements to the legal infrastructure of the Armed Forces to ensure that the capacity of such infrastructure is adequate to meet the needs of victims of sexual assault in the Armed Forces; and

(ii) means of eliminating the barriers identified under that paragraph; and

(iii) such other matters as the Secretary of the military department concerned considers appropriate.

(3) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the reports submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (1). In transmitting such reports, the Secretary shall include an analysis by the Secretary of the information contained in such reports.

SA 5543. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations

for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 815. PROHIBITION ON USE IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS OF NARROWLY-BASED ECONOMIC PRICE ADJUSTMENT INDICES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be modified to prohibit contracting officers of the Department of Defense from entering into contracts with economic price adjustment clauses based on the Bureau of Labor Statics employment cost index for total compensation, aircraft manufacturing (NAICS Product Code 336411), or any other employment cost index that is not broad enough to minimize the effect of any single company, including the contractor concerned.

SA 5544. Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 587. ENHANCEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PROCEDURES RELATING TO OVERSEAS VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

(a) ENHANCEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff–1(a)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) accept and process, with respect to any election for Federal office, any otherwise valid voter registration application, absentee ballot application, and completed ballot that is submitted by absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters described by section 107(1)(1) without any requirement for notarization of such document;''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, by inserting before the semicolon the following: ''and permit the submittal of the official post card form by electronic mail transmission, so long as the privacy and security protocols to send and receive official post card forms by the Internet are protected to the greatest degree possible and is feasible for the States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the United States Virgin Islands''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 104(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff–3(a)) is amended by striking ''section 102(a)(4)'' and inserting ''section 102(a)(5)''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress—

(1) to encourage the States to permit members of the Armed Forces and overseas voters to apply for, receive, and submit absentee ballots for election for Federal office by electronic means; and

(2) to encourage the Department of Defense to implement and maintain programs that permit the secure submittal by members of the Armed Forces of absentee ballots for election for Federal office by electronic means.

SA 5545. Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1083. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM AGE AND RETIREMENT TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN RETIREES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM AGE LIMIT FOR POSITIONS SUBJECT TO FERS.—

(1) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND FIREFIGHTERS.—Section 3307(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''(e) The'' and inserting ''(e)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) The maximum age limit for an original appointment to a position as a firefighter or law enforcement officer (as defined by section 8401(14) or (17), respectively) shall be 47 years of age, in the case of an individual who on the effective date of such appointment is eligible to receive retired pay or retainer pay for military service, or pension or compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs instead of such retired or retainer pay.''.

(2) OTHER POSITIONS.—The maximum age limit for an original appointment to a position as a member of the Capitol Police or Supreme Court Police, nuclear materials courier (as defined under section 8401(33) of title 5, United States Code), or customs and border protection officer (as defined in section 8401(36) of title 5, United States Code) shall be 47 years of age, in the case of an individual who on the effective date of such appointment is eligible to receive retired pay or retainer pay for military service, or pension or compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs instead of such retired or retainer pay.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR ANNUITY.—Section 8412(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding ''or'' at the end; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) after becoming 57 years of age and completing 10 years of service as a law enforcement officer, member of the Capitol Police or Supreme Court Police, firefighter, nuclear materials courier, customs or border protection officer, or any combination of such service totaling 10 years, if such employee—

''(A) is originally appointed to a position as a law enforcement officer, member of the Capitol Police or Supreme Court Police, firefighter, nuclear materials courier, or customs and border protection officer on or after the effective date of this paragraph under section 1083(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009; and

''(B) on the date of that original appointment met the requirements of section 3307(e)(2) of this title or section 1083(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009,''.

(c) MANDATORY SEPARATION.—Section 8425 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), in the first sentence, by inserting '', except that a law enforcement officer, firefighter, nuclear materials courier, or customs and border protection officer eligible for retirement under 8412(d)(3) shall be separated from service on the last day of the month in which that employee becomes 57 years of age'' before the period;

(2) in subsection (c), in the first sentence, by inserting '', except that a member of the Capitol Police eligible for retirement under 8412(d)(3) shall be separated from service on the last day of the month in which that employee becomes 57 years of age'' before the period; and

(3) in subsection (d), in the first sentence, by inserting '', except that a member of the Supreme Court Police eligible for retirement under 8412(d)(3) shall be separated from service on the last day of the month in which that employee becomes 57 years of age'' before the period.

(d) COMPUTATION OF BASIC ANNUITY.—Section 8415(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''total service as'' and inserting ''civilian service as a law enforcement officer, member of the Capitol Police or Supreme Court Police, firefighter, nuclear materials courier, customs and border protection officer, or air traffic controller that, in the aggregate,''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''so much of such individual's total service as exceeds 20 years'' and inserting ''the remainder of such individual's total service''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section (including the amendments made by this section) shall take effect 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to appointments made on or after that effective date.

SA 5546. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 455, after line 19, add the following:

SEC. 2822. LAND CONVEYANCE, ARMY PROPERTY, CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—If the Secretary of the Army determines that it is the national security interest of the United States, the Secretary may convey, without consideration, to the State of Utah (in this section, the ''State'') on behalf of the Utah National Guard all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to two parcels of real property, including improvements thereon, that are located within the boundaries of Camp Williams, Utah, consisting of approximately 608 acres and 308 acres, respectively, and are identified in the Utah National Guard master plan.

(b) CONDITION.—As a condition of the conveyance, the Secretary shall, not later than

21 days before carrying out the conveyance, submit a report to Congress certifying that the purpose of the conveyance is to further the interest of national security and the property conveyed will be used for military purposes only.

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary determines at any time that the real property conveyed under subsection (a), or any portion thereof, has been sold or is not being used in a manner consistent with subsection (b), the property shall revert, at the option of the Secretary, to the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto the property. Any determination of the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on the record after consultation with the Governor of the State of Utah and an opportunity for a hearing.

(d) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall require the State to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the State in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the State.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursements under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(e) DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SA 5547. Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 152. SUSTAINMENT OF THE MINUTEMAN III INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) is our Nation's only land-based strategic missile system.

(2) Beginning in fiscal year 2009, the United States will cease production of the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. The Department of Defense has no plan to replace the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile at the end of its service life in 2030.

(3) The ability to address in a timely and cost efficient manner the readiness and reliability problems in the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile motor may be lost after 2010.

(4) To mitigate similar risks, the Navy has established a low production and life extension program for the D–5 missile that manufactures 12 motor stacks per year.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a national security risk may be created if production of the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile ceases without plans to repair or replace motors if needed after 2010.

(2) this situation necessitates the initiation of a production sustainment capability study for the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile to address and correct unforeseen problems affecting strategic readiness;

(3) the Nation's ability to maintain and respond to unanticipated age related problems in the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile during 30 years after production stops;

(4) a low-rate solid rocket motor life extension program for the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile may be needed to sustain and maintain the unique manufacturing and engineering infrastructure necessary to preserve this vital national capability; and

(5) the budget request for the Air Force for fiscal year 2010 (as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code), should include sufficient funds to implement the plan identified in the report required by subsection (d).

(c) REVIEW ON ICBM SUSTAINMENT.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall conduct a review of issues surrounding the long-term sustainment with respect to the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. The review shall include a determination of the actions necessary—

(1) to assure the readiness and reliability of the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile force; and

(2) to maintain a national manufacturing and engineering infrastructure for intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(d) REPORT ON REVIEW.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to Congress, at the same time the budget for fiscal year 2010 is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, a report on the review required by subsection (c). The report shall include—

(1) a plan to implement the actions determined necessary as a result of the review; and

(2) an estimate of the costs associated with implementing and carrying out such actions.

(e) SOLID ROCKET MOTOR LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM.—Using amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act and available for the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile modernization, the Air Force may initiate a solid rocket motor life extension program for that missile, consistent with the unfunded requirements list of the Air Force for fiscal year 2009.

SA 5548. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1041. EXTENSION OF COMMISSION TO ASSESS THE THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES FROM ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE ATTACK.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 1409 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106-398; 114 Stat. 1654A–348; 50 U.S.C. 2301 note), as amended by section 1052(j) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3435), is further amended by striking ''The Commission shall terminate'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''The Commission shall terminate March 31, 2012.''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 1403 of that Act (114 Stat. 1654A–346; 50 U.S.C. 2301 note), as amended by section 1052(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3434), is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Commission shall, not later than March 1 of each of years 2010, 2011, and 2012, submit to Congress a report—

''(1) assessing the changes to the vulnerability of United States military systems and critical civilian infrastructures resulting from the EMP threat and changes in the threat;

''(2) describing the progress, or lack of progress, in protecting United States military systems and critical civilian infrastructures from EMP attack; and

''(3) containing recommendations to address the threat and protect United States military systems and critical civilian infrastructures from attack.''.

(c) FUNDING.—Section 1408 of that Act (114 Stat. 1654A–348; 50 U.S.C. 2301 note), as amended by section 1052(i) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3435), is further amended by adding at the end the following: ''Such funds shall not exceed $3,000,000 per fiscal year.''.

(d) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—Effective as of the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) section 1401 of that Act (114 Stat. 1654A–346; 50 U.S.C. 2301 note), as amended by section 1052(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3434), is further amended by striking subsections (c) and (d) and inserting the following new subsections:

''(c) COMPOSITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of eleven members.

''(2) DOD AND FEMA MEMBERS.—Seven of the members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense, and two of the members shall be appointed by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In the event of a vacancy in the membership of the Commission under this paragraph, the Secretary of Defense shall appoint a new member. In selecting individuals for appointment to the Commission, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives.

''(3) FCC AND HHS MEMBERS.—One of the members shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and one of the members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. In the event of a vacancy in the membership of the Commission under this paragraph, the vacancy shall be filled in the same

manner as the original appointment under this paragraph. In selecting an individual for appointment to the Commission, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall consult with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives. In selecting an individual for appointment to the Commission, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall consult with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

''(d) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall be appointed from among private United States citizens with knowledge and expertise in the scientific, technical, and military aspects of electromagnetic pulse effects referred to in subsection (b). The member of the Commission appointed by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall be appointed from among private United States citizens with knowledge and expertise in telecommunications, network infrastructure and management, information services, and emergency preparedness communications. The member of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall be appointed from among private United States citizens with knowledge and expertise in public health, including preparedness for, and response to, public health emergencies.''; and

(2) section 1405(b)(1) of that Act (114 Stat. 1654A–347; 50 U.S.C. 2301 note) is amended by striking ''Five'' and inserting ''Six''.

SA 5549. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. ___. TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of National Intelligence shall transfer not less than $250,000,000 from unobligated balances of fiscal year 2009 National Intelligence Program funds to the Central Intelligence Agency Program to fund the technology demonstration program specified in the classified annex to Conference Report 110–478 for H.R. 2082 (Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 passed by the House and Senate on February 13, 2008) and the classified annex to Senate Report 110–333 for S. 2996 (Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 passed by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on May 8, 2008). The transfer of such funds shall not be subject to any reprogramming procedures.

SA 5550. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOND, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1083. PROCUREMENT AND ACQUISITION OF FUELS.

Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17142) is repealed.

SA 5551. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. OBAMA, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 581 and insert the following:

SEC. 581. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY ON THE PREVENTION OF SUICIDES BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than November 1, 2009, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a comprehensive policy designed to prevent suicide by members of the Armed Forces.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the policy required by this section shall be as follows:

(1) To ensure that investigations, analyses, and appropriate data collection can be conducted, across the military departments, on the causes and factors surrounding suicides by members of the Armed Forces.

(2) To develop effective strategies and policies for the education of members of the Armed Forces and their families to assist in preventing suicides and suicide attempts by members of the Armed Forces.

(c) ELEMENTS REGARDING INVESTIGATIONS.—The policy required by subsection (b)(1) shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Requirements for investigations and data collection in connection with suicides by members of the Armed Forces.

(2) A requirement for the appointment by the appropriate military authority of a separate investigating officer to conduct an administrative investigation into each suicide by a member of the Armed Forces in accordance with the requirements specified under paragraph (1).

(3) Requirements for minimum information to be determined under each investigation pursuant to paragraph (2), including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) Any mental illness or other mental health condition, including Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), of the member of the Armed Forces concerned at the time of the completion of suicide.

(B) Any other illness or injury of the member at the time of the completion of suicide.

(C) Any receipt of health care services, including mental health care services, by the member before the completion of suicide.

(D) Any utilization of prescription drugs by the member before the completion of suicide.

(E) The number, frequency, and dates of deployment of the member.

(F) The military duty assignment of the member at the time of the completion of suicide.

(G) Any observations by family members, health care providers, medical care managers, and other members of the Armed Forces of any symptoms of depression, anxiety, alcohol or drug abuse, or other relevant behavior in the member before the completion of suicide.

(H) The results of a psychological autopsy of the member, if conducted.

(4) A requirement for a report from each administrative investigation conducted pursuant to paragraph (2) which shall set forth the findings and recommendations resulting from such investigation.

(5) Procedures for the protection of the confidentiality of information contained in each report on an investigation pursuant to paragraph (4).

(6) A requirement that the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel of the military department concerned receive and analyze each report on an investigation pursuant to paragraph (4).

(7) The appointment by the Secretary of Defense of an appropriate official or executive agent within the Department of Defense to receive and analyze each report on an investigation pursuant to paragraph (4) in order to—

(A) identify trends or common causal factors in suicides by members of the Armed Forces; and

(B) advise the Secretary on means by which the suicide education and prevention strategies and programs of the military departments can respond appropriately and effectively to such trends and causal factors.

(8) A requirement for an annual report to the Secretary of Defense by each Secretary of a military department on the following:

(A) The results of investigations into suicide by members of the Armed Forces pursuant to paragraph (2) for each calendar year beginning with 2010.

(B) Actions taken to improve the suicide education and prevention strategies and programs of the military departments.

(C) Total number of suicides among members of the Armed Forces during the period beginning on January 1, 2009, and ending at the end of the most recent calendar year quarter preceding the submittal of such report, including the number of suicides confirmed and the number of deaths being investigated as a suicide, set forth—

(i) by calendar year in which death occurred;

(ii) by military department of the members concerned; and

(iii) by whether death occurred while the members concerned were deployed or while assigned to permanent duty station or homeport.

(d) CONSTRUCTION OF INVESTIGATION WITH OTHER INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS.—The investigation of the suicide by a member of the Armed Forces under the policy required by this section shall be in addition to any other investigation of the suicide required by law, including any investigation for criminal purposes.

(e) REQUIRED REVIEWS.—The policy required by subsection (b)(2) shall be based upon:

(1) A review and evaluation of existing suicide prevention efforts across the military departments, including an assessment of the effectiveness of current efforts and of how such efforts are addressing issues related to combat stress.

(2) A review and evaluation of existing suicide prevention training by each service for members of the Armed Forces (including members of the National Guard and Reserve), for civilian health care community and family support professionals of the Department of Defense, and for such other service personnel of the Department as the Secretary shall designate for purposes of this paragraph.

(f) REPORT ON SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRESS.—Each service secretary shall separately report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by August 1, 2009, on actions taken to accomplish the following:

(1) Enhancement of basic training courses, including lifesaving courses, for members of the Armed Forces aimed at recognition of risk factors for suicide, identification of signs and symptoms of mental health concerns and combat stress, and protocols for responding to crisis situations involving members of the Armed Forces who may be at high risk for suicide.

(2) Enhancement of training for military supervisory medics and medical personnel on matters relating to recognition of risk factors for suicide, identification of signs and symptoms of mental health concerns and combat stress, and protocols for responding to crisis situations involving members of the Armed Forces who may be at high risk for suicide.

(3) Enhancement of access of military leaders and personnel to resources to prevent and respond to traumatic events, such as members in crisis or loss of unit members, which personnel shall include qualified mental health professionals and may include medical staff, chaplains, family support staff, peers, and other appropriate personnel.

(4) Enhancement of campaigns of outreach throughout the Armed Forces and the military family communities intended to—

(A) reduce the stigma among members of the Armed Forces and their families, and in such communities, associated with mental health concerns;

(B) encourage members of the Armed Forces and individuals in such communities to seek help with such concerns;

(C) increase awareness among members of the Armed Forces and in such communities that mental health is essential to overall health; and

(D) increase awareness among members of the Armed Forces and in such communities regarding substance abuse concerns, relationship and financial difficulties, and legal and occupational difficulties; and

(5) Enhancement of post-deployment assistance for spouses and parents of returning members including members of the National Guard and Reserve, who are returning from deployment assistance in—

(A) understanding issues that arise in the readjustment of such members—

(i) for members of the National Guard and Reserve, to civilian life; and

(ii) for members of the regular components of the Armed Forces, to military life in a non-combat environment;

(B) identifying signs and symptoms of substance abuse, mental health conditions, traumatic brain injury, and risk factors for suicide; and

(C) encouraging such members and their families in seeking assistance for such conditions and in seeking assistance on relationship, financial, legal, and occupational difficulties.

(g) SUICIDE PREVENTION TRAINING.—For purposes of this section, suicide prevention training is comprehensive training on suicide prevention (including, at a minimum, education, training, peer-to-peer support methods, outreach, and de-stigmatization of seeking mental health assistance) developed by the Secretary of Defense and each Secretary concerned for purposes of this section in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the National Institute of Mental Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(h) REPORT ON POLICY.—Not later than November 1, 2009, the Secretary of the Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the policy required by this section. The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the policy.

(2) A plan for the implementation of the policy throughout the Department of Defense, which plan shall be developed by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the following:

(A) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(B) The National Institute of Mental Health.

(C) The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(D) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SA 5552. Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3116. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FISSILE MATERIALS.

Section 3212 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2402) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FISSILE MATERIALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No provision of law enacted on or after January 1, 2008, other than a provision of law enacted as part of an act authorizing appropriations for a fiscal year for the defense activities of the Department of Energy, that transfers any responsibility for the disposition of fissile materials, including the construction and operation of Project 99–D–143, Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, Savannah River Site, South Carolina, and related programs, shall become effective until the President certifies to Congress that the responsibility to be transferred no longer serves nuclear nonproliferation, foreign policy, or national security objectives.

''(2) TRANSFER OF CERTAIN FUNDS TO ADMINISTRATOR.—Any amounts authorized to be appropriated on or after January 1, 2008, and any transfers of amounts authorized to be appropriated before January 1, 2008, relating to Project 99–D–143, Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, Savannah River Site, South Carolina, that are designated for an organizational unit or component of the Administration shall, notwithstanding such designation, be transferred to the Administrator.''.

SA 5553. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 458, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 2842. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY RELATED TO ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROJECTS, WOONSOCKET LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION DISTRICT AND FOX POINT HURRICANE BARRIER, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of Engineers, in carrying out section 2875 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 563) and section 2866 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 108–364; 120 Stat. 2499), shall accept title to the Woonsocket Local Flood Protection District, Rhode Island project and the Fox Point Hurricane Barrier, Providence, Rhode Island project, as prescribed under such sections, respectively, without regard to their condition.

SA 5554. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ASSESSMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF ENCROACHMENT OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth an assessment by the Comptroller General of the current programs of, and options available to, the Department of Defense for managing the encroachment of civilian activities (including the use of waters and airspace) on military installations and activities in the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the extent to which the Department of Defense has identified encroachment of civilian activities (including the use of waters and airspace) on military installations and activities in the United States.

(2) A description of the extent to which the Department has considered non-attainment of air quality standards as part of its domestic basing strategy.

(3) A description of the evidence of the Department to be used by installation commanders to work with communities surrounding such installations to manage civilian encroachment on such installations.

(4) A description of the plans of the Department for mitigating civilian encroachment on military installations in the United States and to address non-attainment of air quality standards.

(5) An assessment of the actions of the Department to address civilian encroachment on military installations in the United States and to address non-attainment of air quality standards.

(6) An identification of alternative courses available to the Department to minimize the effects of encroachment of civilian activities on military operations in the United States.

(7) Any other matters relating to the encroachment of civilian activities on military installations and activities in the United States that the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

SA 5555. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 394, beginning on line 16, strike ''(other than amounts described in paragraph (3))''.

On page 395, strike lines 5 through 8.

At the end of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1617. PROJECTS UNDER THE COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM IN IRAQ.

(a) CERTIFICATIONS ON CERTAIN CERP PROJECTS.—A project in Iraq in excess of $500,000 that is funded with amounts in the Commanders' Emergency Response Program may not be commenced after the date of the enactment of this Act unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the project responds to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements that will immediately assist the Iraqi people. The authority to make certifications under this subsection may be delegated only to the Deputy Secretary of Defense or the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

(b) REPORTS ON CERTAIN PROJECTS.—In addition to any other information in the quarterly reports on the Commanders' Emergency Response Program under section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119, Stat 3455), as amended by section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 366), each quarterly report on the Commanders' Emergency Response Program that is so submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall include the following:

(1) A written statement by the Secretary of Defense affirming that each project in Iraq in excess of $500,000 and funded with amounts in the Commanders' Emergency Response Program that was commenced during the quarter covered by such report was issued a certification as required by subsection (a).

(2) For each project described in paragraph (1) the following:

(A) A description of such project, including a justification for the determination that such project responds to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements that will immediately assist the Iraqi people.

(B) A description or estimate of the aggregate cost of such project over the life of the project, and the portion, if any, of such aggregate cost being paid by the Government of Iraq.

(C) A description of the current status of such project, including its projected completion date.

(D) A description of the plan for the transition of such project upon completion to the people of Iraq and for the sustainment of any completed facilities, including any commitments by the Government of Iraq to sustain projects requiring the support of that government for sustainment.

SA 5556. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 338, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

(e) ACCOUNTABILITY FOR EQUIPMENT PROVIDED UNDER PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) ACCOUNTABILITY FOR EQUIPMENT PROVIDED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly establish procedures and guidelines for accountability for any equipment provided to a foreign country's national military forces under the program under subsection (a).

''(2) ELEMENTS.—The procedures and guidelines established under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) ensure that any foreign military forces provided equipment under the program are informed of best practices in physical security and stockpile management with respect to such equipment;

''(B) ensure that an appropriate representative of the United States is notified when small arms and light weapons, ammunition, and sensitive defense articles, defense services, and technologies provided under the program are physically received by foreign military forces; and

''(C) ensure that the Department of Defense provides for the retention and maintenance of records or reports on equipment provided under the program in the same manner as prescribed in section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2785).

''(3) GUIDANCE ON COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall take appropriate actions to provide guidance to the personnel of the Department of Defense and personnel of the Department of State who carry out activities under the program on the procedures and guidelines established under paragraph (1), including any procedures and guidelines established to meet the requirements of paragraph (2).''; and

(C) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, by striking ''subsection (e)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)(3)''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect six months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 5557. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 344. SENSE OF SENATE ON EXPEDITIONARY MEDICAL SUPPORT PACKAGES.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) packages are an important part of the disaster response capabilities provided by the Department of Defense; and

(2) the Department of Defense should consider ways to improve its homeland defense and civil support capabilities related to the use and movement of military health system assets, including Expeditionary Medical Support packages.

SA 5558. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 45, line 18, insert before the period the following: ''relative to the ballistic missile threat posed by North Korea, Iran, and other countries with active ballistic missile development and fielding programs''.

SA 5559. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 45, strike lines 2 and 3 and insert the following:

(2) assess any lessons learned from the design, development, and construction of the Airborne Laser system that could improve the operational effectiveness, suitability and survivability, or the affordability, of any future system; and

(3) submit to the Secretary of Defense and to

SA 5560. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 721. MILITARY FAMILY AUTISM SUPPORT CENTERS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish one or more military family autism support centers.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of each center established under subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) To provide diagnostic services and therapy to children of military families diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder and related disorders, with such services and therapy to be similar the services and therapy provided by the not-for-profit autism support center located in Columbus, Georgia, which supports military families at Fort Benning, Georgia.

(2) To train therapists to provide treatment to autistic children, with special emphasis placed on training the spouses of members of the Armed Forces to provide such treatment.

(c) EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The Secretary shall designate the Commandant of the Marine Corps as the lead agent in the establishment and operation of centers under subsection (a).

(d) LOCATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—One of the first two centers to be established under subsection (a) shall be established on the East Coast of the United States, and one shall be established on the West Coast of the United States.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the center established under paragraph (1) on the East Coast of the United States should be located in the vicinity of Camp Lejeune, Fort Bragg, and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, and the center established under paragraph (1) on the West Coast of the United States should be located in the vicinity of San Diego, California.

(e) DISCHARGE OF PURPOSES.—In discharging its purposes under this section, each center established under subsection (a) shall utilize in the diagnosis and treatment of children of military families with autism medical, educational, and developmental therapies that have been successfully used to successfully treat autistic children.

(f) TUITION ASSISTANCE.—For purposes of assisting in the training of therapists under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, consider the feasability and advisability of establishing a tuition assistance program to facilitate the participation of military spouses in such training.

(g) REPORTS.—Not later than one year after establishing a center under subsection (a), and one year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on such center. Each report on a center shall set forth the following:

(1) The number of therapists trained at the center during the preceding year.

(2) The number of children receiving diagnosis and therapy at the center during such year.

(3) The average number of hours per week that therapy was provided at the center during such year.

(4) A description of the nature of therapy provided at the center during such year.

(5) An assessment of the contribution of the center to military readiness and retention during such year.

(6) An assessment of the efficacy of the center during such year.

SA 5561. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 237. CONSULTATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CANCELLATIONS OF PLANNED MISSILE DEFENSE FLIGHT TESTS.

(a) CONSULTATION REQUIRED PRIOR TO CANCELLATION.—Prior to determining to cancel any planned missile defense flight test, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall consult, at a minimum, with each of the following officials:

(1) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

(2) The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.

(3) The Commander of the United States Strategic Command, who shall represent the views and requirements of the commanders of the combatant commands in such consultations.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED AFTER CONSULTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If, after meeting the consultation requirements of subsection (a), the Director of the Missile Defense Agency determines to cancel a planned missile defense flight test, the Director shall submit to Congress a notification (in written, unclassified form) of the determination.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The notification on the cancellation of a planned missile defense flight test under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The specific reasons for the determination to cancel the flight test, and a justification of the determination.

(B) The implications and risks for the testing and development program which will result from canceling the flight test.

(C) A plan describing how the original objectives of the flight test will still be met, notwithstanding the cancellation.

(D) The views and recommendations of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics; the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation; and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command regarding the cancellation.

(E) Any modifications in the allocation of budget and testing resource as a result of the cancellation of the flight test.

(3) DEADLINE.—The notification on a determination to cancel a planned missile defense flight test shall be submitted under paragraph (1) not later than 7 days after the date on which the Director issues the determination to cancel the test.

SA 5562. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 311, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 1083. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SUPPORT OF CZECH REPUBLIC AND POLAND FOR MISSILE DEFENSE EFFORTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The Heads of State and Government of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) agreed at the Bucharest Summit on April 3, 2008, that ''[b]allistic missile proliferation poses an increasing threat to Allies' forces, territory and populations''.

(2) As part of a broad response to counter the ballistic missile threat, the Heads of State and Government of NATO ''recognise the substantial contribution to the protection of Allies from long-range ballistic missiles to be provided by the planned deployment of European-based United States missile defence assets''.

(3) At the Bucharest Summit, the NATO Heads of State and Government stated that, with respect to the planned deployment of United States missile defense capability, ''[w]e are exploring ways to link this capability with current NATO missile defence efforts as a way to ensure that it would be an integral part of any future NATO wide missile defence architecture''.

(4) At the Bucharest Summit, the NATO Heads of State and Government stated that, ''[b]earing in mind the principle of the indivisibility of Allied security as well as NATO solidarity, we task the Council in Permanent Session to develop options for a comprehensive missile defence architecture to extend coverage to all Allied territory and populations not otherwise covered by the United States system for review at our 2009 Summit, to inform any future political decision''.

(5) On July 8, 2008, the United States Government and the Government of the Czech Republic signed an agreement on the stationing of a United States radar facility in the Czech Republic to track ballistic missiles.

(6) On August 20, 2008, the United States Government and the Government of Poland signed an agreement on the stationing of 10 ground-based missile defense interceptors in Poland.

(7) Supplemental Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA) regarding the missile defense deployment agreements, not yet signed, are required elements of any final agreements to deploy the planned missile defense capabilities in the Czech Republic and Poland.

(8) In order to take legal effect, any final bilateral missile defense agreements must be submitted to and ratified by the parliaments of the Czech Republic and Poland, respectively.

(9) The deployment of the planned United States missile defense system in the Czech Republic and Poland would not provide protection to southeastern portions of NATO territory against missile attack. Additional missile defense capabilities would be required to protect these areas against missile attack, including against existing short- and medium-range missile threats.

(10) According to the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, the ground-based interceptor planned to be deployed in Poland would require three flight tests to demonstrate whether it could accomplish its mission in an operationally effective manner. Such testing is not expected to begin before the fall of 2009, and is unlikely to be concluded before 2011.

(11) The Government of Iran continues to defy international calls to cease its uranium enrichment program, has deployed hundreds of short- and medium-range ballistic missiles, and continues to develop and test ballistic missiles of increasing range, as well as a space launch vehicle.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the decisions by the Governments of Poland and the Czech Republic to station elements of a missile defense system on their territory are a clear affirmation of the commitment of those governments to support the defense of NATO, including the United States, against the threat of long-range ballistic missiles;

(2) the Senate—

(A) recognizes the importance of these decisions taken by the Governments of Poland and the Czech Republic, as well as the statements made by NATO Heads of State and Government relative to missile defense at the Bucharest Summit in April 2008; and

(B) notes the care and seriousness with which the Governments of Poland and the Czech Republic have undertaken their evaluation and consideration of these issues; and

(3) these decisions will deepen the strategic relationship between the United States Government and the Governments of Poland and the Czech Republic and make a substantial

contribution to the collective capability of NATO to counter future long-range ballistic missile threats.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the requirements of section 226 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 41), or [section 232] of this Act.

SA 5563. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 587. ELECTRONIC DATABASE OF INFORMATION ON THE INCIDENCE OF SUICIDE AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) DATABASE REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, establish and maintain an electronic database on the incidence of suicide and attempted suicide among members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including the information specified in subsection (c).

(b) COVERAGE OF DEMOBILIZED MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS.—To the extent practicable, the members of the Armed Forces covered by the database required under subsection (a) shall include members of the National Guard and Reserve who are demobilized from active duty during the 720-day period beginning on the date of their demobilization.

(c) INFORMATION.—The information to be included in the database required by subsection (a) shall include, to the extent practicable, the following:

(1) For each Armed Force—

(A) the number of members on active duty who have attempted suicide; and

(B) the number of members on active duty who have committed suicide.

(2) With respect to the members of the Armed Forces who commit or attempt suicide, aggregated information (with such information organized and presented, to the extent practicable, in tabular form) on the following:

(A) The sex of the members.

(B) The race or ethnicity of the members.

(C) The Armed Force of the members.

(D) The grade, military occupational specialty, duty status, and duty location of the members at the time of the completion or attempt.

(E) The physical location of the members at the time of the completion or attempt.

(F) A description of any combat experience of the members, including the location of such experience, the intensity and duration of such experience, and the time between the last such experience and the attempt.

(G) The highest level of education achieved by the members.

(H) Any mental health conditions, including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), or substance use disorder, diagnosed or otherwise detected in the members.

(I) Any previous psychological care or treatment received by the members for a condition under subparagraph (H) or another mental health condition.

(J) Any family history of the members of mental illness, suicide, or both.

(K) Any physical or sexual abuse suffered by the members.

(L) Any recent marital or other relationship difficulties of the members.

(M) Any recent disciplinary actions taken against the members.

(N) Any recent legal difficulties of the members.

(O) Any recent financial or employment difficulties of the members.

(P) Any prior communications of suicidal intent by the members.

(3) Such other information as the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of the database.

(d) SEPARATE INFORMATION ON EACH ATTEMPT.—Each attempted suicide of a member of the Armed Forces (whether or not completed) shall be treated as a separate attempt at suicide for purposes of subsection (c)(2).

(e) UPDATES.—The database required by subsection (a) shall be updated on a continuing basis.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the establishment of the database required by subsection (a), and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report setting forth the following:

(A) Aggregated data on the incidence of suicide among members of the Armed Forces on active duty.

(B) An assessment of recent trends in suicides and attempted suicides among members of the Armed Forces on active duty.

(2) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public through the Internet website of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs that is available to the public.

(3) PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION.—The information in any report under paragraph (1) shall not include any personal information or personally-identifying information on any member of the Armed Forces covered by the database.

(g) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of this section are in addition to the requirements of section 581.

SA 5564. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 714. ENHANCEMENTS OF EXTENDED CARE HEALTH OPTION PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENT FOR CERTAIN COSTS.—The maximum monthly amount of reimbursement for health care services for a family of a member of the Armed Forces under the Extended Care Health Option program shall be $5,000.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAM AFTER RETIREMENT OR SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a member of a regular component of the Armed Forces who retires from the Armed Forces shall be eligible for health care benefits under the Extended Care Health Option program during the one-year period beginning on the date of the retirement of the member from the Armed Forces.

(2) DISABLED MEMBERS.—A member of a regular component of the Armed Forces who is retired or separated from the Armed Forces for disability under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code, shall be eligible for health care benefits under the Extended Care Health Option program during the two-year period beginning on the date of the retirement or separation of the member from the Armed Forces.

(3) FAMILY MEMBERS.—The family members of a member of the Armed Forces eligible for health care benefits under the Extended Care Health Option program under this subsection are eligible for health care benefits under the program during the period of the member's eligibility for benefits under the program.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the Extended Care Health Option program. The report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the effectiveness of the Extended Care Health Option program in meeting the objectives of the program, including the effectiveness of the program in providing to beneficiaries the health care services which the program was established to provide.

(2) For the most recent fiscal year for which data is available, a description for each medical condition for which health care services are provided under the Extended Care Health Option program of the number of military families participating in the program whose monthly costs for such services exceeded $2,500, and a statement of the reasons why the monthly costs of such families for such services have exceeded such amount.

(d) EXTENDED CARE HEALTH OPTION PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Extended Care Health Option program'' means the program of extended benefits provided pursuant to subsections (d), (e), and (f) of section 1079 of title 10, United States Code.

SA 5565. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 714. REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES OF COVERED BENEFICIARIES FOR TRAVEL FOR SPECIALTY CARE UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

(a) REIMBURSEMENT AUTHORIZED.—Section 1074i of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRAVEL UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary of Defense may provide reimbursement for reasonable travel expenses of travel of covered beneficiaries and accompaniment to a specialty care provider not otherwise authorized by that subsection under such exceptional circumstances as the Secretary

considers appropriate for purposes of this section.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of such section is amended by inserting ''of Defense'' after ''the Secretary''.

SA 5566. Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 360, after line 20, add the following:

Subtitle E—Enhanced Partnership With Pakistan

SEC. 1241. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2008''.

SEC. 1242. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The people of Pakistan and the United States have a long history of friendship and comity, and the vital interests of both nations are well-served by strengthening and deepening this friendship.

(2) In February 2008, the people of Pakistan elected a civilian government, reversing months of political tension and intrigue, as well as mounting popular concern over governance and their own democratic reform and political development.

(3) A democratic, moderate, modernizing Pakistan would represent the wishes of that country's populace, and serve as a model to other countries around the world.

(4) Pakistan is a major non-NATO ally of the United States, and has been a valuable partner in the battle against al Qaeda and the Taliban.

(5) The struggle against al Qaeda, the Taliban, and affiliated terrorist groups has led to the deaths of several thousand Pakistani civilians and members of the security forces of Pakistan over the past 6 years.

(6) Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, more al Qaeda terrorist suspects have been apprehended in Pakistan than in any other country, including Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, and Abu Faraj al-Libi.

(7) Despite the sacrifices and cooperation of the security forces of Pakistan, the top leadership of al Qaeda, as well as the leadership and rank-and-file of affiliated terrorist groups, are believed to use Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) as a haven and a base from which to organize terrorist actions in Pakistan and with global reach.

(8) According to a Government Accountability Office Report, (GAO–08–622), ''since 2003, the administration's national security strategies and Congress have recognized that a comprehensive plan that includes all elements of national power—diplomatic, military, intelligence, development assistance, economic, and law enforcement support—was needed to address the terrorist threat emanating from the FATA'' and that such a strategy was also mandated by section 7102(b)(3) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 22 U.S.C. 2656f note) and section 2042(b)(2) of the Implementing the Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 22 U.S.C. 2375 note).

(9) According to United States military sources and unclassified intelligence reports, including the July 2007 National Intelligence Estimate entitled, ''The Terrorist Threat to the U.S. Homeland'', the Taliban, al Qaeda, and their Pakistani affiliates continue to use territory in Pakistan as a haven, recruiting location, and rear base for violent actions in both Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as attacks globally, and pose a threat to the United States homeland.

(10) The toll of terrorist attacks, including suicide bombs, on the people of Pakistan include thousands of citizens killed and wounded across the country, over 1,400 military and police forces killed (including 700 since July 2007), and dozens of tribal, provincial, and national officials targeted and killed, as well as the brazen assassination of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto while campaigning in Rawalpindi on December 27, 2007, and several attempts on the life of President Pervaiz Musharraf, and the rate of such attacks have grown considerably over the past 2 years.

(11) The people of Pakistan and the United States share many compatible goals, including—

(A) combating terrorism and violent radicalism, both inside Pakistan and elsewhere;

(B) solidifying democracy and the rule of law in Pakistan;

(C) promoting the economic development of Pakistan, both through the building of infrastructure and the facilitation of increased trade;

(D) promoting the social and material well-being of Pakistani citizens, particularly through development of such basic services as public education, access to potable water, and medical treatment; and

(E) safeguarding the peace and security of South Asia, including by facilitating peaceful relations between Pakistan and its neighbors.

(12) According to consistent opinion research, including that of the Pew Global Attitudes Survey (December 28, 2007) and the International Republican Institute (January 29, 2008), many people in Pakistan have historically viewed the relationship between the United States and Pakistan as a transactional one, characterized by a heavy emphasis on security issues with little attention to other matters of great interest to citizens of Pakistan.

(13) The election of a civilian government in Pakistan in February 2008 provides an opportunity, after nearly a decade of military-dominated rule, to place relations between Pakistan and the United States on a new and more stable foundation.

(14) Both the Government of Pakistan and the United States Government should seek to enhance the bilateral relationship through additional multi-faceted engagement in order to strengthen the foundation for a consistent and reliable long-term partnership between the two countries.

SEC. 1243. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) COUNTERINSURGENCY.—The term ''counterinsurgency'' means efforts to defeat organized movements that seek to overthrow the duly constituted Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan through the use of subversion and armed conflict.

(3) COUNTERTERRORISM.—The term ''counterterrorism'' means efforts to combat al Qaeda and other foreign terrorist organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(4) FATA.—The term ''FATA'' means the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

(5) NWFP.—The term ''NWFP'' means the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, which has Peshawar as its provincial capital.

(6) PAKISTAN-AFGHANISTAN BORDER AREAS.—The term ''Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas'' includes the Pakistan regions known as NWFP, FATA, and parts of Balochistan in which the Taliban or Al Qaeda have traditionally found refuge.

(7) SECURITY-RELATED ASSISTANCE.—The term ''security-related assistance'' means—

(A) grant assistance to carry out section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763);

(B) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.);

(C) assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.);

(D) any equipment, supplies, and training provided pursuant to section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3456); and

(E) any equipment, supplies, and training provided pursuant to section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 368).

(8) SECURITY FORCES OF PAKISTAN.—The term ''security forces of Pakistan'' means the military, paramilitary, and intelligence services of the Government of Pakistan, including the armed forces, Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate, Intelligence Bureau, police forces, Frontier Corps, and Frontier Constabulary.

SEC. 1244. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support the consolidation of democracy, good governance, and rule of law in Pakistan;

(2) to affirm and build a sustained, long-term, multifaceted relationship with Pakistan;

(3) to further the sustainable economic development of Pakistan and the improvement of the living conditions of its citizens by expanding United States bilateral engagement with the Government of Pakistan, especially in areas of direct interest and importance to the daily lives of the people of Pakistan;

(4) to work with Pakistan and the countries bordering Pakistan to facilitate peace in the region and harmonious relations between the countries of the region;

(5) to work with the Government of Pakistan to prevent any Pakistani territory from being used as a base or conduit for terrorist attacks in Pakistan, Afghanistan, or elsewhere in the world;

(6) to work in close cooperation with the Government of Pakistan to coordinate military and paramilitary action against terrorist targets;

(7) to work with the Government of Pakistan to help bring peace, stability, and development to all regions of Pakistan, especially those in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas, including support for an effective counterinsurgency strategy; and

(8) to expand people-to-people engagement between the United States and Pakistan, through increased educational, technical, and cultural exchanges and other methods.

SEC. 1245. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS.—It is the sense of Congress that there should be authorized to be appropriated to the President, for the purposes of providing assistance to Pakistan under the

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), the following amounts:

(1) For fiscal year 2009, up to $1,500,000,000.

(2) For fiscal year 2010, up to $1,500,000,000.

(3) For fiscal year 2011, up to $1,500,000,000.

(4) For fiscal year 2012, up to $1,500,000,000.

(5) For fiscal year 2013, up to $1,500,000,000.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS.—It is the sense of Congress that, subject to an improving political and economic climate, there should be authorized to be appropriated up to $1,500,000,000 per year for fiscal years 2014 through 2018 for the purpose of providing assistance to Pakistan under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SECURITY-RELATED ASSISTANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that security-related assistance to the Government of Pakistan should be provided in close coordination with the Government of Pakistan, designed to improve the Government's capabilities in areas of mutual concern, and maintained at a level that will bring significant gains in pursuing the policies set forth in paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of section 1244.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under this section shall be used for projects determined by an objective measure to be of clear benefit to the people of Pakistan, including projects that promote—

(1) just and democratic governance, including—

(A) political pluralism, equality, and the rule of law;

(B) respect for human and civil rights;

(C) independent, efficient, and effective judicial systems;

(D) transparency and accountability of all branches of government and judicial proceedings; and

(E) anticorruption efforts among police, civil servants, elected officials, and all levels of government administration, including the military;

(2) economic freedom, including—

(A) private sector growth and the sustainable management of natural resources;

(B) market forces in the economy; and

(C) worker rights, including the right to form labor unions and legally enforce provisions safeguarding the rights of workers and local community stakeholders; and

(3) investments in people, particularly women and children, including—

(A) broad-based public primary and secondary education and vocational training for both boys and girls;

(B) the construction of roads, irrigation channels, wells, and other physical infrastructure;

(C) agricultural development to ensure food staples in times of severe shortage;

(D) quality public health, including medical clinics with well trained staff serving rural and urban communities; and

(E) public-private partnerships in higher education to ensure a breadth and consistency of Pakistani graduates to help strengthen the foundation for improved governance and economic vitality.

(e) PREFERENCE FOR BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY.—The President is encouraged, as appropriate, to utilize Pakistani firms and community and local nongovernmental organizations in Pakistan to provide assistance under this section.

(f) AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS FOR OPERATIONAL EXPENSES.—Funds authorized by this section may be used for operational expenses. Funds may also be made available to the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development to provide audits and program reviews of projects funded pursuant to this section.

(g) USE OF SPECIAL AUTHORITY.—The President is encouraged to utilize the authority of section 633(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2393(a)) to expedite assistance to Pakistan under this section.

(h) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this section shall be utilized to the maximum extent possible as direct expenditures for projects and programs by the United States mission in Pakistan, subject to existing reporting and notification requirements.

(i) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE FOR BUDGET SUPPORT.—The President shall notify Congress not later than 15 days before providing any assistance under this section as budgetary support to the Government of Pakistan or any element of such Government.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on assistance provided under this section. The report shall describe—

(A) all expenditures under this section, by region;

(B) the intended purpose for such assistance, the strategy or plan with which it is aligned, and a timeline for completion associated with such strategy or plan;

(C) the partner or partners contracted for that purpose, as well as a measure of the effectiveness of the partner or partners;

(D) any shortfall in financial, physical, technical, or human resources that hinder effective use and monitoring of such funds; and

(E) any negative impact, including the absorptive capacity of the region for which the resources are intended, of United States bilateral or multilateral assistance and recommendations for modification of funding, if any.

(j) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FUNDING OF PRIORITIES.—It is the sense of Congress that the Government of Pakistan should allocate a greater portion of its budget, consistent with its ''Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper'', to the recurrent costs associated with education, health, and other priorities described in this section.

SEC. 1246. LIMITATION ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE.

(a) LIMITATION ON CERTAIN MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—Beginning in fiscal year 2010, no grant assistance to carry out section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) and no assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.) may be provided to Pakistan in a fiscal year until the Secretary of State makes the certification required under subsection (c).

(b) LIMITATION ON ARMS TRANSFERS.—Beginning in fiscal year 2012, no letter of offer to sell major defense equipment to Pakistan may be issued pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) and no license to export major defense equipment to Pakistan may be issued pursuant to such Act in a fiscal year until the Secretary of State makes the certification required under subsection (c).

(c) CERTIFICATION.—The certification required by this subsection is a certification to the appropriate congressional committees by the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, that the security forces of Pakistan—

(1) are making concerted efforts to prevent al Qaeda and associated terrorist groups from operating in the territory of Pakistan;

(2) are making concerted efforts to prevent the Taliban from using the territory of Pakistan as a sanctuary from which to launch attacks within Afghanistan; and

(3) are not materially interfering in the political or judicial processes of Pakistan.

(d) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the limitations in subsections (a) and (b) if the Secretary determines it is in the national security interests of the United States to provide such waiver.

(e) PRIOR NOTICE OF WAIVER.—A waiver pursuant to subsection (d) may not be exercised until 15 days after the Secretary of State provides to the appropriate congressional committees written notice of the intent to issue such waiver and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 1247. COALITION SUPPORT FUNDS.

(a) ACCOUNTING REPORTS.—Not later than May 1 and November 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a complete accounting of the Coalition Support Fund payments made to Pakistan for the preceding two fiscal quarters. The accounting shall include a description of each claim presented by the Government of Pakistan and reimbursed by the United States, in sufficient detail to permit Congress to provide effective oversight.

(b) PROHIBITION ON REIMBURSEMENT WITHOUT ACCOUNTING REPORT.—Except as provided in subsection (c), no claim for funding under the Coalition Support Fund made after the date of the enactment of this Act may be paid until the President has submitted the accounting described in subsection (a) for the most recent two fiscal quarters.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition in subsection (b) for a nonrenewable 6-month period for an individual Coalition Support Fund claim if the Secretary submits to the committees described in subsection (a) a written certification that such waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(d) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex. The unclassified portion shall be submitted in a searchable electronic format.

SEC. 1248. AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN BORDER STRATEGY.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and such other government officials as may be appropriate, shall develop a comprehensive, cross-border strategy for working with the Government of Pakistan, the Government of Afghanistan, NATO, and other like-minded allies to best implement effective counterterrorism and counterinsurgency measurers in and near the border areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan, especially in known or suspected safe havens such as Pakistan's FATA, the NWFP, parts of Balochistan, and other critical areas in the south and east border areas of Afghanistan.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than June 1, 2009, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed description of a comprehensive strategy for counterterrorism and counterinsurgency in the FATA, as well as proposed timelines and budgets for implementing the strategy.

SEC. 1249. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress declares that it is in the national interest of the United States that the countries of South and Central Asia work together to address common challenges hampering the stability, security, and development of their region and to enhance their cooperation.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall appoint a special envoy to promote closer cooperation between the countries of South and Central Asia.

(c) APPOINTMENT.—The special envoy will be appointed with the advice and consent of

the Senate and shall have the rank of ambassador.

(d) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The primary responsibility of the special envoy shall be to coordinate United States policy on issues relating to strengthening and facilitating relations between the nations of South and Central Asia for the benefit of stability and economic growth in the region.

(2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The special envoy shall advise the President and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, and, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs, shall make recommendations regarding effective strategies and tactics to achieve United States policy objectives to—

(A) stem cross-border terrorist activities;

(B) provide assistance to refugees to ensure orderly and voluntary repatriation from neighboring states;

(C) bolster people-to-people ties and economic cooperation between the nations of South and Central Asia, including bilateral trade relations;

(D) explore opportunities to anticipate and seek solutions to critical cross-border issues; and

(E) offer comprehensive efforts to support effective counter-narcotics strategies in South and Central Asia.

SEC. 1250. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) recognize the bold political steps the Pakistan electorate has taken during a time of heightened sensitivity and tension in 2007 and 2008 to elect a new civilian government;

(2) seize this strategic opportunity in the interests of Pakistan as well as in the national security interests of the United States to expand its engagement with the Government and people of Pakistan in areas of particular interest and importance to the people of Pakistan; and

(3) continue to build a responsible and reciprocal security relationship taking into account the national security interests of the United States as well as regional and national dynamics in Pakistan to further strengthen and enable the position of Pakistan as a major non-NATO ally.

SA 5567. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms, MURKOWSKI, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. BOND, and Mr. REID)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3116. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY OF OMBUDSMAN OF ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3686 of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385s–15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by inserting ''and subtitle B'' after ''this subtitle'' each place it appears;

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting ''and subtitle B'' after ''this subtitle'';

(3) in subsection (e), by inserting ''and subtitle B'' after ''this subtitle'' each place it appears;

(4) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection (g):

''(g) NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH OMBUDSMAN.—In carrying out the duties of the Ombudsman under this section, the Ombudsman shall work with the individual employed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to serve as an ombudsman to individuals making claims under subtitle B.''.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Except as specifically provided in subsection (g) of section 3686 of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, nothing in the amendments made by such subsection (a) shall be construed to alter or affect the duties and functions of the individual employed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to serve as an ombudsman to individuals making claims under subtitle B of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384*l* et seq.).

SA 5568. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 329, after line 14, add the following:

SEC. 1110. SENIOR PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Senior Professional Performance Act of 2008''.

(b) PAY PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN SENIOR-LEVEL POSITIONS.—

(1) LOCALITY PAY.—Section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (g), by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) The applicable maximum under this subsection shall be level III of the Executive Schedule for—

''(A) positions under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (h)(1); and

''(B) any positions under subsection (h)(1)(C) as the President may determine.''; and

(B) in subsection (h)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking subparagraph (A);

(II) in subparagraph (D)—

(aa) in clause (v), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(bb) in clause (vi), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(cc) by adding at the end the following:

''(vii) a position to which section 5376 applies (relating to certain senior-level and scientific and professional positions).''; and

(III) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) by striking ''subparagraphs (A) through (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (A) and (B)''; and

(bb) by striking ''or (vi)'' and inserting ''(vi), or (vii)''; and

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking ''paragraph (1)(D)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(C)''; and

(bb) by striking ''or (vi)'' and inserting ''(vi), or (vii)''.

(2) ACCESS TO HIGHER MAXIMUM RATE OF BASIC PAY.—Section 5376(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) subject to paragraph (3), not greater than the rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule.''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) In the case of an agency which has a performance appraisal system which, as designed and applied, is certified under section 5307(d) as making meaningful distinctions based on relative performance, paragraph (1)(B) shall apply as if the reference to 'level III' were a reference to 'level II'.

''(4) No employee may suffer a reduction in pay by reason of transfer from an agency with an applicable maximum rate of pay prescribed under paragraph (3) to an agency with an applicable maximum rate of pay prescribed under paragraph (1)(B).''.

(3) AUTHORITY FOR EMPLOYMENT; APPOINTMENTS; CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS.—Title 5, United States Code is amended—

(A) in section 3104(a), in the second sentence, by striking ''prescribes'' and inserting ''prescribes and publishes in such form as the Director may determine'';

(B) in section 3324(a) by striking ''the Office of Personnel Management'' and inserting: ''the Director of the Office of Personnel Management on the basis of qualification standards developed by the agency involved in accordance with criteria specified in regulations prescribed by the Director'';

(C) in section 3325—

(i) in subsection (a), in the second sentence, by striking ''or its designee for this purpose'' and inserting the following: ''on the basis of standards developed by the agency involved in accordance with criteria specified in regulations prescribed by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this section.''; and

(D) in section 5108(a)(2) by inserting ''published by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management in such form as the Director may determine'' after ''and procedures''.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—

(A) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after the 180th day following the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) NO REDUCTIONS IN RATES OF PAY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this subsection may not result, at the time such amendments take effect, in a reduction in the rate of basic pay for an individual holding a position to which section 5376 of title 5, United States Code, applies.

(ii) DETERMINATION OF RATE OF PAY.—For the purposes of clause (i), the rate of basic pay for an individual described in that clause shall be deemed to be the rate of basic pay set for the individual under section 5376 of title 5, United States Code, plus any applicable locality pay paid to that individual on the day before the effective date under subparagraph (A), subject to regulations that the Director of the Office of Personnel Management may prescribe.

(C) REFERENCES TO MAXIMUM RATES.—Except as otherwise provided by law, any reference in a provision of law to the maximum rate under section 5376 of title 5, United States Code—

(i) as provided before the effective date of the amendments made by this subsection,

shall be considered a reference to the rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule; and

(ii) as provided on or after the effective date of the amendments made by this subsection, shall be considered a reference to—

(I) the rate of basic pay for level III of the Executive Schedule; or

(II) if the head of the agency responsible for administering the applicable pay system certifies that the employees are covered by a performance appraisal system meeting the certification criteria established by regulation under section 5307(d), level II of the Executive Schedule.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON CERTAIN PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5307(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking all after ''purposes of'' and inserting: ''applying the limitation in the calendar year involved, has a performance appraisal system certified under this subsection as making, in its design and application, meaningful distinctions based on relative performance.''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(B)—

(i) by striking all beginning with ''An'' through ''2 calendar years'' and inserting ''The certification of an agency performance appraisal system under this subsection shall be for a period not to exceed 24 months beginning on the date of certification, unless extended by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management for up to 6 additional months''; and

(ii) by striking '', for purposes of either or both of those years,''.

(2) EXTENSION OF CERTIFICATION.—

(A) EXTENSION TO 2009.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For any certification of a performance appraisal system under section 5307(d) of title 5, United States Code, in effect on the date of enactment of this Act and scheduled to expire at the end of calendar year 2008, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management may provide that such a certification shall be extended without requiring additional justification by the agency.

(ii) LIMITATION.—The expiration of any extension under this subparagraph shall be not later than the later of—

(I) June 30, 2009; or

(II) the first anniversary of the date of the certification.

(B) EXTENSION TO 2010.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For any certification of a performance appraisal system under section 5307(d) of title 5, United States Code, in effect on the date of enactment and scheduled to expire at the end of calendar year 2009, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management may provide that such a certification shall be extended without requiring additional justification by the agency.

(ii) LIMITATION.—The expiration of any extension under this subparagraph shall be not later than the later of—

(I) June 30, 2010; or

(II) the second anniversary of the date of the certification.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5569. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1002 and insert the following:

SEC. 1002. PROGRAM LEVEL FUNDING GUIDANCE.

(a) MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

(1) PROCUREMENT.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to an account of the Department of Defense by a provision of title I of this Act shall be available under that title for each program specified in the column designated ''Program Title'' in the amount specified in the column designated as ''Senate Authorized'' and, if applicable, in the number for such program specified in the column designated as ''Qty'', in the table as follows:

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Authorization Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorization
Title I - PROCUREMENT			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	5,009,835	-52,400	4,957,435
Missile Procurement, Army	2,211,460		2,211,460
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	3,687,077	2,200	3,689,277
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,275,791	28,000	2,303,791
Other Procurement, Army	11,367,926	493,778	11,861,704
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	496,300	-496,300	
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	14,716,774	12,500	14,729,274
Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,575,482	30,000	3,605,482
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	1,122,712	9,000	1,131,712
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	12,732,918	304,300	13,037,218
Other Procurement, Navy	5,482,856	33,650	5,516,506
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,512,765	-17,100	1,495,665
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	12,676,496	558,790	13,235,286
Missile Procurement, Air Force	5,536,728	20,000	5,556,728
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	894,478	1,000	895,478
Other Procurement, Air Force	16,128,396	-12,900	16,115,496
Procurement, Defense-Wide	3,164,228	302,700	3,466,928
National Guard and Reserve Equipment			
Rapid Acquisition Fund	102,045		102,045
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	102,694,267	1,217,218	103,911,485

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Subtitle B—Army Programs

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	AIRCRAFT						
	FIXED WING						
001	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT (JCA)	7	264,160			7	264,160
002	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT						
	ROTARY WING						
003	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER	28	358,841	-8	-75,000	20	283,841
	Reduce aggressive ramp up of production rate				[-75,000]		
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		80,010				80,010
005	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	36	224,518			36	224,518
006	UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	63	925,852			63	925,852
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		137,175				137,175
008	CH-47 HELICOPTER (MYP)	16	443,519			16	443,519
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
010	HELICOPTER NEW TRAINING	1	2,381			1	2,381
011	DRUG INTERDICTION						
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
012	GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP)		119,057				119,057
013	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)(ARL)		23,297				23,297
014	AH-64 MODS		607,969				607,969
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		29,373				29,373
016	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS		674,586				674,586

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		49,619				49,619
018	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS		14,921				14,921
019	AIRCRAFT LONG RANGE MODS		577				577
020	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS		10,866		3,000		13,866
	Additional forward looking infrared (FLIR) systems				[3,000]		
021	KIOWA WARRIOR		13,722				13,722
022	AIRBORNE AVIONICS		174,978		11,300		186,278
	Additional avionics navigation equipment – Army UFR				[11,300]		
023	GATM (Global Air Traffic Management)		79,223				79,223
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
024	SPARE PARTS (AIR)		6,875				6,875
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS						
025	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT		56,906				56,906
026	ASE INFRARED CM		433,941				433,941
	OTHER SUPPORT						
027	AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL						
028	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,028		249		5,277
	Avionic support equipment – Army UFR				[249]		
029	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		103,882				103,882
030	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		40,697		2,440		43,137
	Aircrew integrated systems – Army UFR				[2,440]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
031	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		122,775		5,493		128,268
	Air traffic control equipment- Army UFR				[5,493]		
032	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		2,536		116		2,652
	Additional avionics & airborne instrumentation equipment -- Army UFR				[116]		
033	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET		2,442				2,442
034	AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS		109		2		111
	Additional high frequency radio equipment -- Army UFR				[2]		
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		5,009,835		-52,400		4,957,435
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	OTHER MISSILES						
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM						
001	PATRIOT SYSTEM SUMMARY	108	512,086			108	512,086
002	PATRIOT/MEADS CAP SYSTEM SUMMARY		31,049				31,049
003	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (SLAMRAAM)		40,468				40,468
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
004	HELLFIRE	372	48,629			372	48,629
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM						
005	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	605	259,326			605	259,326

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
006	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	1,586	85,988			1,586	85,988
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
008	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	1,938	247,213			1,938	247,213
009	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS	4,014	25,300			4,014	25,300
010	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	57	246,041			57	246,041
011	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS) - SYS SUM						
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
	MODIFICATIONS						
012	PATRIOT MODS		524,500				524,500
013	JAVELIN MISSILE MODS						
014	ITAS/TOW MODS		137,109				137,109
015	MLRS MODS		1,872				1,872
016	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS		16,408				16,408
017	HELLFIRE MODIFICATIONS						
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
018	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		24,901				24,901
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
019	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		6,442				6,442
020	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)		10				10
021	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		4,118				4,118

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	TOTAL - MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		2,211,460				2,211,460
	PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS & TRACKED COMBAT						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
001	ABRAMS TRNG DEV MOD						
002	BRADLEY PROGRAM	21	171,989			21	171,989
003	BRADLEY TRAINING DEVICES (MOD)		4,386				4,386
004	ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES						
005	STRYKER VEHICLE	119	1,174,947			119	1,174,947
006	FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS: (FCS)	6	128,419			6	128,419
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		26,164				26,164
008	FCS SPIN OUTS		161,879				161,879
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		14,788				14,788
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
010	CARRIER, MOD						
011	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	6	33,426			6	33,426
012	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)		311,925				311,925
013	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)		28,913				28,913
014	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	39	132,701			39	132,701
015	ARMORED BREACHER VEHICLE	11	34,713			11	34,713
016	ARMORED VEH LAUNCH BRIDGE (AVLB) (MOD)						
017	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	11	40,464			11	40,464

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
018	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)		341,569				341,569
019	SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PGM: SEP M1A2						
020	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	29	351,179			29	351,179
021	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (TCV-WTCV)						
022	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)		7,136				7,136
	WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
023	HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119	90	118,431			90	118,431
024	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)	5,900	61,334			5,900	61,334
025	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL	6,167	99,881			6,167	99,881
026	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN (5.56MM)	5,150	22,134			5,150	22,134
027	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN (40MM)	785	17,328			785	17,328
028	MORTAR SYSTEMS	165	15,500			165	15,500
029	M107, CAL. 50, SNIPER RIFLE		223				223
030	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	9,342	31,756			9,342	31,756
031	XM110 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM (SASS)	508	7,407			508	7,407
032	M4 CARBINE	88,964	151,055			88,964	151,055
033	SHOTGUN, MODULAR ACCESSORY SYSTEM (MASS)	7,135	9,097			7,135	9,097
034	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS						
035	FUTURE HANDGUN SYSTEM (FHS)	5,000	3,468			5,000	3,468
036	HOWITZER LT WT 155MM (T)	38	113,205			38	113,205
	MODIFICATION OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT						
037	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS		7,654				7,654

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
038	M4 CARBINE MODS		16,796				16,796
039	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS						
040	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS		7,088				7,088
041	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS		21,128				21,128
042	PHALANX MODS						
043	M119 MODIFICATIONS		964				964
044	M16 RIFLE MODS		1,181				1,181
045	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M		3,763				3,763
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
046	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		2,187				2,187
047	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		6,545				6,545
048	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		3,104				3,104
049	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)		1,250		2,200		3,450
	Additional small arms – Army UFR				[2,200]		
050	REF SMALL ARMS						
051	CLOSED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF WTCV, ARMY		3,687,077		2,200		3,689,277

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
	AMMUNITION						
	SMALL/MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION						
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		197,130				197,130
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		59,181				59,181
003	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES		6,276				6,276
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		183,813				183,813
005	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES		14,742				14,742
006	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES		79,066				79,066
007	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		293,322				293,322
008	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES						
	MORTAR AMMUNITION						
009	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		17,055				17,055
010	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		58,521				58,521
011	CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ALL TYPES		117,601				117,601
	TANK AMMUNITION						
012	CTG TANK 105MM: ALL TYPES		15,829				15,829
013	CTG, TANK, 120MM, ALL TYPES		151,015				151,015
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
014	CTG, ARTY, 75MM: ALL TYPES		2,741				2,741
015	CTG, ARTY, 105MM: ALL TYPES		42,153				42,153
016	CTG, ARTY, 155MM, ALL TYPES		85,030				85,030

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
017	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982		34,220				34,220
018	MODULAR ARTILLERY CHARGE SYSTEM (MACS), ALL		43,338				43,338
	ARTILLERY FUZES						
019	ARTILLERY FUZES, ALL TYPES		19,969				19,969
	MINES						
020	MINES, ALL TYPES		4,846				4,846
021	MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES		2,606				2,606
022	ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE ALTERNATIVES		52,000				52,000
	ROCKETS						
023	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		28,020				28,020
024	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES		142,521				142,521
	OTHER AMMUNITION						
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		28,886				28,886
026	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		71,608		7,000		78,608
	Program increase (Grenades all types)				[7,000]		
027	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES		89,357				89,357
028	CARTRIDGE, IMPULSE, BBU-35/B						
029	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES		20,027				20,027
030	SIMULATOR, HOSTILE FIRE, XM34						
031	SIMULATOR, TARGET HIT, XM35 (WHITE STAR)						
032	FLARE, AIRCRAFT, COUNTERMEASURE, XM216						
033	ALL OTHER (AMMO)						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	MISCELLANEOUS						
034	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES		15,228				15,228
035	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES		21,193				21,193
036	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES		2,806				2,806
037	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		6,996				6,996
038	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT		10,598				10,598
039	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)		12,564				12,564
040	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES		100				100
	AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
041	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		187,388		21,000		208,388
	Radford AAP upgrades				[20,000]		
	Bomb line modernization				[1,000]		
042	LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		5,085				5,085
043	MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES		5,619				5,619
044	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL		144,327				144,327
045	ARMS INITIATIVE		3,014				3,014
	RE-ESTIMATE OF GUARANTEED LOAN						
046	RE-ESTIMATE OF GUAR LOAN						
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		2,275,791		28,000		2,303,791

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES						
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS		88,428				88,428
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:		62,345				62,345
003	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS		47,478				47,478
004	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)		946,734				946,734
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		944,687		80,700		1,025,387
	Additional palletized loading systems - Army UFR				[80,700]		
006	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING		19,378				19,378
007	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		923,348		43,100		966,448
	Additional heavy equipment transporter system (HETS) – Army UFR				[43,100]		
008	ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLES (ASV)	202	195,385			202	195,385
009	MINE PROTECTION VEHICLE FAMILY		182,367				182,367
010	TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915/M916		14,870				14,870
011	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV		213,341				213,341
012	HMMWV RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM						
013	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		32,219				32,219
014	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (TAC VEH)		511				511
015	TOWING DEVICE-FIFTH WHEEL	3	218			3	218

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						
016	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	3	595			3	595
017	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	8	280			8	280
018	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER		3,380				3,380
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
	COMM-JOINT COMMUNICATIONS						
019	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM						
020	JOINT COMBAT IDENTIFICATION MARKING SYSTEM		12,910				12,910
021	WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK		287,605		-42,000		245,605
	Area Common User System modernization program reduction				[-42,000]		
022	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)		4,114				4,114
	COMM-SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
023	SECOMP-I						
024	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM		88,286				88,286
025	SHF TERM		298		15,000		15,298
	Super high frequency terminals – Army UFR				[15,000]		
026	SAT TERM, EMUT (SPACE)		807				807
027	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)		92,311		16,500		108,811
	Additional defense advanced GPS receivers – Army UFR				[16,500]		
028	SMART-T (SPACE)		85,286				85,286

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
029	SCAMP (SPACE)		993				993
030	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC - GBS		35,385				35,385
031	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)		6,075		4,000		10,075
	Tactical satellite equipment upgrades – Army UFR				[4,000]		
	COMM-C3 SYSTEM						
032	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)		33,513		-4,722		28,791
	Net-enabled command capability program reduction				[-4,722]		
	COMM-COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS						
033	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (EPLRS)		36,077				36,077
034	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)		8,570				8,570
035	SINCGARS FAMILY		84,888				84,888
036	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS - OPA2		4,073				4,073
037	MULTI-PURPOSE INFORMATIONS OPERATIONS		7,801				7,801
038	BRIDGE TO FUTURE NETWORKS						
039	COMMS-ELEC EQUIP FIELDING		7,828				7,828
040	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	125	18,000			125	18,000
041	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		7,545				7,545
042	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR (CSEL)		16,155				16,155
043	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY		48,436		22,800		71,236
	Commercial, off-the-shelf tactical radios equipment – Army UFR				[22,800]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
044	MEDICAL COMM FOR CBT CASUALTY CARE (MC4)		38,281		1,400		39,681
	Medical communication & combat casualty care equipment – Army UFR				[1,400]		
	COMM-INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS						
045	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE		1,500				1,500
	INFORMATION SECURITY						
046	TSEC - ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)		34,774				34,774
047	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		76,570				76,570
	COMM-LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
048	TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION		9,167				9,167
049	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		35,120				35,120
050	ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (EMCP)						
051	WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)		28,736				28,736
	COMM-BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
052	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		278,999				278,999
053	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)		6,726				6,726
054	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD		231,336		3,000		234,336
	Information technology upgrades				[3,000]		
055	PENTAGON INFORMATION MGT AND TELECOM		33,317				33,317
	ELECT EQUIP-NAT FOR INT PROG (NFIP)						
56	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROG (FCI)		[ ]				[ ]
57	GENERAL DEFENSE INTELL PROG (GDIP)		[ ]				[ ]

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
058	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (MIP)		58,333				58,333
059	JTT/CIBS-M (MIP)		11,377				11,377
060	PROPHET GROUND (MIP)		114,085				114,085
061	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYS (TUAS)MIP		316,598				316,598
062	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (SUAS)		30,023				30,023
063	DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC SPT SYS (DTSS) (MIP)		26,802				26,802
064	DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM (DIP)						
065	TACTICAL EXPLOITATION SYSTEM (MIP)						
066	DCGS-A (MIP)		177,973				177,973
067	TROJAN (MIP)		10,409				10,409
068	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)		2,423				2,423
069	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)		37,632				37,632
070	SEQUOYAH FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM		6,358				6,358
071	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MIP)		27,731				27,731
	ELECT EQUIP-ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)						
072	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR		46,397				46,397
073	WARLOCK	38				38	
074	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY		993		25,000		25,993
	Triton III				[25,000]		
075	CI MODERNIZATION (MIP)		1,297				1,297

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	ELECT EQUIP-TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)						
076	SENTINEL MODS		33,142				33,142
077	NIGHT VISION DEVICES		465,592		28,800		494,392
	Additional night vision devices - Army UFR				[28,800]		
078	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE	41	210,766			41	210,766
079	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT		416,866		52,500		469,366
	Additional driver vision enhancement systems – Army UFR				[52,500]		
080	RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS		3,440				3,440
081	COUNTER-ROCKET, ARTILLERY & MORTAR (C-RAM)						
082	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP		447				447
083	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (MMS)						
084	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE		2,579				2,579
085	PROFILER	8	12,517			8	12,517
086	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)		16,342				16,342
087	FORCE XXI BATTLE CMD BRIGADE & BELOW (FBCB2)		231,651				231,651
088	LIGHTWEIGHT LASER DESIGNATOR/RANGEFINDER		150,094				150,094
089	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32		2,269				2,269
090	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM		21,037				21,037
091	COUNTERFIRE RADARS		107,061				107,061
092	INTEGRATED MET SYS SENSORS (IMETS) - MIP						
093	ENHANCED SENSOR & MONITORING SYSTEM		1,987				1,987

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	ELECT EQUIP-TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS						
094	TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTERS		196,245				196,245
095	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY		53,908				53,908
096	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT		36,829				36,829
097	FAAD C2		7,489				7,489
098	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS		57,674				57,674
099	KNIGHT FAMILY		100,709				100,709
100	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)		2,101		5,900		8,001
	Life cycle software support – Army UFR				[5,900]		
101	AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY		83,530		5,900		89,430
	Additional automatic identification equipment – Army UFR				[5,900]		
102	TC AIMS II		31,879		5,900		37,779
	Additional transportation coordinator's automated information for movement system equipment (TC AIMS) - Army UFR				[5,900]		
103	JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JNMS)		11,059				11,059
104	TACTICAL INTERNET MANAGER		4,809				4,809
105	DATA PRODUCTS		30,077				30,077
106	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)		123,009				123,009
107	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)		67,960		300		68,260
	Additional logistics automation systems – Army UFR				[300]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
108	MOUNTED BATTLE COMMAND ON THE MOVE		25,869				25,869
	ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION						
109	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM		30,137				30,137
110	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION		13,481				13,481
111	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		105,343				105,343
112	CSS COMMUNICATIONS		36,744		5,900		42,644
	Combat service support communications equipment – Army UFR				[5,900]		
113	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)		42,462				42,462
	ELECT EQUIP-AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)						
114	AFRTS						
115	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (A/V)		6,677				6,677
116	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)		12,613				12,613
	ELECT EQUIP-MODS TACTICAL SYS/EQ						
117	WEAPONIZATION OF UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM		15,124				15,124
	ELECT EQUIP-SUPPORT						
118	ITEMS UNDER $5M (SSE)		6,517				6,517
119	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)		514				514
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
120	PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS	35	1,085			35	1,085
121	MASK, ACFT						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
122	CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION		58,426				58,426
123	SMOKE & OBSCURANT FAMILY: SOF (NON AAO ITEM)		16,814				16,814
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						
124	TACTICAL BRIDGING	19	93,930			19	93,930
125	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON		147,270				147,270
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						
126	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-		46,007				46,007
127	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM		46,783		6,000		52,783
	Fido explosives detector				[6,000]		
128	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD		58,437				58,437
129	< $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT		3,192				3,192
130	AERIAL DETECTION		12,773				12,773
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
131	HEATERS AND ECU'S		12,996				12,996
132	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES		7,002				7,002
133	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT		9,898				9,898
134	LIGHTWEIGHT MAINTENANCE ENCLOSURE (LME)						
135	LAND WARRIOR				102,000		102,000
	Program increase				[102,000]		
136	FORCE PROVIDER						
137	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT		70,847		5,400		76,247
	Additional field feeding systems – Army UFR				[5,400]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
138	PARACHUTE & AERIAL DEL SYS		63,420				63,420
139	MOBILE INTEGRATED REMAINS COLLECTION		17,803				17,803
140	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)		32,602				32,602
141	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CSS EQ)						
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
142	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		1,285				1,285
143	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		61,545				61,545
	WATER EQUIPMENT						
144	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS		51,164		1,200		52,364
	Additional water purification systems – Army UFR				[1,200]		
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT						
145	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL		62,336		4,300		66,636
	Additional combat medical support equipment – Army UFR				[4,300]		
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT						
146	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS		57,994				57,994
147	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)		1,329				1,329
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT						
148	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)		37,698		1,000		38,698
	Additional graders – Army UFR				[1,000]		
149	SKID STEER LOADER (SSL) FAMILY OF SYSTEM		19,943		3,000		22,943
	Additional skid steer loaders – Army UFR				[3,000]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
150	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING				1,000		1,000
	Additional scrapers – Army UFR				[1,000]		
151	DISTR, WATER, SP MIN 2500G SEC/NON-SEC		6,555		1,000		7,555
	Additional water distributors – Army UFR				[1,000]		
152	MISSION MODULES - ENGINEERING		31,525		1,000		32,525
	Additional engineer mission module water distributors – Army UFR				[1,000]		
153	LOADERS		27,988		2,000		29,988
	Additional loaders – Army UFR				[2,000]		
154	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR		9,565				9,565
155	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED		33,727		2,000		35,727
	Additional tractors – Army UFR				[2,000]		
156	CRANES				1,000		1,000
	Additional cranes – Army UFR				[1,000]		
157	PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING		7,906				7,906
158	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS		54,508		8,000		62,508
	Additional high mobility engineer excavators - Army UFR				[8,000]		
159	CONST EQUIP ESP		44,703		1,000		45,703
	Additional construction equipment - Army UFR				[1,000]		
160	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)		17,030		4,000		21,030
	Additional equipment – Army UFR				[4,000]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
161	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	1	168,846			1	168,846
162	HARBORMASTER COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTER		17,615				17,615
163	CAUSEWAY SYSTEMS						
164	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)		7,803				7,803
	GENERATORS						
165	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		217,749		44,600		262,349
	Additional tactical electric generators – Army UFR				[44,600]		
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
166	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)		45,000				45,000
167	ALL TERRAIN LIFTING ARMY SYSTEM		48,981				48,981
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
168	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT		16,508				16,508
169	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM		218,614		32,900		251,514
	Combat Arms Training System				[6,000]		
	Immersive group simulation				[6,000]		
	Joint fires and effects trainer				[5,000]		
	Laser collective combat training				[8,000]		
	Urban training center instrumentation				[2,900]		
	Operator driving simulators				[5,000]		
170	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER		60,676				60,676

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
171	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCAT)		23,106				23,106
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
172	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT		9,689				9,689
173	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)		46,296				46,296
174	GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT		22,377				22,377
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
175	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		20,190				20,190
176	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)		104,774				104,774
177	BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT		4,123				4,123
178	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)		45,741				45,741
179	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)		3,107				3,107
180	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE						
181	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING		24,201				24,201
182	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3		10,826		2,400		13,226
	Additional spares – Army UFR				[2,400]		
183	MA8975		2,624				2,624
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
	OPA2						
184	INITIAL SPARES - C&E		36,334				36,334
	OPA3						
185	INITIAL SPARES - OTHER SUPPORT EQUIP						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		2,636				2,636
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		11,367,926		493,778		11,861,704
	JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND						
	NETWORK ATTACK						
001	ATTACK THE NETWORK						
	JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT						
002	DEFEAT THE DEVICE		196,300		-196,300		
	Transfer to Title XV and Title XVI				[-196,300]		
	FORCE TRAINING						
003	TRAIN THE FORCE						
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
004	OPERATIONS		300,000		-300,000		
	Transfer to Title XV and Title XVI				[-300,000]		
	TOTAL - JOINT IED DEFEAT FUND		496,300		-496,300		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
001	AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)		3,401				3,401
002	EA-18G	22	1,604,800			22	1,604,800
003	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		46,831				46,831
004	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)	23	1,868,688			23	1,868,688
005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		42,616				42,616
006	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER	8	1,602,084			8	1,602,084
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		258,814				258,814
008	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	30	2,133,401			30	2,133,401
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		87,000				87,000
010	UH-1Y/AH-1Z	20	474,141			20	474,141
011	MH-60R	18	470,455			18	470,455
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		79,215				79,215
013	MH-60S (MYP)	31	1,045,004			31	1,045,004
014	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		140,759				140,759
015	MMA ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		110,568				110,568
016	E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (MYP)	3	496,374	-1	-165,500	2	330,874
	Defer one aircraft to reflect radar development delays				[-165,500]		
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		92,749				92,749

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
018	C-40A	2	154,994			2	154,994
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
019	T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	44	289,253			44	289,253
020	JPATS						
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
021	KC-130J	2	119,545			2	119,545
022	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		33,932				33,932
023	F-5						
024	VTUAV	3	55,337			3	55,337
025	OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
026	EA-6 SERIES		33,436				33,436
027	AV-8 SERIES		51,093				51,093
028	ADVERSARY						
029	F-18 SERIES		450,909				450,909
030	H-46 SERIES		34,636				34,636
031	AH-1W SERIES		6,375				6,375
032	H-53 SERIES		56,381		8,000		64,381
	Integrated mechanical diagnostics health & usage management system (IMDS)				[8,000]		
033	SH-60 SERIES		72,493				72,493

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
034	H-1 SERIES		8,901				8,901
035	EP-3 SERIES		72,370				72,370
036	P-3 SERIES		297,896		160,000		457,896
	Critical P-3 life sustainment improvements				[160,000]		
037	S-3 SERIES						
038	E-2 SERIES		11,489				11,489
039	TRAINER A/C SERIES		26,160				26,160
040	C-2A		22,120				22,120
041	C-130 SERIES		6,468				6,468
042	FEWSG		671				671
043	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES		17,952				17,952
044	E-6 SERIES		88,894				88,894
045	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES		31,819				31,819
046	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT		14,113				14,113
047	T-45 SERIES		67,666				67,666
048	POWER PLANT CHANGES		28,219				28,219
049	JPATS SERIES		8,892				8,892
050	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS		7,190				7,190
051	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		66,425		10,000		76,425
	AN/AAR-47 hostile fire improvements				[10,000]		
052	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES		148,940				148,940

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
053	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM		10,786				10,786
054	ID SYSTEMS		12,032				12,032
055	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		41,473				41,473
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
056	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		1,229,135				1,229,135
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
057	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		442,390				442,390
058	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		11,068				11,068
059	WAR CONSUMABLES		62,256				62,256
060	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		27,870				27,870
061	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		36,539				36,539
062	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		1,756				1,756
063	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		14,716,774		12,500		14,729,274
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
001	TRIDENT II MODS	24	1,093,168			24	1,093,168
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		3,496				3,496

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
019	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		43,708				43,708
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT						
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP.						
020	SSTD						
021	ASW TARGETS		8,929				8,929
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT						
022	MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	120	77,782			120	77,782
023	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		61,545				61,545
024	QUICKSTRIKE MINE		3,506				3,506
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
025	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		36,002				36,002
026	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		9,872				9,872
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
027	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		3,442				3,442
	OTHER WEAPONS						
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
028	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		13,619				13,619
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
029	CIWS MODS		167,967				167,967
030	COAST GUARD WEAPONS		21,082				21,082
031	GUN MOUNT MODS		60,061				60,061

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
032	LCS MODULE WEAPONS		2,786				2,786
033	CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS		45,168				45,168
034	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS		8,618				8,618
	OTHER						
035	MARINE CORPS TACTIAL UNMANNED AERIAL		20,532				20,532
036	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
037	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		53,360				53,360
	TOTAL - WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		3,575,482		30,000		3,605,482
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE						
	PROC AMMO, NAVY						
	NAVY AMMUNITION						
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		168,437				168,437
002	JDAM	169	9,306			169	9,306
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		32,250				32,250
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		18,916				18,916
005	PRACTICE BOMBS		39,419				39,419
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		46,644				46,644
007	AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS						
008	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		79,805				79,805

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	OTHER MISSILES						
	STRATEGIC MISSILES						
003	TOMAHAWK	207	281,096			207	281,096
	TACTICAL MISSILES						
004	AMRAAM	147	146,830			147	146,830
005	SIDEWINDER	205	57,497			205	57,497
006	JSOW	496	149,144			496	149,144
007	SLAM-ER						
008	STANDARD MISSILE	70	227,958			70	227,958
009	RAM	90	74,287			90	74,287
010	HELLFIRE	1,068	95,358			1,068	95,358
011	AERIAL TARGETS		83,313				83,313
012	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		9,478				9,478
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
013	ESSM	86	85,061			86	85,061
014	HARM MODS		42,735				42,735
015	STANDARD MISSILES MODS		77,360				77,360
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
016	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		3,266		30,000		33,266
	Accelerate facility restoration program				[30,000]		
017	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON		479,680				479,680
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		27,776				27,776

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
009	JATOS		3,178				3,178
010	MK 258 MOD 1		967				967
011	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION		20,959				20,959
012	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION		15,780				15,780
013	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		35,111				35,111
014	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		45,129				45,129
015	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		10,464				10,464
016	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION		3,207				3,207
	PROC AMMO, MC						
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION						
017	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION		108,436				108,436
018	5.56 MM, ALL TYPES						
019	7.62 MM, ALL TYPES						
020	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES		17,677				17,677
021	.50 CALIBER						
022	40 MM, ALL TYPES		60,433				60,433
023	60MM, ALL TYPES		44,846				44,846
024	81MM, ALL TYPES		54,879				54,879
025	120MM, ALL TYPES		87,500				87,500
026	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES		2,300				2,300
027	9 MM ALL TYPES						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
028	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		39,038		9,000		48,038
	Program increase (Grenades all types)				[9,000]		
029	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		26,087				26,087
030	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES		117,213				117,213
031	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE						
032	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		18,974				18,974
033	FUZE, ALL TYPES		3,460				3,460
034	NON LETHALS		2,158				2,158
035	AMMO MODERNIZATION		5,644				5,644
036	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		4,495				4,495
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS		1,122,712		9,000		1,131,712
	SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY						
	OTHER WARSHIPS						
001	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM		2,712,251				2,712,251
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		1,214,188				1,214,188
003	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	2,107,040			1	2,107,040
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		1,316,548		79,000		1,395,548
	Additional funds to smooth ramp up to 2 boats per year				[79,000]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
005	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1	606,561			1	606,561
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		21,389				21,389
007	SSN ERO						
008	SSBN ERO	1	221,823			1	221,823
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		39,363				39,363
010	DDG 1000	1	2,502,803			1	2,502,803
011	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		50,980				50,980
012	DDG-51						
013	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	2	920,000		-123,000	2	797,000
	Fully fund two ships to cost cap in FY 09, reflecting government furnished material (GFM) from cancelled ships				[-123,000]		
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
014	LPD-17		103,216		-103,216		
	Transfer to SCN 15				[-103,216]		
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)				273,216		273,216
	Transfer from SCN 14				[103,216]		
	Advance procurement for additional ship in FY 10				[170,000]		
016	LHA REPLACEMENT				178,300		178,300
	Transfer from National Defense Sealift Fund				[348,300]		
	Reflect delays in LHA (R) program				[-170,000]		
017	INTRATHEATER CONNECTOR	1	174,782			1	174,782

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM						
018	SPECIAL PURPOSE						
019	OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIPS						
020	OUTFITTING		429,587				429,587
021	SERVICE CRAFT		36,317				36,317
022	LCAC SLEP	6	110,918			6	110,918
023	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		165,152				165,152
	TOTAL - SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY		12,732,918		304,300		13,037,218
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT						
001	LM-2500 GAS TURBINE		7,973				7,973
002	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE		9,405				9,405
003	OTHER PROPULSION EQUIPMENT		38,800				38,800
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT						
004	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		47,549				47,549
	UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT						
005	UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT						
	PERISCOPES						
006	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP		69,078				69,078

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT						
007	DDG MOD		165,496		25,000		190,496
	Planning, engineering & procurement for service life extension alterations				[25,000]		
008	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		8,293				8,293
009	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		6,345				6,345
010	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		27,923				27,923
011	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		22,686				22,686
012	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		199,904				199,904
013	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		41,132				41,132
014	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		9,953				9,953
015	DSSP EQUIPMENT		5,733				5,733
016	CG MODERNIZATION		232,370				232,370
017	LCAC		174				174
018	MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT		11,991				11,991
019	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		136,156				136,156
020	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		6,598				6,598
021	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM		15,212				15,212
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
022	REACTOR POWER UNITS						
023	REACTOR COMPONENTS		236,693				236,693
	OCEAN ENGINEERING						

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
024	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		6,549				6,549
	SMALL BOATS						
025	STANDARD BOATS		17,839				17,839
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
026	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT		5,689				5,689
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT						
027	OPERATING FORCES IPE		51,631				51,631
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
028	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS		70,694				70,694
029	LCS MODULES		131,241				131,241
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT						
030	LSD MIDLIFE		90,675				90,675
	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
031	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
	SHIP RADARS						
032	RADAR SUPPORT	2	10,503			2	10,503
	SHIP SONARS						
033	SPQ-9B RADAR		9,281				9,281
034	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	3	117,685			3	117,685
035	SSN ACOUSTICS		284,153				284,153
036	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3	15,578			3	15,578

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
037	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS		13,858				13,858
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
038	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM		20,857				20,857
039	SSTD		10,058				10,058
040	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		44,997				44,997
041	SURTASS		26,675				26,675
042	TACTICAL SUPPORT CENTER		25,188				25,188
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT						
043	AN/SLQ-32		29,280				29,280
044	INFORMATION WARFARE SYSTEMS						
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT						
045	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT		83,408				83,408
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT						
046	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG		103,597				103,597
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
047	NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM						
048	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		34,561				34,561
049	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT		25,923				25,923
050	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM		31,283				31,283
051	ATDLS		14,206				14,206
052	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT		49,024				49,024
053	SHALLOW WATER MCM		7,355				7,355

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
054	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)		10,893				10,893
055	ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV		4,178				4,178
056	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		4,106				4,106
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
057	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT		29,791				29,791
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
058	MATCALS		17,409				17,409
059	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		7,944				7,944
060	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM		18,787				18,787
061	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM		29,066				29,066
062	AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		8,238				8,238
063	MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM		10,799				10,799
064	FACSFAC						
065	ID SYSTEMS		34,560				34,560
066	TAC A/C MISSION PLANNING SYS(TAMPS)		9,512				9,512
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
067	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONT		9,031				9,031
068	TADIX-B		5,309				5,309
069	GCCS-M EQUIPMENT TACTICAL/MOBILE		6,209				6,209
070	COMMON IMAGERY GROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS		67,133				67,133
071	RADIAC		9,840				9,840
072	GPETE		5,521				5,521

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
073	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY		4,558				4,558
074	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION		8,384				8,384
075	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		48,930				48,930
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
076	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS		9				9
077	PORTABLE RADIOS		14,352				14,352
078	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION		333,335				333,335
079	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M		35,647				35,647
080	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT		3,139				3,139
081	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT		78,761				78,781
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
082	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		122,003				122,003
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS						
083	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT		2,376				2,376
084	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS		1,293				1,293
085	NAVAL SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		8,563				8,563
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
086	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		101,153				101,153
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT						
087	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		16,716				16,716
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT						
088	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT		16,846				16,846

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
089	OTHER DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	SONOBUOYS						
090	SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES		112,603				112,603
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
091	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		64,396				64,396
092	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS		8,308				8,308
093	AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT		12,761				12,761
094	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT		46,362				46,362
095	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT		24,742				24,742
096	OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		1,603				1,603
097	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT		17,673				17,673
098	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES		39,363				39,363
099	LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		35,117				35,117
100	OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		13,335				13,335
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
101	NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM		1,695				1,695
102	GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT		8,244				8,244
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
103	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
104	NATO SEASPARROW		12,270				12,270
105	RAM GMLS		23,492				23,492
106	SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM		46,687				46,687
107	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		85,424				85,424
108	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		61,976				61,976
109	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS		5,644				5,644
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
110	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		118,814				118,814
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
111	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		98,010				98,010
112	SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,374				5,374
113	SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		4,622				4,622
114	ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		9,199				9,199
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
115	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		46,546				46,546
116	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		3,535				3,535
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
117	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM		38,077				38,077
118	SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		9,822				9,822
119	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		33,583		3,800		37,383
	Standardize metrics assessment of readiness & training				[3,800]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
120	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		1,966				1,966
121	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		829				829
122	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP		12,167				12,167
123	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		16,289				16,289
124	TACTICAL VEHICLES		29,686				29,686
125	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT		14,041				14,041
126	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		5,418				5,418
127	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION		22,379				22,379
128	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES		1,116				1,116
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
129	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		14,971				14,971
130	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		9,247				9,247
131	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		6,216				6,216
132	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS		74,103				74,103
	PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	TRAINING DEVICES						
133	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		16,764				16,764
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
134	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		43,175		4,850		48,025
	Man overboard indicators (MOBI)				[4,850]		
135	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		2,018				2,018

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
136	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		6,493				6,493
137	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		1,646				1,646
138	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		[ ]				[ ]
139	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		13,116				13,116
140	C4ISR EQUIPMENT		13,510				13,510
141	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		24,244				24,244
142	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		144,863				144,863
143	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		35,600				35,600
144	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
145	SPECIAL PROGRAM		[ ]				[ ]
	PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMS						
146	JUDGMENT FUND REIMBURSEMENT						
	OTHER						
147	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS						
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
148	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		251,765				251,765
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		18,314				18,314
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		5,482,856		33,650		5,516,506

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
001	AAV7A1 PIP		5,441				5,441
002	EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE						
003	LAV PIP		64,526				64,526
004	M1A1 FIREPOWER ENHANCEMENTS		14,706				14,706
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
005	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		22,102				22,102
006	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER		2,500				2,500
007	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM		109,460				109,460
008	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5		24,220				24,220
	WEAPONS						
009	MODULAR WEAPON SYSTEM						
	OTHER SUPPORT						
010	MODIFICATION KITS		11,165				11,165
011	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		24,223				24,223
	GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT						
	GUIDED MISSILES						
012	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		12,569				12,569
013	JAVELIN						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	OTHER SUPPORT						
014	MODIFICATION KITS		4,925				4,925
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS						
015	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER		14,883				14,883
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		35,188				35,188
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)						
017	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM		34,665				34,665
018	MODIFICATION KITS						
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)						
019	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)		9,661				9,661
020	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS		77,978				77,978
	RADAR AND EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
021	RADAR SYSTEMS		32,516				32,516
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
022	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		2,654				2,654
023	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		49,838				49,838
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
024	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT		24,868				24,868
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						
025	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		106,499				106,499

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
026	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		15,816				15,816
027	RADIO SYSTEMS		95,845				95,845
028	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS		40,639				40,639
029	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		15,527				15,527
	SUPPORT VEHICLES						
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
030	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES		1,201				1,201
031	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		13,691				13,691
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
032	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	7	2,666			7	2,666
033	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS						
034	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT		944				944
035	LIGHTWEIGHT PRIME MOVER						
036	LOGISTICS VEHICLE SYSTEM REP		324,578		-25,000		299,578
	Program reduction & realignment				[-25,000]		
037	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS		27,619				27,619
038	TRAILERS		8,424				8,424
	OTHER SUPPORT						
039	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		4,046				4,046
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
040	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT		5,131				5,131
041	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT		9,571				9,571

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
042	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		19,067				19,067
043	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		16,501				16,501
044	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		13,239				13,239
045	EOD SYSTEMS		28,568				28,568
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
046	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		12,589				12,589
047	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)		11,813				11,813
048	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		30,758				30,758
049	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		5,867				5,867
	GENERAL PROPERTY						
050	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		6,623		7,900		14,523
	Combat casualty care equipment upgrades				[7,900]		
051	TRAINING DEVICES		57,476				57,476
052	CONTAINER FAMILY		4,050				4,050
053	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		22,461				22,461
054	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)		7,987				7,987
055	BRIDGE BOATS						
056	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN		2,907				2,907
	OTHER SUPPORT						
057	MODIFICATION KITS						
058	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		8,114				8,114

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
059	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		14,460				14,460
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		1,512,765		-17,100		1,495,665

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
	TACTICAL FORCES						
001	F-35	8	1,673,787			8	1,673,787
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		136,904		35,000		171,904
	F136 engine advance procurement				[35,000]		
003	F-22A	20	3,054,197			20	3,054,197
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)				497,000		497,000
	Advance procurement or line close down costs				[497,000]		
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT						
005	C-17A (MYP)		367,554		-48,800		318,754
	Purchasing spares ahead of need				[-40,000]		
	USAF-requested transfer to APAF 34				[-8,800]		
	OTHER AIRLIFT						
006	C-130J				25,000		25,000
	USAF-requested transfer from APAF 31				[25,000]		
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		96,000				96,000
008	HC/MC-130 RECAP	6	507,677			6	507,677
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		80,000				80,000
010	KC-X ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		61,660		-61,660		
	USAF-requested transfer to PE 65221F (RDAF 83)				[-61,660]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
011	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT		5,439				5,439
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
	OPERATIONAL TRAINERS						
012	JPATS		33,196		-5,542		27,654
	USAF-requested correction of JPATS (T-6) spares adjustment				[-5,542]		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
	HELICOPTERS						
013	CSAR-X ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		15,000		-15,000		
	Reflect delays in acquisition program				[-15,000]		
014	V22 OSPREY	6	409,027			6	409,027
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		14,266				14,266
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
016	C-29A FLIGHT INSPECTION ACFT	1	31,877			1	31,877
017	C-40						
018	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C		2,435				2,435
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
019	TARGET DRONES		70,576				70,576
020	GLOBAL HAWK	5	658,319		31,000	5	689,319
	UAV NAS radar				[31,000]		
021	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		53,832				53,832

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
022	MQ-1	38	378,703		31,000	38	409,703
	UAV NAS radar				[31,000]		
023	MQ-9	9	161,439			9	161,439
	MODIFICATION OF IN-SERVICE AIRCRAFT						
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
024	B-2A		330,392		18,500		348,892
	B-2 radar - transfer from PE 64204F (RDAF 61)				[18,500]		
025	B-1B		71,774				71,774
026	B-52		41,699		57,600		99,299
	SAASM				[18,100]		
	CONNECT				[22,800]		
	AWI				[16,700]		
027	F-117						
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						
028	A-10		144,077				144,077
029	F-15		12,326				12,326
030	F-16		273,694				273,694
031	F-22A		327,046				327,046
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
032	C-5		485,484				485,484
033	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		97,600				97,600

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
034	C-17A		331,535		8,800		340,335
	USAF-requested transfer from APAF 5				[8,800]		
035	C-21		11,001		-10,249		752
	USAF-requested transfer to APAF 40				[-10,249]		
036	C-32A		11,373				11,373
037	C-37A		2,407				2,407
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
038	GLIDER MODS		121				121
039	T-6		21,122		-367		20,755
	USAF-requested correction of JPATS (T-6) spares adjustment				[-367]		
040	T-1		25		10,249		10,274
	USAF-requested transfer from APAF 35				[10,249]		
041	T-38		59,934				59,934
042	T-43		2,269				2,269
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
043	KC-10A (ATCA)		1,899				1,899
044	C-12		468				468
045	C-20 MODS		1,535				1,535
046	VC-25A MOD		60,875				60,875
047	C-40		9,911				9,911

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
048	C-130		422,814		-7,800		415,014
	Accelerate LAIRCM upgrades for C-130 aircraft				[15,000]		
	Accelerate LAIRCM upgrades for AFSOC C-130 aircraft				[2,200]		
	Reduce C-130 AMP overhead growth				[-25,000]		
049	C130J MODS		59,350		-25,000		34,350
	USAF-requested transfer to APAF 6				[-25,000]		
050	C-135		134,188				134,188
051	COMPASS CALL MODS		24,605				24,605
052	DARP		106,989				106,989
053	E-3		86,468				86,468
054	E-4		28,098				28,098
055	E-8		30,657				30,657
056	H-1		13,200				13,200
057	H-60		17,250				17,250
058	GLOBAL HAWK MODS		103,939				103,939
059	OTHER AIRCRAFT		151,932				151,932
060	MQ-1 MODS		148,532				148,532
061	MQ-9 MODS		24,590				24,590
062	CV-22 MODS		22,621				22,621
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
063	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS		257,001				257,001

Title I - Procurement
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIP						
064	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP		104,861				104,861
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
065	B-1						
066	B-2A						
067	B-2A		36,783				36,783
068	B-52						
069	C-5		18,210				18,210
070	C-21		19,025		-19,025		
	USAF-requested transfer to APAF 75				[-19,025]		
071	C-130						
072	EC-130J		5,382				5,382
073	F-15		20,189				20,189
074	F-16		13,623				13,623
075	T-6		8,841		-8,841		
	USAF-requested correction of JPATS (T-6) spares adjustment				[-8,841]		
076	OTHER AIRCRAFT		48,593				48,593
077	T-1				19,025		19,025
	USAF-requested transfer from APAF 75				[19,025]		

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
078	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		24,380				24,380
	WAR CONSUMABLES						
079	WAR CONSUMABLES		80,622				80,622
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
080	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		521,357		27,900		549,257
	Litening targeting pod upgrades				[27,900]		
081	DEPOT MODERNIZATION						
82	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
83	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
84	OTHER SPECIAL PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
	CLASSIFIED PGMS						
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES SOF						
085	CANCELLED ACCT ADJUSTMENTS						
	DARP						
086	DARP		21,028				21,028
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		10,913				10,913
	TOTAL - AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		12,676,496		558,790		13,235,286

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE						
	ROCKETS						
001	ROCKETS		29,436				29,436
	CARTRIDGES						
002	CARTRIDGES		150,815		1,000		151,815
	Improved stores ejection cartridges				[1,000]		
	BOMBS						
003	PRACTICE BOMBS		24,590				24,590
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		149,695				149,695
005	SENSOR FUZED WEAPON						
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	3,647	105,719			3,647	105,719
007	WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER						
	FLARE, IR MJU-7B						
008	CAD/PAD		38,190				38,190
009	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)		3,246				3,246
010	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		4,618				4,618
011	MODIFICATIONS		1,235				1,235
012	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000		2,477				2,477
	FUZES						
013	FLARES		304,159				304,159
014	FUZES		72,133				72,133

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	WEAPONS						
	SMALL ARMS						
015	SMALL ARMS		8,165				8,165
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		894,478		1,000		895,478
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT-BALLISTIC						
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		26,658				26,658
	OTHER MISSILES						
	TACTICAL						
002	JASSM	260	240,295	-145	-80,000	115	160,295
	Reflect delays in program certification				[-80,000]		
003	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	275	77,223			275	77,223
004	AMRAAM	281	294,746			281	294,746
005	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	642	63,585			642	63,585
006	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	2,612	133,209			2,612	133,209
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES						
007	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION		2,408				2,408

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	MODIFICATION OF IN-SERVICE MISSILES						
	CLASS IV						
008	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE		42				42
009	AGM-130 POWERED GBU-15						
010	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC						
011	MM III MODIFICATIONS		298,354				298,354
012	AGM-65D MAVERICK		256				256
013	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)		10,150				10,150
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
	MISSILES AND REPAIR PARTS						
014	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS		26,923				26,923
	OTHER SUPPORT						
	SPACE PROGRAMS						
015	ADVANCED EHF		16,564				16,564
016	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)				100,000		100,000
	Advance procurement of AEHF 4				[100,000]		
017	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)		22,492				22,492
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)						
019	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)		17,407				17,407
020	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)		108,043				108,043
021	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		2,400				2,400

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
022	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM		1,250				1,250
023	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)		99,788				99,788
024	DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM(SPACE)						
025	TITAN SPACE BOOSTERS(SPACE)						
026	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	4	1,205,278			4	1,205,278
027	MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE(SPACE)		5,756				5,756
028	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	2	1,664,043			2	1,664,043
029	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		54,000				54,000
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS						
030	CANCELLED ACCOUNTS						
031	DEFENSE SPACE RECONN PROGRAM		158,966				158,966
32	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
033	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS		212,515				212,515
34	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM		[ ]				[ ]
35	OTHER PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		796,377				796,377
	TOTAL - MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		5,536,728		20,000		5,556,728

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT						
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES						
001	ARMORED VEHICLE						
002	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		17,662				17,662
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES						
003	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE		23,002				23,002
004	HIGH MOBILITY VEHICLE (MYP)						
005	CAP VEHICLES		889				889
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
006	HMMWV, ARMORED						
007	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES		30,597				30,597
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
008	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES		27,020				27,020
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
009	HALVERSEN LOADER						
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT						
010	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU		23,051				23,051
011	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000(VEHICLES)		39,984				39,984
	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENT						
012	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS (BPA						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT (COMSEC)						
013	COMSEC EQUIPMENT		137,914				137,914
014	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)		1,557				1,557
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS						
015	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		2,671				2,671
016	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT		15,441		3,500		18,941
	Eagle Vision one meter SAR upgrades				[3,500]		
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS						
017	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS		9,832				9,832
018	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM		47,224				47,224
019	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN		68,502				68,502
020	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST		29,377				29,377
021	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL		53,739				53,739
022	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX		13,662				13,662
023	DRUG INTERDICTION SPT		950				950
	SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS						
024	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		100,052		1,900		101,952
	NextGen OTHR risk reduction				[1,900]		
025	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS		16,148				16,148
026	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL		10,475				10,475
027	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM		57,728				57,728

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
028	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES		55,315		10,700		66,015
	Unmanned threat emitter (UMTE) modernization				[10,700]		
029	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N		1				1
030	C3 COUNTERMEASURES		7,754				7,754
031	GCSS-AF FOS		55,783				55,783
032	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM		22,525				22,525
033	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS		35,050		-29,000		6,050
	AOC				[-29,000]		
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS						
034	BASE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE		337,190				337,190
035	USCENTCOM		42,677				42,677
	DISA PROGRAMS						
036	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE		80,405				80,405
037	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE		25,526				25,526
038	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE		27,626				27,626
039	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE		65,383				65,383
040	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE		101,983				101,983
041	MILSATCOM SPACE		106,323				106,323
042	SPACE MODS SPACE		23,121				23,121
043	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM		29,232				29,232
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
044	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		293,153				293,153

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
045	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER		26,878				26,878
046	RADIO EQUIPMENT		13,463				13,463
047	TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)						
048	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT		7,423				7,423
049	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		135,808				135,808
050	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000						
	MODIFICATIONS						
051	COMM ELECT MODS		33,258				33,258
	OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP						
	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT						
052	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES		18,626				18,626
	DEPOT PLANT AND MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP						
053	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		21,573				21,573
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
054	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		17,038				17,038
055	MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT						
056	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS		6,483				6,483
057	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT		3,021				3,021
058	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		26,459				26,459
059	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000 (BASE S)		14,237				14,237
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						
60	PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
061	DARP RC135		22,924				22,924
062	DISTRIBUTED GROUND SYSTEMS		251,805				251,805
63	SELECTED ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]
064	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		410,370				410,370
065	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.		15,805				15,805
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
066	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		25,616				25,616
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		13,041,085				13,041,085
	TOTAL - OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		16,128,396		-12,900		16,115,496

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND						
	MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND						
001	MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND						
	TOTAL - MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROT VEH FUND						
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/WHS						
001	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		105,946				105,946
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MDA						
001a	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MDA				257,000		257,000
	THAAD long lead (transfer from RDDW 72)				[65,000]		
	THAAD long lead				[75,000]		
	THAAD radar long lead				[40,000]		
	SM-3 long lead				[20,000]		
	SM-3 long lead (transfer from RDDW 81)				[57,000]		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA						
2	INTEL SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPS		[ ]				[ ]
3	CYBER SECURITY – CCP		[ ]				[ ]
4	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE		[ ]				[ ]
5	CONSOLIDATED CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM		[ ]				[ ]

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
006	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM		4,505				4,505
7	DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE PGM		[ ]				[ ]
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS						
008	WHS MOTOR VEHICLES						
009	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		26,649				26,649
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
010	INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
011	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		54,934				54,934
012	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM						
013	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM		10,973				10,973
014	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM		2,788				2,788
015	TELEPORT PROGRAM		15,062				15,062
016	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		121,296				121,296
017	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)		36,765				36,765
018	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK (DISN)		90,328				90,328
019	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE		1,894				1,894
020	SR. LEADERSHIP CMD CONT						
021	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM		7,952				7,952
022	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE		19,100				19,100
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIA						
23	DIA SUPPORT TO CENTCOM INTELIGENCE		[ ]				[ ]
24	INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS		[ ]				[ ]

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
25	COMBATANT COMMAND OPERATIONS		[ ]				[ ]
26	DIA SUPPORT TO SOUTHCOM INTEL ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]
27	DIA SUPPORT TO PACOM MANAGEMENT HQ		[ ]				[ ]
28	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFO OPS		[ ]				[ ]
29	DIA SUPPORT TO PACOM INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]
30	DIA SUPPORT TO EUCOM INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]
31	INTELLIGENCE PLANNING AND REVIEW ACTIVITIES		[ ]				[ ]
32	DEFENSE HUMINT INTELLIGENCE		[ ]				[ ]
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						
033	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		8,789				8,789
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA						
034	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		1,523				1,523
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS						
035	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		25,897				25,897
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA						
036	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		19,214				19,214
	NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY						
37	NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL - INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM						
38	DEFENSE GEOSPATIAL - INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM						
	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY						
039	VEHICLES						
040	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		5,621				5,621

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS						
041	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, AFIS						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA						
042	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		1,498				1,498
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA						
043	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		2,149				2,149
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DTSA						
044	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		436				436
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA						
045	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, BTA		689				689
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT						
046	A - WEAPON SYSTEM COST	3	11,158			3	11,158
	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND						
	AVIATION PROGRAMS						
047	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		51,950				51,950
048	MC-130H AIR REFUELING SYSTEM						
049	MH-47 SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM		63,667				63,667
050	MH-60 SOF MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		98,163				98,163
051	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	6	39,172			6	39,172
052	SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION		36,286				36,286
053	SOF U-28		7,659				7,659
054	MC-130H, COMBAT TALON II						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
055	CV-22 SOF MOD	6	162,971			6	162,971
056	AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION		47,018				47,018
057	C-130 MODIFICATIONS		1,347				1,347
058	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT						
	SHIPBUILDING						
059	ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS)		5,760				5,760
060	MK8 MOD1 SEAL DELIVERY VEHICLE		7,061				7,061
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
061	SOF ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT		67,083				67,083
062	SOF ORDNANCE ACQUISITION		5,540				5,540
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
063	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS		67,220				67,220
064	SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		54,122		13,300		67,422
	ISR mission equipment package				[13,300]		
065	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		15,689		4,400		20,089
	MK 17 rifle				[4,400]		
66	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		[ ]				[ ]
067	MARITIME EQUIPMENT MODIFICATIONS		1,265				1,265
068	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES		12,484				12,484
069	SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		18,795				18,795
070	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		3,272				3,272
71	SPECIAL PROGRAM		[ ]				[ ]

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
072	TACTICAL VEHICLES		3,702				3,702
073	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS		34,151				34,151
074	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS		21,593				21,593
075	MILCON COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT		11,722				11,722
076	UNMANNED VEHICLES		27,194				27,194
77	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM GDIP		[ ]				[ ]
078	SOF AUTOMATION SYSTEMS		55,248				55,248
079	SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES		15,862				15,862
080	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE		25,892				25,892
081	SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL		15,455				15,455
082	SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS AND SENSOR		30,201		5,000		35,201
	Hand-held imager / long range				[5,000]		
083	SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS		33,966				33,966
084	SOF MARITIME EQUIPMENT		13,450				13,450
085	DRUG INTERDICTION						
086	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		15,331				15,331
087	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		315,443		5,000		320,443
	M53 joint chemical biological protective mask				[5,000]		
088	PSYOP EQUIPMENT		64,778				64,778
	CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE						
	CBDP						
089	INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION		88,565				88,565

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
090	INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION		80,211				80,211
091	DECONTAMINATION		22,299				22,299
092	JOINT BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM		38,702				38,702
093	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION		37,784				37,784
094	CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE		199,610		18,000		217,610
	Joint chemical agent detector (JCAD)				[10,000]		
	Joint bio standoff detection system (JBSDS)				[8,000]		
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		671,379				671,379
	TOTAL - PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		3,164,228		302,700		3,466,928
	RAPID ACQUISITION FUND						
001	JOINT RAPID ACQUISITION CELL		102,045				102,045
	TOTAL - RAPID ACQUISITION FUND		102,045				102,045
	NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
	RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
	ARMY RESERVE						
001	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	NAVY RESERVE						
002	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						

Title I - Procurement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Line	Program Title	FY 2009 Request Qty	FY 2009 Request Cost	Senate Change Qty	Senate Change Cost	Senate Authorized Qty	Senate Authorized Cost
	MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
003	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	AIR FORCE RESERVE						
004	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT						
	ARMY NATIONAL GUARD						
005	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	AIR NATIONAL GUARD						
006	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
	TOTAL - NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT						

(2) RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to an account of the Department of Defense by a provision of title II of this Act shall be available under that title for each program specified in the column designated ''Program Title'' in the amount specified in the column designated as ''Senate Authorized'' in the table as follows:

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Title II – RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION	Authorization Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	10,524,085	331,125	10,855,210
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	19,337,238	104,954	19,442,192
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	28,066,617	255,860	28,322,477
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-wide	21,499,229	-574,500	20,924,729
Operational Test & Evaluation	188,772	0	188,772
TOTAL RDT&E	79,615,941	117,439	79,733,380

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, ARMY			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
0601101A	1	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	19,832		19,832
0601102A	2	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	176,959	7,500	184,459
		Advanced energy storage research		[3,000]	
		Drug resistant infections research		[1,500]	
		Military operating environments research		[1,500]	
		Organic semiconductor modeling and simulation		[1,500]	
0601103A	3	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	76,980	9,200	86,180
		Low temperature vehicle performance research		[2,000]	
		Nanocomposite materials research		[2,000]	
		Nanocomposite wireless power systems research		[1,500]	
		Nanoscale biosensor research		[2,500]	
		Urban simulation and training research		[1,200]	
0601104A	4	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	105,622		105,622
		SUBTOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH, ARMY	379,393	16,700	396,093

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
0602105A	5	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	26,985	9,675	36,660
		Cold spray technology development		[2,000]	
		Composite materials applied research and technology		[2,000]	
		Improvised explosive device blast simulations		[475]	
		Magnetic nanosensor development		[2,000]	
		Nanosensor manufacturing research		[1,500]	
		Ultrasonic consolidation research		[1,700]	
0602120A	6	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	46,147	2,000	48,147
		Hydrogen battery research		[2,000]	
0602122A	7	TRACTOR HIP	18,192		18,192
0602211A	8	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	42,013	2,500	44,513
		Slowed-rotor technologies		[2,500]	
0602270A	9	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	16,611		16,611
0602303A	10	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	48,174		48,174
0602307A	11	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	19,664		19,664
0602308A	12	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION	17,048	3,000	20,048
		Photonics research for sniper detection		[3,000]	

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0602601A	13	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	55,234	18,000	73,234
		Advanced vehicle technology and fuel development		[1,500]	
		Condition based maintenance simulation tools		[4,500]	
		Fuel cell development for medium and heavy-duty vehicles		[4,000]	
		Ground vehicle reliability modeling		[2,000]	
		Hybrid electric vehicle batteries for FCS		[2,000]	
		Lightweight electric drive technologies		[2,000]	
		Military fuels research program		[2,000]	
0602618A	14	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY / ROBOTICS	71,550		71,550
0602622A	15	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	2,295		2,295
0602623A	16	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	7,531		7,531
0602624A	17	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	30,576	3,500	34,076
		UGV weaponization		[3,500]	
0602705A	18	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	45,278	2,000	47,278
		Soldier portable power pack technologies		[2,000]	
0602709A	19	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	25,647		25,647
0602712A	20	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	21,815	3,000	24,815
		Standoff IED detection technologies		[3,000]	
0602716A	21	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	17,348		17,348
0602720A	22	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	16,064		16,064
0602782A	23	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	24,014	2,000	26,014
		Portable compass/positioning/timing device development		[2,000]	
0602783A	24	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	5,495		5,495

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0602784A	25	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	52,066	4,000	56,066
		Geosciences and atmospheric research		[2,500]	
		Nanocomposite panels for blast and ballistic protection		[1,500]	
0602785A	26	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	16,412		16,412
0602786A	27	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	21,948	3,000	24,948
		Ballistic materials for force protection		[1,500]	
		Mobile feeding unit development		[1,500]	
0602787A	28	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	75,395	35,500	110,895
		Bioengineering research		[2,500]	
		Biomechanics research		[1,000]	
		Blast wave effect modeling		[5,000]	
		Dengue fever treatment research		[2,000]	
		Dried blood technology clinical research		[2,000]	
		Extremity war injuries research program		[5,000]	
		Genetics research for soldier survivability		[2,000]	
		Military photomedicine program		[8,000]	
		Nanomaterials research for biological processes		[2,000]	
		PTSD research		[2,500]	
		Traumatic brain injury research		[3,500]	
		SUBTOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH, ARMY	**723,502**	**88,175**	**811,677**

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
0603001A	29	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	46,793	3,500	50,293
		Biosensor controller systems development		[3,500]	
0603002A	30	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	59,043	46,000	105,043
		Advanced fibrin dressings		[5,000]	
		Battlefield tracheal intubation technologies		[2,000]	
		Bioelectrics research		[2,000]	
		Combat wound initiative		[5,500]	
		Electronic vital signs monitoring		[3,000]	
		Gulf War veterans' illnesses research		[13,000]	
		Joint medical logistics modernization program		[4,000]	
		Lower limb prosthetics research		[2,500]	
		Mild traumatic brain injury assessment sensor research		[2,000]	
		Online military medical training program		[2,000]	
		Regenerative medicine research		[5,000]	
0603003A	31	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	57,277	7,000	64,277
		Helicopter vulnerability reduction technologies		[1,500]	
		Tactical integration systems development		[3,500]	
		UAV payload delivery systems		[2,000]	
0603004A	32	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	73,697		73,697

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603005A	33	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	107,992	100,250	208,242
		Advanced battery development program		[10,000]	
		Advanced digital hydraulic hybrid drive systems		[3,500]	
		Advanced lithium vehicle battery systems		[3,000]	
		Advanced tactical wheeled vehicle electric drive systems		[5,000]	
		Advanced thermal and oil management controls research		[5,000]	
		Antiballistic windshield armor		[4,000]	
		Composite armor cab development		[2,000]	
		Development of logistical fuel processors		[3,500]	
		Diverse threat sensor development		[1,000]	
		Dynamometer facility upgrade		[4,250]	
		Fastening & joining research		[2,000]	
		Ground vehicle integration technologies		[4,000]	
		Hostile fire detection systems		[2,500]	
		Hybrid electric blast protected vehicle technologies		[4,000]	
		Hybrid engine development program		[6,000]	
		Hydraulic hybrid vehicle systems		[3,000]	
		Next generation non-tactical vehicle propulsion technologies		[5,000]	
		Nickel metal hydride battery development		[2,000]	
		Power and energy research equipment upgrades		[12,000]	
		Power management control and integration systems		[2,000]	
		Solid hydrogen storage systems development		[1,000]	
		Unmanned ground vehicle initiative		[12,000]	
		Vehicle prognostics technologies		[3,500]	

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603006A	34	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,183		9,183
0603007A	35	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	6,853		6,853
0603008A	36	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	50,961		50,961
0603009A	37	TRACTOR HIKE	14,562		14,562
0603015A	38	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS	18,881	5,500	24,381
		Joint fires training systems		[3,500]	
		Modeling architectures for battle command experimentation		[2,000]	
0603020A	39	TRACTOR ROSE	11,575		11,575
0603100A	40	IED DEFEAT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
0603103A	41	EXPLOSIVES DEMILITARIZATION TECHNOLOGY	10,564	500	11,064
		Deactivation of military explosives research		[500]	
0603105A	42	MILITARY HIV RESEARCH	7,116		7,116
0603125A	43	COMBATING TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,064		13,064
0603238A	44	GLOBAL SURVEILLANCE/AIR DEFENSE/PRECISION STRIKE TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION			
0603270A	45	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	23,996	2,000	25,996
		Laser development for light aircraft missile defense		[2,000]	
0603313A	46	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	63,998	1,000	64,998
		Hypersonic interceptor studies		[1,000]	
0603322A	47	TRACTOR CAGE	12,372		12,372
0603606A	48	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	30,797		30,797
0603607A	49	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	8,809		8,809

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603710A	50	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	39,916	3,500	43,416
		Short range electro-optic sensors		[3,500]	
0603728A	51	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	15,519		15,519
0603734A	52	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	7,654	3,000	10,654
		Direct methanol fuel cell development		[2,000]	
		Fuel cell technologies for continuity of operations		[1,000]	
0603772A	53	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	48,236		48,236
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, ARMY	**738,858**	**172,250**	**911,108**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
0603024A	54	UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFICATION (UID)	649	2,000	2,649
		Unique item ID data management research		[2,000]	
0603305A	55	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION(NON SPACE)	14,005	15,500	29,505
		Advanced electronics integration		[4,000]	
		Advanced environmental control systems		[5,000]	
		Advanced fuel cell research		[3,500]	
		Radiation hardening initiative		[3,000]	
0603308A	56	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (SPACE)	19,986	3,000	22,986
		High-altitude integration testbed		[3,000]	
0603327A	57	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	116,410	5,000	121,410
		IAMD architecture analysis program		[5,000]	
0603460A	58	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)			

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603619A	59	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV	29,234		29,234
0603627A	60	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV	3,840		3,840
0603639A	61	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION / FCS	45,866		45,866
0603653A	62	ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS)	108,012	4,500	112,512
		Stryker active protection system		[4,500]	
0603747A	63	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	30,716		30,716
0603766A	64	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - ADV DEV	12,275		12,275
0603774A	65	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	2,588		2,588
0603779A	66	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	5,355		5,355
0603782A	67	WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL	414,357		414,357
0603790A	68	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	5,041		5,041
0603801A	69	AVIATION - ADV DEV	7,455		7,455
0603804A	70	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV	44,141		44,141
0603805A	71	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS	17,788		17,788
0603807A	72	MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	26,308		26,308
0603827A	73	SOLDIER SYSTEMS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	36,558		36,558
0603850A	74	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	11,238		11,238
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, ARMY	**951,822**	**30,000**	**981,822**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
0603808A	75	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM			

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604201A	76	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	71,562	3,000	74,562
		Vibration management enhancement research		[3,000]	
0604220A	77	ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELOCOPTER (ARH)	135,652		135,652
0604270A	78	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT (MIP)	32,325		32,325
0604321A	79	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	16,465		16,465
0604328A	80	TRACTOR CAGE	16,807		16,807
0604329A	81	COMMON MISSILE			
0604601A	82	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	42,414	3,000	45,414
		Next generation helmet		[3,000]	
0604604A	83	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	1,949		1,949
0604609A	84	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS	5,603		5,603
0604622A	85	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	2,901		2,901
0604633A	86	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	14,214		14,214
0604642A	87	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES		5,000	5,000
		HMMWV modernization research		[5,000]	
0604645A	88	ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)-SDD			
0604646A	89	NON-LINE OF SIGHT LAUNCH SYSTEM	200,099	2,000	202,099
		NLOS-LS anti-tamper research		[2,000]	
0604647A	90	NON-LINE OF SIGHT CANNON	89,841		89,841
0604660A	91	FCS MANNED GRD VEHICLES & COMMON GRD VEHICLE	774,257		774,257
0604661A	92	FCS SYSTEMS OF SYSTEMS ENGR & PROGRAM MGMT	1,413,945		1,413,945
0604662A	93	FCS RECONNAISSANCE (UAV) PLATFORMS	34,379		34,379
0604663A	94	FCS UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLES	96,918		96,918
0604664A	95	FCS UNATTENDED GROUND SENSORS	12,967		12,967

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604665A	96	FCS SUSTAINMENT & TRAINING R&D	539,145		539,145
0604666A	97	MODULAR BRIGADE ENHANCEMENT	64,900		64,900
0604710A	98	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS	44,508		44,508
0604713A	99	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	2,499		2,499
0604715A	100	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - SDD	35,424	6,000	41,424
		Urban training development		[6,000]	
0604741A	101	AIR DEFENSE CZ AND INTELLIGENCE - (C-RAM)	22,415		22,415
0604742A	102	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	26,244		26,244
0604746A	103	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	23,582		23,582
0604760A	104	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)	16,095		16,095
0604780A	105	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	29,468		29,468
0604783A	106	JOINT NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	676		676
0604802A	107	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - SDD	52,140	3,000	55,140
		Extended range sniper rifle research		[3,000]	
0604804A	108	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT	37,718		37,718
0604805A	109	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	9,795		9,795
0604807A	110	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT - SDD	34,971		34,971
0604808A	111	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER (FCS)	126,475		126,475
0604812A	112	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0604814A	113	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS / XM 982	78,197		78,197
0604817A	114	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	10,909		10,909
0604818A	115	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	67,535		67,535
0604820A	116	RADAR DEVELOPMENT			

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604822A	117	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	60,308		60,308
0604823A	118	FIREFINDER	47,845		47,845
0604827A	119	SOLDIER SYSTEMS - WARRIOR	15,790		15,790
0604854A	120	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS	42,300		42,300
0604889A	121	PATRIOT/MEADS COMBINED AGGREGATE PROGRAM (CAP)	431,270		431,270
0604870A	122	NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL MONITORING SENSOR NETWORK	6,260		6,260
0605013A	123	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	73,740		73,740
0605450A	124	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	118,517		118,517
		SUBTOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, ARMY	**4,981,024**	**22,000**	**5,003,024**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
0603808A	125	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0604256A	126	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	21,416		21,416
0604258A	127	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	13,498	3,000	16,498
		Fixed-wing aerial target development		[3,000]	
0604759A	128	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	64,618		64,618
0604812A	129	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM			
0605103A	130	RAND ARROYO CENTER	16,339		16,339
0605301A	131	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	174,601		174,601
0605326A	132	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	28,271		28,271
0605502A	133	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH			
0605601A	134	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	342,079		342,079

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0605602A	135	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	74,624	3,000	77,624
		LIDAR and modeling improvements		[3,000]	
0605604A	136	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	41,066		41,066
0605605A	137	DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY	2,835	15,000	17,835
		HELSTF		[15,000]	
0605606A	138	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	5,054		5,054
0605702A	139	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	8,289		8,289
0605706A	140	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	17,028		17,028
0605709A	141	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	3,530		3,530
0605712A	142	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	72,942		72,942
0605716A	143	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	63,382		63,382
0605718A	144	SIMULATION & MODELING FOR ACQ, RQTS, & TNG (SMART)	5,325		5,325
0605801A	145	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	73,748		73,748
0605803A	146	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	42,905		42,905
0605805A	147	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	20,857		20,857
0605857A	148	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	5,125		5,125
0605898A	149	MANAGEMENT HQ - R&D	15,665		15,665
0909999A	150	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS			
		SUBTOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, ARMY	**1,113,197**	**21,000**	**1,134,197**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
0603778A	151	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	59,749		59,749
0603820A	152	WEAPONS CAPABILITY MODIFICATIONS UAV			

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0102419A	153	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	356,434		356,434
0203726A	154	ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	15,860		15,860
0203735A	155	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	141,114		141,114
0203740A	156	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	37,151		37,151
0203744A	157	AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	452,787		452,787
0203752A	158	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	332		332
0203758A	159	DIGITIZATION	9,534		9,534
0203759A	160	FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND, BRIGADE AND BELOW (FBCB2)	38,418		38,418
0203764A	161	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM			
0203801A	162	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	37,871		37,871
0203802A	163	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	1,527	10,000	11,527
		Javelin modernization		[10,000]	
0203808A	164	TRACTOR CARD	19,601		19,601
0208010A	165	JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	920		920
0208053A	166	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	1,957		1,957
0208058A	167	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	2,936		2,936
0301359A	168	SPECIAL ARMY PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0303028A	169	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES			
0303140A	170	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	38,090		38,090
0303141A	171	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	104,934	-40,000	64,934
		GCSS		[-30,000]	
		PLM+		[-10,000]	
0303142A	172	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	106,327		106,327
0303150A	173	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	12,922		12,922

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0303158A	174	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	15,203		15,203
0305204A	175	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	50,976		50,976
0305206A	176	AIRBORNE RECONNAISANCE SYSTEMS	[ ]		[ ]
0305208A	177	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	57,704		57,704
0702239A	178	AVIONICS COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,023		1,023
0708045A	179	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	69,084	11,000	80,084
		Castings research for weapons systems		[3,500]	
		Manufacturing metrology research		[3,000]	
		Nanotechnology manufacturing research		[2,500]	
		Near-net shaped body armor plate development		[2,000]	
1001018A	180	NATO JOINT STARS			
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, ARMY	1,632,454	-19,000	1,613,454
	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,835		3,835
		Total, RDT&E Army	10,524,085	331,125	10,855,210

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, NAVY			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
0601103N	1	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	103,707	2,500	106,207
		Automated technology for landmine detection		[1,500]	
		Radiation hardened electronic systems		[1,000]	
0601152N	2	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	17,298		17,298
0601153N	3	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	407,271	6,500	413,771
		Energetics research		[1,500]	
		Manufacturing engineering educational outreach program		[2,000]	
		Quantum studies research		[1,500]	
		S&T educational outreach programs		[1,500]	
		SUBTOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH, NAVY	528,276	9,000	537,276
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
0602114N	4	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	79,913	7,500	87,413
		Free electron laser development		[3,500]	
		High brightness electron source development		[1,500]	
		UAV fuel cell technologies		[2,500]	

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0602123N	5	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	131,310	20,500	151,810
		Composite materials research for high speed craft		[3,000]	
		Energy systems integration research		[3,000]	
		Infrared materials research		[3,000]	
		Novel coating technologies for military equipment		[3,500]	
		Port security technologies		[3,500]	
		SOF combatant signature and weight performance research		[2,000]	
		Towed array systems M&S		[2,500]	
0602131M	6	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	36,480	4,500	40,980
		Rapid awareness systems		[4,500]	
0602234N	7	MATERIALS, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY			
0602235N	8	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	77,054		77,054
0602236N	9	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	93,862	1,500	95,362
		Acoustic Research Detachment test support upgrades		[1,500]	
0602271N	10	RF SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	54,830	1,500	56,330
		RF power technologies		[1,500]	
0602435N	11	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	47,278		47,278
0602651M	12	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,084		6,084
0602747N	13	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	58,658		58,658
0602782N	14	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	47,869		47,869
		SUBTOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH, NAVY	633,338	35,500	668,838

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
0603114N	15	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	60,360	6,000	66,360
		Mobile target tracking technologies		[3,500]	
		Watercraft APS		[2,500]	
0603123N	16	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	55,099	21,500	76,599
		Combined mishap reduction system		[2,000]	
		Integrated vehicle health monitoring system		[3,500]	
		Navy / USMC fuel cell non-tactical vehicle initiative		[5,000]	
		Single generator operations lithium ion battery		[9,000]	
		Wide band gap semiconductor materials		[2,000]	
0603235N	17	COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	104,578	-61,200	43,378
		High integrity GPS		[-61,200]	
0603236N	18	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	112,520		112,520
0603271N	19	RF SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,058		37,058
0603640M	20	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	100,787	2,000	102,787
		Acoustic combat sensors		[2,000]	
0603651M	21	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,020		11,020
0603729N	22	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	12,129		12,129
0603747N	23	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	81,490		81,490
0603758N	24	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	70,216		70,216
0603782N	25	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	33,426		33,426
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, NAVY	678,683	-31,700	646,983

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
0603207N	26	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	66,133		66,133
0603216N	27	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	5,917		5,917
0603237N	28	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL	5,905		5,905
0603254N	29	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	28,799		28,799
0603261N	30	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	4,298		4,298
0603382N	31	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	4,367		4,367
0603502N	32	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	119,164		119,164
0603506N	33	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	49,171		49,171
0603512N	34	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	120,511		120,511
0603513N	35	SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT	4,003	13,100	17,103
		DDG-51 permanent magnet hybrid electric propulsion		[7,600]	
		High temperature superconducting (HTS) propulsion motor		[5,500]	
0603525N	36	PILOT FISH	86,017		86,017
0603527N	37	RETRACT LARCH	93,078		93,078
0603538N	38	RETRACT JUNIPER	159,175		159,175
0603542N	39	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	1,094		1,094
0603553N	40	SURFACE ASW	29,574		29,574
0603559N	41	SSGN CONVERSION			
0603561N	42	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	141,720	15,000	156,720
		Continue SSBN(X) design & study activities		[15,000]	
0603562N	43	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	10,212		10,212
0603563N	44	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	31,111		31,111
0603564N	45	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	14,627		14,627

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603570N	46	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	158,270		158,270
0603573N	47	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS			
0603576N	48	CHALK EAGLE	352,858		352,858
0603581N	49	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	371,008		371,008
0603582N	50	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	54,401		54,401
0603609N	51	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	8,124		8,124
0603611M	52	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES / EFV	316,052		316,052
0603612M	53	USMC MINE COUNTERMEASURES SYSTEMS - ADV DEV			
0603635M	54	USMC GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM / JLTV	59,049		59,049
0603654N	55	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	115,086		115,086
0603658N	56	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	38,316		38,316
0603713N	57	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	7,737		7,737
0603721N	58	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	19,632		19,632
0603724N	59	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	5,611		5,611
0603725N	60	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	4,086	2,000	6,086
		Hydrokinetic power generator		[2,000]	
0603734N	61	CHALK CORAL	117,543		117,543
0603739N	62	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	2,846	4,000	6,846
		Highly integrated optical interconnect for military avionics		[4,000]	
0603746N	63	RETRACT MAPLE	138,091		138,091
0603748N	64	LINK PLUMERIA	60,444		60,444
0603751N	65	RETRACT ELM	139,139		139,139
0603755N	66	SHIP SELF DEFENSE	11,001		11,001
0603764N	67	LINK EVERGREEN	75,995		75,995

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603787N	68	SPECIAL PROCESSES	60,678		60,678
0603790N	69	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	10,129		10,129
0603795N	70	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	40,028	-30,000	10,028
		Reflect cancellation of ERGM development		[-30,000]	
0603851M	71	NONLETHAL WEAPONS	46,902		46,902
0603860N	72	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS	99,929		99,929
0603879N	73	SINGLE INTEGRATED AIR PICTURE (SIAP) SYSTEM ENGINEER (SE)	41,807		41,807
0603889N	74	COUNTERDRUG RDT&E PROJECTS			
0603925N	75	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS		10,700	10,700
		Develop directed energy weapons for asymmetric threats		[10,700]	
0604272N	76	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	63,244		63,244
0604327N	77	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM			
0604450N	78	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)			
0604707N	79	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	47,518		47,518
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, NAVY	**3,440,400**	**14,800**	**3,455,200**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
0604212N	80	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	58,210		58,210
0604214N	81	AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV	29,924		29,924
0604215N	82	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	71,920		71,920

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604216N	83	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	70,329		70,329
0604218N	84	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	5,750		5,750
0604221N	85	P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	3,589		3,589
0604230N	86	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	8,611		8,611
0604231N	87	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	128,742		128,742
0604234N	88	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	484,159		484,159
0604245N	89	H-1 UPGRADES	3,795		3,795
0604261N	90	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	45,790		45,790
0604262N	91	V-22A	68,763		68,763
0604264N	92	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,192		16,192
0604269N	93	EA-18	128,906		128,906
0604270N	94	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	106,932		106,932
0604273N	95	VH-71A EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	1,047,835		1,047,835
0604280N	96	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM - NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	834,650		834,650
0604300N	97	SC-21 TOTAL SHIP SYSTEM ENGINEERING	678,936	-87,200	591,736
		Reduce CG(X) R&D to reflect delay in program decisions		[-87,200]	
0604307N	98	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	188,500		188,500
0604311N	99	LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	985		985
0604329N	100	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	19,574		19,574
0604366N	101	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	234,653		234,653
0604373N	102	AIRBORNE MCM	39,882		39,882
0604378N	103	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL - COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	10,533		10,533

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604501N	104	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	153,558	-33,600	119,958
		Reduce CG(X) R&D to reflect delay in program decisions		[-33,600]	
0604503N	105	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	143,453	4,100	147,553
		Improved towed array handler		[4,100]	
0604504N	106	AIR CONTROL	8,191		8,191
0604512N	107	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	42,843		42,843
0604518N	108	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	14,792		14,792
0604558N	109	NEW DESIGN SSN	167,357	5,300	172,657
		Submarine electronic chart updates		[5,300]	
0604561N	110	SSN-21 DEVELOPMENTS			
0604562N	111	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	58,592		58,592
0604567N	112	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	72,932	5,400	78,332
		Transfer LHA (R) contract design from NDSF		[5,400]	
0604601N	113	MINE DEVELOPMENT	2,008		2,008
0604603N	114	UNGUIDED CONVENTIONAL AIR-LAUNCHED WEAPONS			
0604610N	115	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	50,732		50,732
0604654N	116	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	10,858		10,858
0604703N	117	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	5,263		5,263
0604727N	118	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	22,510		22,510
0604755N	119	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	35,999		35,999
0604756N	120	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	36,238	10,700	46,938
		Next generation Phalanx		[10,700]	
0604757N	121	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	57,574	9,000	66,574
		NULKA improvements		[9,000]	

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604761N	122	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	13,750		13,750
0604771N	123	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	7,833	2,500	10,333
		Composite tissue transplantation research		[2,500]	
0604777N	124	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	49,007		49,007
0604784N	125	DISTRIBUTED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM			
0604800N	126	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	1,532,748	215,000	1,747,748
		Fund competitive propulsion system		[215,000]	
0605013M	127	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	30,238		30,238
0605013N	128	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	72,497		72,497
0605172N	129	MULTINATIONAL INFORMATION SHARING (MNIS)			
0605212N	130	CH-53K RDTE	570,484		570,484
0605430N	131	C/KC-130 AVIONICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (AMP)	24,407		24,407
0605450N	132	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	62,324		62,324
0605500N	133	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	1,132,026		1,132,026
0304785N	134	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	16,678		16,678
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, NAVY	**8,882,052**	**131,200**	**8,813,252**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
0604256N	135	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	24,959		24,959
0604258N	136	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	80,337		80,337
0604759N	137	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	42,391		42,391
0605152N	138	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY	8,084		8,084
0605154N	139	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	49,745		49,745

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0605155N	140	FLEET TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT			
0605502N	141	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH			
0605804N	142	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	713		713
0605853N	143	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	51,568		51,568
0605856N	144	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,597		3,597
0605861N	145	RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	69,913		69,913
0605862N	146	RDT&E INSTRUMENTATION MODERNIZATION			
0605863N	147	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	195,017		195,017
0605864N	148	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	356,254	-10,000	346,254
		Unjustified request		[-10,000]	
0605865N	149	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	12,195		12,195
0605866N	150	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	2,708		2,708
0605867N	151	LINK CRIMSON	25,358		25,358
0605873M	152	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	24,687		24,687
0305885N	153	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	1,998		1,998
0804758N	154	SERVICE SUPPORT TO JFCOM, JNTC	5,148		5,148
0909999N	155	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS			
		SUBTOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, NAVY	**954,672**	**-10,000**	**944,672**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
0603660N	156	ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	[ ]		[ ]
0604227N	157	HARPOON MODIFICATIONS	68,214		68,214

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604402N	158	UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE (UCAV) ADVANCED COMPONENT AND PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	275,823		275,823
0101221N	159	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	80,120	-19,346	60,774
		LINAC		[4,000]	
		Navy RRW		[-23,346]	
0101224N	160	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	34,131		34,131
0101226N	161	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	7,384		7,384
0101402N	162	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	47,495		47,495
0203761N	163	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	34,469		34,469
0204136N	164	F/A-18 SQUADRONS	71,232		71,232
0204152N	165	E-2 SQUADRONS	54,096		54,096
0204163N	166	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	26,696	3,000	29,696
		Warfighter enhanced decision making		[3,000]	
0204229N	167	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	14,212		14,212
0204311N	168	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	20,565		20,565
0204413N	169	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	2,325		2,325
0204571N	170	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	28,017		28,017
0204574N	171	CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	1,441		1,441
0204575N	172	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	24,276		24,276
0205601N	173	HARM IMPROVEMENT	31,427		31,427
0205604N	174	TACTICAL DATA LINKS	4,247		4,247
0205620N	175	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	21,720		21,720
0205632N	176	MK-48 ADCAP	15,879		15,879

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0205633N	177	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	122,906	4,000	126,906
		Radio frequency synthetic subsystems for military automated test systems		[3,000]	
		Rapid repair structural adhesives		[1,000]	
0205658N	178	NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3,625		3,625
0205675N	179	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	71,576		71,576
0206313M	180	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	273,696		273,696
0206623M	181	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	136,080		136,080
0206624M	182	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	9,646		9,646
0207161N	183	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	6,679		6,679
0207163N	184	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	8,556		8,556
0208058N	185	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	11,960		11,960
0301303N	186	MARITIME INTELLIGENCE	[ ]		[ ]
0301323N	187	COLLECTION MANAGEMENT	[ ]		[ ]
0301327N	188	TECHNICAL RECONNAISANCE AND SURVEILLANCE	[ ]		[ ]
0301372N	189	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE - GDIP	[ ]		[ ]
0303109N	190	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	652,463		652,463
0303140N	191	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	27,037		27,037
0303158M	192	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	2,000		2,000
0303158N	193	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	4,148		4,148
0305149N	194	COBRA JUDY	101,114		101,114
0305160N	195	NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	8,208		8,208
0305192N	196	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	4,614		4,614
0305204N	197	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	45,717		45,717

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0305205N	198	ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	480,098	-48,200	431,898
		Reflect delay in BAMS program		[-48,200]	
0305206N	199	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	55,719		55,719
0305207N	200	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	13,982		13,982
0305208N	201	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	44,540		44,540
0307207N	202	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS)	74,604		74,604
0308601N	203	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	8,007		8,007
0702207N	204	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	21,130		21,130
0702239N	205	AVIONICS COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,877		1,877
0708011N	206	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	56,681	1,700	58,381
		Digital direct manufacturing technologies		[1,700]	
0708730N	207	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)		15,000	15,000
		National Shipbuilding Research Program		[15,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, RDT&E	**3,110,432**	**-43,846**	**3,066,586**
	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,309,385		1,309,385
		Total, RDT&E Navy	**19,337,238**	**104,954**	**19,442,192**

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, AIR FORCE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
0601102F	1	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	309,926		309,926
0601103F	2	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	125,949	8,100	134,049
		Advanced design technologies for hypersonics research		[2,000]	
		Diamond substrates for microelectronics research		[2,500]	
		Information security research		[2,000]	
		Military decision cycle time research		[1,600]	
0601108F	3	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	13,425		13,425
0301555F	4	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0301556F	5	SPECIAL PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0305172F	6	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	[ ]		[ ]
		SUBTOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH, AIR FORCE	449,300	8,100	457,400
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
0602015F	7	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT			
0602102F	8	MATERIALS	117,143	8,500	125,643
		Advanced carbon fiber research and testing		[2,500]	
		Fire and blast resistant materials research		[2,000]	
		Health monitoring sensors for aerospace components		[1,500]	
		Thermal protection systems for hypersonics		[2,500]	

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0602201F	9	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	122,870	1,500	124,370
		Optical connector research		[1,500]	
0602202F	10	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	82,091	4,500	86,591
		Joint theater air-ground simulation system		[2,500]	
		Satellite control system training technology		[2,000]	
0602203F	11	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	218,049	7,000	225,049
		Hybrid bearing development		[2,000]	
		X-51B scramjet research		[5,000]	
0602204F	12	AEROSPACE SENSORS	109,048	4,500	113,548
		Information quality research		[1,500]	
		Wideband electronic sensing technologies		[3,000]	
0602601F	13	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	117,519	13,000	130,519
		Seismic research program		[13,000]	
0602602F	14	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	55,963		55,963
0602605F	15	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	62,871		62,871
0602702F	16	COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	109,492	2,500	111,992
		Cyber attack mitigation technologies		[2,500]	
0602890F	17	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	49,449		49,449
		SUBTOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH, AIR FORCE	**1,044,495**	**41,500**	**1,085,995**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
0603112F	18	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	41,926	5,000	46,926
		Metals affordability initiative		[5,000]	

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603203F	19	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	56,916	2,000	58,916
		Reconfigurable secure computing technologies		[2,000]	
0603211F	20	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	44,918		44,918
0603216F	21	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	170,856	9,000	179,856
		Assured aerospace fuels research		[3,000]	
		HISTED supersonic/hypersonic cruise missile engine		[6,000]	
0603231F	22	CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	26,630		26,630
0603270F	23	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	21,056		21,056
0603311F	24	BALLISTIC MISSILE TECHNOLOGY			
0603401F	25	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	80,958	2,000	82,958
		Thin film amorphous solar arrays		[2,000]	
0603444F	26	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	4,838		4,838
0603601F	27	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	11,813	3,000	14,813
		Integrated targeting devices		[3,000]	
0603605F	28	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	44,507		44,507
0603680F	29	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	39,729		39,729
0603789F	30	C3I ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	30,103	2,000	32,103
		Optical interconnects research		[2,000]	
0603801F	31	SPECIAL PROGRAMS			
0603924F	32	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	4,013	5,000	9,013
		HEL directed energy weapons		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, AIR FORCE	578,263	28,000	606,263

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
0603260F	33	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,988		4,988
0603287F	34	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	477		477
0603421F	35	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III			
0603423F	36	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III - OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	2,975	304,360	307,335
		GPS III-OCX		[304,360]	
0603427F	37	GPS OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT - BACKWARDS COMPATIBILITY	304,360	-304,360	0
		GPS III-OCX backwards compatibility		[-304,360]	
0603430F	38	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	388,041		388,041
0603432F	39	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	237,749		237,749
0603438F	40	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	76,845	5,000	81,845
		Space situational awareness		[5,000]	
0603742F	41	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	29,400		29,400
0603790F	42	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,334		4,334
0603791F	43	INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATIVE R&D	627		627
0603845F	44	TRANSFORMATIONAL SATCOM (TSAT)	842,974	350,000	1,192,974
		TSAT		[350,000]	
0603850F	45	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	21,105		21,105
0603851F	46	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE	65,629		65,629
0603854F	47	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM RDT&E (SPACE)	12,422		12,422
0603858F	48	SPACE RADAR			
0603859F	49	POLLUTION PREVENTION	2,877		2,877
0603860F	50	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS	7,479		7,479
0604015F	51	NEXT GENERATION BOMBER			

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604796F	52	ALTERNATIVE FUELS	28,464		28,464
0604830F	53	AUTOMATED AIR-TO-AIR REFUELING	9,889		9,889
0604856F	54	COMMON AERO VEHICLE (CAV)			
0604857F	55	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	110,032	10,000	120,032
		ORS		[10,000]	
0305178F	56	NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE SYSTEM (NPOESS)	289,469		289,469
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, AIR FORCE	**2,440,136**	**365,000**	**2,805,136**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
0603840F	57	GLOBAL BROADCAST SERVICE (GBS)	18,790		18,790
0604222F	58	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	20,166		20,166
0604226F	59	B-1B	128,871		128,871
0604233F	60	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	7,462		7,462
0604240F	61	B-2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER	351,417	-18,500	332,917
		B-2 Radar (Transfer to APAF 24)		[-18,500]	
0604261F	62	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SYSTEMS			
0604270F	63	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	54,995		54,995
0604287F	64	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	52		52
0604329F	65	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	125,067		125,067
0604421F	66	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	74,918		74,918

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604425F	67	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	210,501	10,000	220,501
		SBSS 10		[10,000]	
0604429F	68	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	34,279		34,279
0604441F	69	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	529,771	30,000	559,771
		SBIRS operations and training		[30,000]	
0604443F	70	THIRD GENERATION INFRARED SURVEILLANCE (3GIRS)	149,064	-30,000	119,064
		Third generation infrared surveillance		[-30,000]	
0604602F	71	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	2,095		2,095
0604604F	72	SUBMUNITIONS	1,730		1,730
0604617F	73	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	5,790		5,790
0604618F	74	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION			
0604706F	75	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	10,998		10,998
0604735F	76	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	28,047		28,047
0604740F	77	INTEGRATED COMMAND & CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)	177		177
0604750F	78	INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT	1,488		1,488
0604762F	79	COMMON LOW OBSERVABLES VERIFICATION SYSTEM (CLOVERS)			
0604800F	80	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)	1,524,016	250,000	1,774,016
		Fund competitive propulsion system		[215,000]	
		Technology development for F135 engine		[35,000]	
0604853F	81	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)	33,719		33,719
0605011F	82	RDT&E FOR AGING AIRCRAFT	13,828		13,828
0605221F	83	NEXT GENERATION AERIAL REFUELING AIRCRAFT	831,759	61,660	893,419
		USAF-requested transfer from APAF 10		[61,660]	

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0605277F	84	CSAR-X RDT&E	305,062	-40,000	265,062
		Reflect delays in acquisition program		[-40,000]	
0605278F	85	HC/MC-130 RECAP	11,692		11,692
0207434F	86	LINK-16 SUPPORT AND SUSTAINMENT	186,213		186,213
0207450F	87	E-10 SQUADRONS	42,215		42,215
0207451F	88	SINGLE INTEGRATED AIR PICTURE (SIAP)	66,909		66,909
0207701F	89	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	135,152		135,152
0401138F	90	JOINT CARGO AIRCRAFT (JCA)	26,777		26,777
0401318F	91	CV-22	18,562		18,562
0401845F	92	AIRBORNE SENIOR LEADER C3 (SLC3S)	1,992		1,992
		SUBTOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, AIR FORCE	**4,953,574**	**263,160**	**5,216,734**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
0604256F	93	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	34,568		34,568
0604759F	94	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	61,818	4,000	65,818
		High speed test track		[4,000]	
0605101F	95	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	28,676		28,676
0605502F	96	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH			
0605712F	97	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	29,537		29,537
0605807F	98	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	787,737		787,737
0605860F	99	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	14,895		14,895
0605884F	100	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	48,072		48,072

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0605976F	101	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION - TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	46,234		46,234
0605978F	102	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT - TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	28,898		28,898
0804731F	103	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING			
1001004F	104	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,910		3,910
		SUBTOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, AIR FORCE	1,084,345	4,000	1,088,345
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
0604263F	105	COMMON VERTICAL LIFT SUPPORT PLATFORM	3,868		3,868
0605024F	106	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	20,987		20,987
0605798F	107	ANALYSIS SUPPORT GROUP	[ ]		[ ]
0101113F	108	B-52 SQUADRONS	38,651	9,500	48,151
		B-52 CONECT		[9,500]	
0101120F	109	ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE			
0101122F	110	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	396		396
0101313F	111	STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM - USSTRATCOM	17,553		17,553
0101314F	112	NIGHT FIST - USSTRATCOM	5,299		5,299
0101815F	113	ADVANCED STRATEGIC PROGRAMS	[ ]	[-10,000]	[ ]
		ISSO		[-10,000]	
0102326F	114	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	23,858		23,858
0102823F	115	STRATEGIC AEROSPACE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	15		15

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0203761F	116	WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRANSITION FUND	20,807		20,807
0205219F	117	MQ-9 UAV	43,557		43,557
0207131F	118	A-10 SQUADRONS			
0207133F	119	F-16 SQUADRONS	123,979		123,979
0207134F	120	F-15E SQUADRONS	184,213		184,213
0207136F	121	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	5,585		5,585
0207138F	122	F-22A SQUADRONS	700,305		700,305
0207141F	123	F-117A SQUADRONS			
0207161F	124	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	5,748		5,748
0207163F	125	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	54,239		54,239
0207170F	126	JOINT HELMET MOUNTED CUEING SYSTEM (JHMCS)	3,192		3,192
0207247F	127	AF TENCAP	11,578		11,578
0207248F	128	SPECIAL EVALUATION PROGRAM			
0207253F	129	COMPASS CALL	4,670		4,670
0207268F	130	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	150,956		150,956
0207277F	131	CSAF INNOVATION PROGRAM			
0207325F	132	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	13,035		13,035
0207410F	133	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	118,834	-40,400	78,434
		Delay AOC, Increment 10.2		[-40,400]	
0207412F	134	MODULAR CONTROL SYSTEM	60,590		60,590
0207417F	135	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	126,300		126,300
0207418F	136	TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS	1,530		1,530
0207423F	137	ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	29,782		29,782

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0207424F	138	EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM	794,036		794,036
0207433F	139	ADVANCED PROGRAM TECHNOLOGY			
0207436F	140	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	19,437		19,437
0207445F	141	FIGHTER TACTICAL DATA LINK	62,788		62,788
0207446F	142	BOMBER TACTICAL DATA LINK	11,702		11,702
0207448F	143	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,727		1,727
0207449F	144	COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) CONSTELLATION	32,151		32,151
0207581F	145	JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM (JSTARS)	97,641	98,000	195,641
		Improve maturity of MP-RTIP sensor suite for larger aircraft		[98,000]	
0207590F	146	SEEK EAGLE	21,645		21,645
0207591F	147	ADVANCED PROGRAM EVALUATION			
0207601F	148	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	28,981		28,981
0207605F	149	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	3,870		3,870
0207697F	150	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	7,137		7,137
0208006F	151	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	97,560		97,560
0208021F	152	INFORMATION WARFARE SUPPORT	12,220		12,220
0208161F	153	SPECIAL EVALUATION SYSTEM	1,077,970		1,077,970
0301310F	154	NATIONAL AIR INTELLIGENCE CENTER	[ ]		[ ]
0301314F	155	COBRA BALL	[ ]		[ ]
0301315F	156	MISSILE AND SPACE TECHNICAL COLLECTION	[ ]		[ ]
0301324F	157	FOREST GREEN	[ ]		[ ]
0301386F	158	GDIP COLLECTION MANAGEMENT	[ ]		[ ]
0302015F	159	E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	4,069		4,069
0303112F	160	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS (AIRCOM)			

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0303131F	161	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	70,995		70,995
0303140F	162	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	187,933		187,933
0303141F	163	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	4,320		4,320
0303150F	164	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,218		3,218
0303158F	165	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	3,234		3,234
0303601F	166	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	337,098		337,098
0304111F	167	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	[ ]		[ ]
0304260F	168	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	173,631		173,631
0304311F	169	SELECTED ACTIVITIES	[ ]		[ ]
0304348F	170	ADVANCED GEOSPATIAL INTELLIGENCE (AGI)	[ ]		[ ]
0305099F	171	COMMUNICATION, NAVIGATION, SURVEILLANCE	6,275		6,275
0305103F	172	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,083		2,083
0305110F	173	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	16,758		16,758
0305111F	174	WEATHER SERVICE	47,347	6,000	53,347
		Integrate all terrain, weather & risk assessment information into one display		[6,000]	
0305114F	175	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	6,867		6,867
0305116F	176	AERIAL TARGETS	34,777		34,777
0305124F	177	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0305127F	178	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	[ ]		[ ]
0305128F	179	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	786		786
0305142F	180	APPLIED TECHNOLOGY AND INTEGRATION			
0305146F	181	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	39		39

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0305159F	182	DEFENSE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (SPACE)	[ ]	[-404,000]	[ ]
		FINDER		[25,000]	
		Phased Array		[27,000]	
		Program reduction		[-50,000]	
		Program reduction		[-406,000]	
0305160F	183	DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM (SPACE)			
0305164F	184	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	127,513		127,513
0305165F	185	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL SEGMENTS)	91,277		91,277
0305172F	186	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	[ ]		[ ]
0305173F	187	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	1,985		1,985
0305174F	188	SPACE WARFARE CENTER	3,003		3,003
0305182F	189	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	12,376		12,376
0305193F	190	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	1,237		1,237
0305206F	191	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	149,752	-10,000	139,752
		Blackswift testbed		[-10,000]	
0305207F	192	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	12,819		12,819
0305208F	193	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	107,834		107,834
0305219F	194	MQ-1 PREDATOR UAV	24,773	10,000	34,773
		UAV sense and avoid		[10,000]	
0305220F	195	GLOBAL HAWK UAV	284,292		284,292
0305221F	196	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	8,807		8,807
0305265F	197	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	420,342		420,342
0305887F	198	ELECTRONIC COMBAT INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	5,438		5,438

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0305906F	199	NCMC - TW/AA SYSTEM			
0305913F	200	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	41,292		41,292
0305924F	201	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE OFFICE	10,797		10,797
0305940F	202	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	16,166		16,166
0307141F	203	INFORMATION OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION & TOOL DEVELOPMENT	15,726		15,726
0308699F	204	SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	3,152		3,152
0401115F	205	C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	172,560		172,560
0401119F	206	C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS	125,063		125,063
0401130F	207	C-17 AIRCRAFT	236,047	-48,000	188,047
		Reduce growth in performance improvement program		[-48,000]	
0401132F	208	C-130J PROGRAM	52,354		52,354
0401134F	209	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	32,100		32,100
0401218F	210	KC-135 AIRCRAFT	7,133		7,133
0401219F	211	KC-10 AIRCRAFT			
0401221F	212	KC-135 TANKER REPLACEMENT			
0401314F	213	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT			
0401839F	214	AIR MOBILITY TACTICAL DATA LINK			
0408011F	215	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	5,728		5,728
0702207F	216	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,531		1,531
0702806F	217	ACQUISITION AND COMMAND SUPPORT	34,428		34,428
0708011F	218	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS			
0708012F	219	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES			

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0708610F	220	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	189,679	-50,000	139,679
		Expeditionary combat support system (ECSS)		[-50,000]	
0708611F	221	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	8,145		8,145
0804757F	222	JOINT NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	3,214		3,214
0808716F	223	OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	116		116
0901202F	224	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	5,768		5,768
0901212F	225	SERVICE-WIDE SUPPORT	3,016		3,016
0901218F	226	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	8,123		8,123
0901220F	227	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	18,625		18,625
0901538F	228	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	31,782	-15,000	16,782
		DEAMS		[-15,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, AIR FORCE	**7,211,816**	**-39,900**	**7,171,916**
	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	10,304,689	-414,000	9,890,689
		Total, RDT&E Air Force	**28,066,617**	**255,860**	**28,322,477**

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(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
0601000BR	1	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE	18,000		18,000
0601101E	2	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	195,657		195,657
0601111D8Z	3	GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY COSPONSORSHIP OF UNIVERSITY			
0601114D8Z	4	DEFENSE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH	2,833	8,000	10,833
		Program increase		[8,000]	
0601120D8Z	5	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	68,972		68,972
0601384BP	6	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	53,191	4,000	57,191
		In-vitro models for biodefense vaccines		[1,000]	
		Superstructural particle evaluation		[3,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH, DEFENSE-WIDE	338,653	12,000	350,653
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
0602000D8Z	7	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	15,254		15,254
0602227D8Z	8	MEDICAL FREE ELECTRON LASER			
0602228D8Z	9	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCU) SCIENCE	15,156		15,156
0602234D8Z	10	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	31,340	2,800	34,140
		Next generation OTHR risk reduction		[2,800]	
0602303E	11	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	254,009		254,009

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0602304E	12	COGNITIVE COMPUTING SYSTEMS	145,262		145,262
0602383E	13	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	66,291		66,291
0602384BP	14	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	203,731	18,500	222,231
		Agent fate response tool		[2,000]	
		Chem-Bio IR detector		[3,000]	
		Multivalent Marburg/Ebola vaccine		[4,500]	
		Rapid response chem-bio countermessures		[4,000]	
		Therapeutics against botulism		[5,000]	
0602670D8Z	15	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) APPLIED RESEARCH	7,685		7,685
0602702E	16	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	371,481	-4,500	366,981
		Laser guided bullet		[-4,500]	
0602715E	17	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	285,264		285,264
0602716BR	18	WMD DEFEAT TECHNOLOGY			
0602716E	19	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	211,457	2,500	213,957
		Three dimensional integrated circuit research		[2,500]	
0602717BR	20	WMD DEFENSE TECHNOLOGIES			
0602718BR	21	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	211,078	6,000	217,078
		Blast mitigation and protection		[2,000]	
		National incident management system		[4,000]	
0303153K	22	JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER			
1160401BB	23	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	23,104	2,000	25,104
		FOPEN radar technologies		[2,000]	

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
1160407BB	24	SOF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,459	1,500	3,959
		Portable TBI diagnosis systems		[1,500]	
		SUBTOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH, DEFENSE-WIDE	**1,843,571**	**28,800**	**1,872,371**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
0603000D8Z	25	INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	15,970		15,970
0603121D8Z	26	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	32,832		32,832
0603122D8Z	27	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	79,970	2,000	81,970
		TBI threshold research		[2,000]	
0603160BR	28	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES - PROLIFERATION PREVENTION AND DEFEAT	211,325		211,325
0603175C	29	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	118,718		118,718
0603225D8Z	30	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	23,727		23,727
0603286E	31	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	107,857	-3,000	104,857
		A160		[-3,000]	
0603287E	32	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	287,009	-50,000	237,009
		Blackswift testbed		[-40,000]	
		ISIS		[-10,000]	
0603384BP	33	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	337,927	7,200	345,127
		Engineered biological detectors		[2,700]	
		Improved CBR filters		[2,000]	
		Raman chemical ID system		[2,500]	

Title II - RDT&E
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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603618D8Z	34	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,320		9,320
0603648D8Z	35	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	206,337	22,800	229,137
		C2 Gap Filler JCTD		[22,800]	
0603662D8Z	36	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	39,923		39,923
0603665D8Z	37	BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	10,579		10,579
0603670D8Z	38	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	9,381		9,381
0603680D8Z	39	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	11,981	10,000	21,981
		High performance defense manufacturing technology program		[10,000]	
0603711D8Z	40	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM/AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS	8,449		8,449
0603712S	41	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	19,375	19,000	38,375
		Biofuels research program		[4,000]	
		Emerging critical interconnection technology program		[2,000]	
		Mobile microgrid research		[3,000]	
		Vehicle fuel cell & hydrogen logistics program		[10,000]	
0603713S	42	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	30,000		30,000
0603716D8Z	43	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	69,038		69,038
0603720S	44	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		3,000	3,000
		Superlattice nanotechnology research		[3,000]	
0603727D8Z	45	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	11,098		11,098
0603739E	46	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	201,146		201,146
0603745D8Z	47	SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR (SAR) COHERENT CHANGE DETECTION (CDD)	7,984		7,984

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603750D8Z	48	ADVANCED CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS			
0603755D8Z	49	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	208,079		208,079
0603760E	50	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	338,964		338,964
0603764E	51	LAND WARFARE TECHNOLOGY			
0603765E	52	CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS	196,697		196,697
0603766E	53	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	156,733		156,733
0603767E	54	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	226,470		226,470
0603768E	55	GUIDANCE TECHNOLOGY	110,572		110,572
0603769SE	56	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,538		13,538
0603781D8Z	57	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	31,244		31,244
0603805S	58	DUAL USE TECHNOLOGY			
0603828D8Z	59	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	113,924	2,000	115,924
		Special warfare domain awareness		[2,000]	
0603828D8Z	60	JOINT EXPERIMENTATION	114,947	1,500	116,447
		WMD exercises		[1,500]	
0603832D8Z	61	JOINT WARGAMING SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	38,147		38,147
0603941D8Z	62	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	94,672		94,672
0603942D8Z	63	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	2,170		2,170
1160402BB	64	SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	28,930		28,930
1160472BB	65	SOF INFORMATION AND BROADCAST SYSTEMS ADVANCED	10,990		10,990
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	3,536,023	14,500	3,550,523

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
0603161D8Z	66	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	38,758		38,758
0603228D8Z	67	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT			
0603527D8Z	68	RETRACT LARCH	22,945		22,945
0603709D8Z	69	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	11,847		11,847
0603714D8Z	70	ADVANCED SENSOR APPLICATIONS PROGRAM		20,000	20,000
		ASAP		[20,000]	
0603851D8Z	71	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	31,600		31,600
0603881C	72	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,019,073	-7,000	1,012,073
		Short-range ballistic missile defense		[28,000]	
		THAAD long lead (Transfer to new MDA procurement line)		[-65,000]	
		Upper-tier follow-on to Arrow		[30,000]	
0603882C	73	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	2,076,662		2,076,662
0603883C	74	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE BOOST DEFENSE SEGMENT	421,229	-45,800	375,429
		Program reduction		[-45,800]	
0603884BP	75	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	51,291	4,000	55,291
		Real-time viral agent detectors		[4,000]	
0603884C	76	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	1,076,983	-59,800	1,017,183
		Mobile sensor network concept		[5,000]	
		Premature funds		[-64,800]	
0603888C	77	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM INTERCEPTOR	386,817	-45,000	341,817
		Premature funds		[-45,000]	
0603888C	78	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST & TARGETS	665,445		665,445

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603890C	79	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS CORE	432,262	-30,000	402,262
		BMD systems core		[-30,000]	
0603891C	80	SPECIAL PROGRAMS - MDA	288,315	-100,000	188,315
		MDA special programs		[-100,000]	
0603892C	81	AEGIS BMD	1,157,783	23,000	1,180,783
		Aegis BMD/SM-3 enhancements		[80,000]	
		SM-3 long lead (Transfer to MDA procurement line 1A)		[-57,000]	
0603893C	82	SPACE TRACKING & SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	242,441	-50,000	192,441
		Premature funds		[-50,000]	
0603894C	83	MULTIPLE KILL VEHICLE	354,455	-50,000	304,455
		Excess funds		[-50,000]	
0603895C	84	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	29,771	-10,000	19,771
		Space test bed		[-10,000]	
0603896C	85	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS	289,277		289,277
0603897C	86	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE HERCULES	55,955		55,955
0603898C	87	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	69,982		69,982
0603904C	88	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	96,404		96,404
0603905C	89	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE DISTRIBUTED MULTI ECHELON TRAINING SYSTEM (DMETS)			
0603906C	90	REGARDING TRENCH	2,978		2,978
0603907C	91	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)			
	91X	Missile Defense Agency undistributed reduction		-268,700	-268,700
0603920D8Z	92	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	14,373		14,373

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0603923D8Z	93	COALITION WARFARE	14,030		14,030
0604016D8Z	94	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	5,102	6,500	11,602
		Asset lifecycle program		[3,500]	
		Corrosion control, prevention and prediction research		[3,000]	
0604648D8Z	95	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	14,962		14,962
0604670D8Z	96	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING	5,991	2,500	8,491
		COMPOEX		[2,500]	
0604787D8Z	97	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION COMMAND (JSIC)	19,643		19,643
0604828D8Z	98	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY TEAM	16,906		16,906
0605017D8Z	99	REDUCTION OF TOTAL OWNERSHIP COST	24,765		24,765
0303191D8Z	100	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	3,524		3,524
0604400D8Z	100X	UAS AIRSPACE INTEGRATION		15,000	15,000
		UAV modeling and simulation		[15,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES, DEFENSE-WIDE	**8,941,569**	**-595,300**	**8,346,269**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
0604051D8Z	101	DEFENSE ACQUISITION CHALLENGE PROGRAM (DACP)	30,363		30,363
0604161D8Z	102	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	4,355		4,355

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604165D8Z	103	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	117,572	30,000	147,572
		Biconic vehicle manufacture		[-15,000]	
		Hypersonic boost glide vehicle		[45,000]	
0604384BP	104	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	299,373		299,373
0604709D8Z	105	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	5,725		5,725
0604764K	106	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	13,770		13,770
0604771D8Z	107	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	20,600		20,600
0605000BR	108	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	15,946		15,946
0605013BL	109	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,611		11,611
0605018BTA	110	DEFENSE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM	37,400		37,400
0605020BTA	111	BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY R&D ACTIVITIES	148,958		148,958
0605021SE	112	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	400		400
0605140D8Z	113	TRUSTED FOUNDRY	42,360		42,360
0605648D8Z	114	DEFENSE ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE (DAE) PILOT PROGRAM	5,883		5,883
0303129K	115	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM			
0303141K	116	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	18,604		18,604
0303158K	117	JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (JC2)	147,339	-90,000	57,339
		NECC		[-90,000]	
		SUBTOTAL, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	**920,259**	**-60,000**	**860,259**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
0603757D8Z	118	TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (T2)	38,729		38,729

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0604774D8Z	119	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	11,385		11,385
0604875D8Z	120	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	14,310		14,310
0604940D8Z	121	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	133,852	8,500	142,352
		SAM hardware simulators		[5,000]	
		Range network enterprise technologies		[3,500]	
0604943D8Z	122	THERMAL VICAR	9,658		9,658
0605100D8Z	123	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	8,834		8,834
0605104D8Z	124	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	34,520		34,520
0605110D8Z	125	USD(A&T)–CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	4,007		4,007
0605117D8Z	126	FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	62,816		62,816
0605126J	127	JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	55,282		55,282
0605128D8Z	128	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)			
0605130D8Z	129	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	34,910		34,910
0605161D8Z	130	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	4,475		4,475
0605170D8Z	131	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	14,723		14,723
0605200D8Z	132	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	4,379		4,379
0605384BP	133	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	100,082		100,082
0605502BR	134	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH			
0605502C	135	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH - MDA			
0605502D8Z	136	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH			
0605502E	137	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH			
0605502S	138	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH			

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0605790D8Z	139	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/CHALLENGE	2,165	3,000	5,165
		Anti-tamper software systems		[3,000]	
0605798D8Z	140	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	11,040		11,040
0605798S	141	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS			
0605799D8Z	142	FORCE TRANSFORMATION DIRECTORATE	20,701	-15,000	5,701
		Program reduction		[-15,000]	
0605801KA	143	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	52,696		52,696
0605803SE	144	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	25,435		25,435
0605804D8Z	145	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	20,396		20,396
0605897E	146	DARPA AGENCY RELOCATION	28,000		28,000
0605898E	147	MANAGEMENT HQ - R&D	52,700		52,700
0606100D8Z	148	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	5,878		5,878
0301555G	149	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0301556G	150	SPECIAL PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0303166D8Z	151	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	30,039		30,039
0303169D8Z	152	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RAPID ACQUISITION	5,254		5,254
0305103E	153	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	50,000	-25,000	25,000
		Program reduction		[-25,000]	
0305193D8Z	154	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	17,625		17,625
0305193G	155	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	[ ]		[ ]
0305400D8Z	156	WARFIGHTING AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED SUPPORT	831		831
0901585C	157	PENTAGON RESERVATION	19,734		19,734
0901598C	158	MANAGEMENT HQ - MDA	86,453		86,453

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0901598D8W	159	IT SOFTWARE DEV INITIATIVES	599		599
		SUBTOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, DEFENSE-WIDE	961,508	-28,500	933,008
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
0604130V	160	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR SECURITY (DISS)	11,533		11,533
0605127T	161	PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PFP) INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	2,496		2,498
0607384BP	162	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	10,274		10,274
0607828D8Z	163	JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	49,371		49,371
0204571J	164	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	8,030		8,030
0208043J	165	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,728		1,728
0208045K	166	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	76,226		76,226
0301011G	167	CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	[ ]		[ ]
0301144K	168	JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING	19,073		19,073
0301301L	169	GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
03011318BB	170	HUMINT (CONTROLLED)	[ ]		[ ]
0301371G	171	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE - CCP	[ ]		[ ]
0301372L	172	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE - GDIP	[ ]		[ ]
0301555BB	173	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	[ ]		[ ]
0301555BZ	174	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	[ ]		[ ]
0301556BB	175	SPECIAL PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0301556BZ	176	SPECIAL PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0302016K	177	NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	615		615

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Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0302019K	178	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	16,054		16,054
0303126K	179	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS - DCS	8,508		8,508
0303131K	180	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	9,685		9,685
0303135G	181	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI)	15,577		15,577
0303138G	182	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	49,578		49,578
0303140D8Z	183	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	13,459		13,459
0303140G	184	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	394,074	1,000	395,074
		Software assurance education		[1,000]	
0303140K	185	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM			
0303148K	186	DISA MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	2,181		2,181
0303149J	187	C4I FOR THE WARRIOR	3,662		3,662
0303149K	188	C4I FOR THE WARRIOR			
0303150K	189	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	36,374	-2,000	34,374
		SORTS		[-2,000]	
0303153K	190	JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER	19,319		19,319
0303170K	191	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	429		429
0303610K	192	TELEPORT PROGRAM	2,060		2,060
0304210BB	193	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	16,225		16,225
0304345BQ	194	NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (NGP)	[ ]		[ ]
0305102BQ	195	DEFENSE GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM	[ ]		[ ]
0305103D8Z	196	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	1,000		1,000
0305103G	197	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	[ ]		[ ]
0305103K	198	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	12,800		12,800

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0305125D8Z	199	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP)	12,700		12,700
0305127BZ	200	FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	[ ]		[ ]
0305146BZ	201	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	2,947		2,947
0305183L	202	DEFENSE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT) ACTIVITIES	[ ]		[ ]
0305186D8Z	203	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	8,237		8,237
0305193G	204	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	[ ]		[ ]
0305193L	205	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)	[ ]		[ ]
0305199D8Z	206	NET CENTRICITY	12,716		12,716
0305202G	207	DRAGON U-2	[ ]		[ ]
0305206G	208	AIRBORNE RECONNAISANCE SYSTEMS	[ ]		[ ]
0305207G	209	MANNED RECONNAISANCE SYSTEMS	[ ]		[ ]
0305208BB	210	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,165		3,165
0305208BQ	211	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	[ ]		[ ]
0305208G	212	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	[ ]		[ ]
0305208K	213	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,227		3,227
0305208L	214	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	[ ]		[ ]
0305219BB	215	MQ-1 PREDATOR A UAV	13,679		13,679
0305229G	216	REAL-TIME ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT (RT10)	[ ]		[ ]
0305866L	217	DIA SUPPORT TO SOUTHCOM INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	[ ]		[ ]
0305880L	218	COMBATANT COMMAND INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS	[ ]		[ ]
0305883L	219	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET (HDBT) INTEL SUPPORT	[ ]		[ ]
0305884L	220	INTELLIGENCE PLANNING AND REVIEW ACTIVITIES	[ ]		[ ]

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
0305885G	221	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	[ ]	[25,000]	[ ]
		Final e-Curfew		[25,000]	
0305889G	222	COUNTERDRUG INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	[ ]		[ ]
0307141G	223	INFORMATION OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION & TOOL DEV	[ ]		[ ]
0307207G	224	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR	[ ]		[ ]
0708011S	225	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	20,480	30,000	50,480
		Industrial base innovation fund		[30,000]	
0708012S	226	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	2,846		2,846
0902298J	227	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (JCS)	3,401		3,401
1001018D8Z	228	NATO JOINT STARS	27,756		27,756
1130435BB	229	STORM			
1160279BB	230	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH/SMALL BUS TECH TRANSFER PILOT PROG			
1160403BB	231	SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	43,977		43,977
1160404BB	232	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	13,263		13,263
1160405BB	233	SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	39,125		39,125
1160408BB	234	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	48,137		48,137
1160421BB	235	SPECIAL OPERATIONS CV-22 DEVELOPMENT	38,229		38,229
1160425BB	236	SPECIAL OPERATIONS AIRCRAFT DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS			
1160426BB	237	OPERATIONS ADVANCED SEAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (ASDS) DEVELOPMENT	7,090		7,090
1160427BB	238	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS (MTPS)	4,052		4,052
1160428BB	239	UNMANNED VEHICLES (UV)	1,527		1,527
1160429BB	240	MC130J SOF TANKER RECAPITALIZATION	4,659		4,659

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
1160477BB	241	SOF WEAPONS SYSTEMS	2,759		2,759
1160478BB	242	SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS	3,190		3,190
1160479BB	243	SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS AND SENSOR SYSTEMS	3,495		3,495
1160482BB	244	SOF ROTARY WING AVIATION	3,822		3,822
1160483BB	245	SOF UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	3,142		3,142
1160484BB	246	SOF SURFACE CRAFT	5,206		5,206
1160488BB	247	SOF PSYOP	15,554		15,554
1160489BB	248	SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	14,686		14,686
1160490BB	249	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	8,729		8,729
		SUBTOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**1,152,127**	**29,000**	**1,181,127**
	999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,805,519	25,000	3,830,519
		Total, RDT&E Defense-Wide	**21,499,229**	**-574,500**	**20,924,729**

Title II - RDT&E
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Element	Line	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION, DEFENSE			
0605118OTE	1	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	53,196		53,196
0605131OTE	2	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	11,572		11,572
0605814OTE	3	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	124,004		124,004
		Total, Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	188,772	0	188,772
		TOTAL RDT&E	79,615,941	117,439	79,733,380

(3) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to an account of the Department of Defense by a provision of title III of this Act shall be available under that title for each program specified in the column designated ''Program Title'' in the amount specified in the column designated as ''Senate Authorized'' in the table as follows:

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Operation and Maintenance, Army	31,243,092	39,368	31,282,460
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	34,922,398	-110,800	34,811,598
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	5,597,254	10,100	5,607,354
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	35,902,487	-657,900	35,244,587
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	26,091,864	-165,300	25,926,564
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,642,341	300	2,642,641
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,311,085		1,311,085
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	213,131		213,131
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,142,892		3,142,892
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	5,875,546	34,300	5,909,846
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	5,879,576	4,350	5,883,926
US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Defense	13,254		13,254
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster And Civic Aid	83,273		83,273
Cooperative Threat Reduction	414,135	20,000	434,135
Environmental Restoration, Army	447,776		447,776
Environmental Restoration, Navy	290,819		290,819
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	496,277		496,277
Environmental Restoration, Defense	13,175		13,175
Environmental Restoration Formerly Used Sites	257,796		257,796
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund	9,101		9,101
TOTAL TITLE III -- BY APPROPRIATION	154,847,272	-825,582	154,021,690

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Operation and Maintenance, Army			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		LAND FORCES			
2020	010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,259,183		1,259,183
2020	020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	107,517		107,517
2020	030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	606,827		606,827
2020	040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	963,864		963,864
2020	050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,244,612		1,244,612
2020	060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,013,851	3,000	1,016,851
		Unmanned aircraft systems concept development		[3,000]	
		LAND FORCES READINESS			
2020	070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,821,481		1,821,481
2020	080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	624,053	2,000	626,053
		Shipping containers		[2,000]	
2020	090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	737,303		737,303
		LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
2020	100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,309,710	21,600	7,331,310
		Life cycle logistics contracting		[21,600]	
2020	110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	2,093,829	7,768	2,101,597
		Barracks repairs		[7,768]	
2020	120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	301,149		301,149

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
2020	130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	262,556		262,556
2020	140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	274,654		274,654
2020	150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM			
2020	160	RESET			
2020	170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS	282,990		282,990
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	18,903,579	34,368	18,937,947
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION			
		MOBILITY OPERATIONS			
2020	180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	204,559		204,559
2020	190	ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS	122,273		122,273
2020	200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS			
		TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	326,832		326,832
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
		ACCESSION TRAINING			
2020	210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	121,985		121,985
2020	220	RECRUIT TRAINING	90,999		90,999
2020	230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	66,512		66,512
2020	240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	441,264		441,264

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		BASIC SKILL/ ADVANCE TRAINING			
2020	250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	825,237		825,237
2020	260	FLIGHT TRAINING	781,761		781,761
2020	270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	130,208		130,208
2020	280	TRAINING SUPPORT	852,545		852,545
		RECRUITING/OTHER TRAINING			
2020	290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	645,968		645,968
2020	300	EXAMINING	148,274		148,274
2020	310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	244,844		244,844
2020	320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	223,957		223,957
2020	330	JUNIOR ROTC	149,329		149,329
		TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	4,722,883		4,722,883
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SECURITY PROGRAMS			
2020	340	SECURITY PROGRAMS	876,020		876,020

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
2020	350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	552,629	50,000	602,629
		Redistribution of Equipment		[50,000]	
2020	360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	630,145		630,145
2020	370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	510,326		510,326
2020	380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	450,394	25,000	475,394
		Ammunition inspections and warehousing		[25,000]	
		SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
2020	390	ADMINISTRATION	768,681		768,681
2020	400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,154,085		1,154,085
2020	410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	276,925		276,925
2020	420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	195,129		195,129
2020	430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,152,968		1,152,968
2020	440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	233,680		233,680
2020	450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	58,345		58,345
		SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS			
2020	460	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	408,788		408,788
2020	470	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	21,683		21,683
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	7,289,798	75,000	7,364,798

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	998	Computing services		-50,000	-50,000
	998	Logistics Modernization Program		-20,000	-20,000
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Army	**31,243,092**	**39,368**	**31,282,460**
		Operation and Maintenance, Navy			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		AIR OPERATIONS			
1804	010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	3,873,884		3,873,884
1804	020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	969,661		969,661
1804	030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	53,272		53,272
1804	040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	120,305		120,305
1804	050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	494,832		494,832
1804	060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,127,774	63,000	1,190,774
1804	070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	142,618		142,618
		SHIP OPERATIONS			
1804	080	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,536,837	3,000	3,539,837
		Damage control management		(3,000)	
1804	090	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	689,893		689,893
1804	100	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	4,139,996		4,139,996
1804	110	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,167,411		1,167,411

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		COMBAT OPERATIONS/SUPPORT			
1804	120	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	633,376		633,376
1804	130	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	85,349		85,349
1804	140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	160,175		160,175
1804	150	WARFARE TACTICS	397,763		397,763
1804	160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	315,803		315,803
1804	170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	783,689		783,689
1804	180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	186,860		186,860
1804	190	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,256		3,256
1804	200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	152,167		152,167
1804	210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	261,105		261,105
		WEAPONS SUPPORT			
1804	220	CRUISE MISSILE	131,692		131,692
1804	230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,046,422		1,046,422
1804	240	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	64,298		64,298
1804	250	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	478,103	9,000	487,103
		MK 45 gun depot overhauls		[9,000]	
1804	260	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	321,921		321,921
		BASE SUPPORT			
1804	270	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	893,448		893,448
1804	280	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,734,146		1,734,146
1804	290	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,158,483		4,158,483

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	28,124,539	75,000	28,199,539
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION			
		READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES			
1804	300	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	394,729		394,729
		ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS			
1804	310	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	7,276		7,276
1804	320	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	110,268		110,268
		MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS			
1804	330	FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM	27,650		27,650
1804	340	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,419		2,419
1804	350	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	25,473		25,473
		TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	567,815		567,815

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
		ACCESSION TRAINING			
1804	360	OFFICER ACQUISITION	142,175		142,175
1804	370	RECRUIT TRAINING	11,136		11,136
1804	380	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	116,985		116,985
		BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
1804	390	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	540,855		540,855
1804	400	FLIGHT TRAINING	518,077		518,077
1804	410	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	170,486		170,486
1804	420	TRAINING SUPPORT	155,533		155,533
		RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION			
1804	430	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	272,498		272,498
1804	440	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	163,077		163,077
1804	450	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	95,959		95,959
1804	460	JUNIOR ROTC	50,494		50,494
		TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,237,275		2,237,275
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
1804	470	ADMINISTRATION	735,822		735,822

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
1804	480	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	4,213		4,213
1804	490	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	109,968		109,968
1804	500	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	163,568		163,568
1804	510	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	278,085		278,085
1804	520	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	381,511		381,511
1804	530	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES			
		LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT			
1804	540	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	257,008		257,008
1804	550	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS			
1804	560	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	240,991		240,991
1804	570	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	595,050		595,050
1804	580	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	60,723		60,723
1804	590	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	17,378		17,378
1804	600	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	79,615		79,615
		INVESTIGATIONS AND SECURITY PROGRAMS			
1804	620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	504,649		504,649
		SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS			
1804	680	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	6,570		6,570
		CANCELLED ACCOUNTS			
1804	690	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS			
1804	700	JUDGMENT FUND			

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		OTHER PROGRAMS			
1804	999	OTHER PROGRAMS	557,618		557,618
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	3,992,769		3,992,769
	998	Unobligated Balances		-70,000	-70,000
	998	Computing services		-50,000	-50,000
	998	Overstatement of civilian pay		-65,800	-65,800
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy	34,922,398	-110,800	34,811,598
		Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		EXPEDITIONARY FORCES			
1106	010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	759,814	2,500	762,314
		Marine Corps shelters		[2,500]	
1106	020	FIELD LOGISTICS	611,660	7,600	619,260
		Mobile corrosion protection		[7,600]	
1106	030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	86,422		86,422

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		USMC PREPOSITIONING			
1106	040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	73,725		73,725
1106	050	NORWAY PREPOSITIONING	5,217		5,217
		BASE SUPPORT			
1106	060	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	803,530		803,530
1106	070	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,940,671		1,940,671
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	4,281,039	10,100	4,291,139
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
		ACCESSION TRAINING			
1106	080	RECRUIT TRAINING	15,361		15,361
1106	090	OFFICER ACQUISITION	411		411
		BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
1106	100	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	56,106		56,106
1106	110	FLIGHT TRAINING	361		361
1106	120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	22,882		22,882
1106	130	TRAINING SUPPORT	312,339		312,339
		RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION			
1106	140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	238,900		238,900
1106	150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	64,080		64,080

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
1106	160	JUNIOR ROTC	17,740		17,740
		BASE SUPPORT			
1106	170	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	55,737		55,737
1106	180	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	155,530		155,530
		TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	939,447		939,447
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
1106	190	SPECIAL SUPPORT	282,043		282,043
1106	200	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	30,662		30,662
1106	210	ADMINISTRATION	45,545		45,545
		BASE SUPPORT			
1106	220	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, AND MODERNIZATION	3,169		3,169
1106	230	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	15,349		15,349
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	376,768		376,768
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	5,597,254	10,100	5,607,354

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Operation and Maintenance, Air Force			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		AIR OPERATIONS			
3400	010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	4,158,181	47,900	4,206,081
		B-52 flying hours		[47,900]	
3400	020	PRIMARY COMBAT WEAPONS	290,744		290,744
3400	030	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	680,109		680,109
3400	040	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,545,613		1,545,613
3400	050	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	1,711,951		1,711,951
3400	060	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,751,194	-448,000	2,303,194
		F-15 excess to requirement		[-497,000]	
		B-2 excess to requirment		[-2,000]	
		B-52 depot maintenance		[48,000]	
		Engine trailer life extension		[3,000]	
3400	070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,142,947		1,142,947
3400	080	BASE SUPPORT	2,434,047	2,100	2,436,147
		Land mobile radios		[2,100]	
		COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS			
3400	090	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,167,875	2,800	1,170,675
		National Security Space Institute		[2,800]	
3400	100	NAVIGATION/WEATHER SUPPORT	277,681		277,681
3400	110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	674,169		674,169

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
3400	120	JCS EXERCISES			
3400	130	MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HQ	215,775		215,775
3400	140	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	546,822	-10,000	536,822
		Threat finance		[-10,000]	
		SPACE OPERATIONS			
3400	150	LAUNCH FACILITIES	340,385		340,385
3400	160	LAUNCH VEHICLES	33,390		33,390
3400	170	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	228,617		228,617
3400	180	SATELLITE SYSTEMS	91,067		91,067
3400	190	OTHER SPACE OPERATIONS	326,784		326,784
3400	200	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	191,764		191,764
3400	210	BASE SUPPORT	675,821		675,821
		COCOM			
3400	220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	626,787		626,787
3400	230	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	195,714		195,714
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	20,307,437	-405,200	19,902,237

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 02: MOBILIZATION			
		MOBILITY OPERATIONS			
3400	240	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,228,790		3,228,790
3400	250	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS C3I	91,392		91,392
3400	260	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	181,713		181,713
3400	270	PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS AREA	308,895		308,895
3400	280	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	378,429		378,429
3400	290	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	242,505		242,505
3400	300	BASE SUPPORT	622,960		622,960
		TOTAL, BA 02: MOBILIZATION	5,054,684		5,054,684
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
		ACCESSION TRAINING			
3400	310	OFFICER ACQUISITION	88,547		88,547
3400	320	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,557		16,557
3400	330	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	108,730		108,730
3400	340	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	79,052		79,052
3400	350	BASE SUPPORT	95,807		95,807
		BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING			
3400	360	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	420,590		420,590
3400	370	FLIGHT TRAINING	948,787		948,787

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
3400	380	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	178,749		178,749
3400	390	TRAINING SUPPORT	114,435		114,435
3400	400	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	14,711		14,711
3400	410	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	223,960		223,960
3400	420	BASE SUPPORT	648,618		648,618
		RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION			
3400	430	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	196,140		196,140
3400	440	EXAMINING	5,242		5,242
3400	450	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	206,608		206,608
3400	460	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	161,089		161,089
3400	470	JUNIOR ROTC	74,558		74,558
		TOTAL, BA 03: TRAINING AND RECRUITING	3,582,180		3,582,180
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		LOGISTICS OPERATIONS			
3400	480	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	917,794	1,000	918,794
		Advanced ultrasonic inspections		(1,000)	
3400	490	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	666,546		666,546
3400	500	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	295,355		295,355
3400	510	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	68,869		68,869
3400	520	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	313,182		313,182
3400	530	BASE SUPPORT	1,192,616		1,192,616

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
3400	540	ADMINISTRATION	226,665		226,665
3400	550	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	576,493		576,493
3400	560	PERSONNEL PROGRAMS	231,919		231,919
3400	570	ARMS CONTROL	38,669		38,669
3400	580	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	851,904		851,904
3400	590	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	23,851		23,851
3400	600	CIVIL AIR PATROL	24,445		24,445
3400	610	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	51,377		51,377
3400	620	BASE SUPPORT	358,164		358,164
		SECURITY PROGRAMS			
3400	630	SECURITY PROGRAMS	1,085,224		1,085,224
		SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS			
3400	640	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	35,113		35,113
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	6,958,186	1,000	6,959,186
	998	Unobligated Balances		-72,000	-72,000
	998	Computing services		-50,000	-50,000
	998	Overstatement of civilian pay		-131,700	-131,700
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	35,902,487	-657,900	35,244,587

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES			
		DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
0100	010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	406,141		406,141
0100	020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	3,652,060		3,652,060
		TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1:	**4,058,201**		**4,058,201**
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
		DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
0100	030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	120,726		120,726
		RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION			
0100	040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	79,960		79,960
		TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3:	**200,686**		**200,686**
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		DEFENSEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
0100	050	AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE			
0100	060	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	107,987	5,200	113,187

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Starbase		[5,200]	
0100	090	DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION AGENCY	156,652		156,652
0100	100	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	418,006		418,006
0100	110	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE			
0100	120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,227,626	-45,000	1,182,626
		SORTS		[-20,000]	
		NECC		[-25,000]	
0100	140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES	31,905		31,905
0100	150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	345,838		345,838
0100	160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	213,808		213,808
0100	170	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	16,731	13,700	30,431
		Expand research in North Korea		[13,700]	
0100	180	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY	33,468		33,468
0100	190	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	355,331		355,331
0100	200	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION AGENCY	2,007,089		2,007,089
0100	210	DOD HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	557,029		557,029
0100	220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,066,462		1,066,462
0100	230	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	880,024	-100,000	780,024
		Global train and equip program		[-100,000]	
0100	240	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	452,531		452,531
0100	260	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	50,654		50,654
0100	270	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,709,174	36,200	1,745,374
		Defense Readiness Reporting System		[16,200]	
		REPI		[20,000]	
0100	280	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE	519,508		519,508

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		OTHER PROGRAMS			
0100	999	OTHER PROGRAMS	11,683,154		11,683,154
		TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4:	21,832,977	-89,900	10,059,923
	998	Impact aid		30,000	30,000
	998	Impact aid for children with disabilites		5,000	5,000
	998	Special assistance to local eduction agencies		10,000	10,000
	998	Unobligated Balances		-70,400	-70,400
	998	Computing services		-50,000	-50,000
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	26,091,864	-165,300	25,926,564

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		LAND FORCES			
2080	010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,567		1,567
2080	020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	16,419		16,419
2080	030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	484,460		484,460
2080	040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	173,583		173,583
2080	050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	508,322		508,322
2080	060	AVIATION ASSETS	61,030		61,030
		LAND FORCES READINESS			
2080	070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	254,901		254,901
2080	080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	87,541	4,800	92,341
		Mobile corrosion protection		[4,800]	
2080	090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	108,191		108,191
		LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
2080	100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	548,086		548,086
2080	110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	255,912		255,912
2080	120	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	13,531		13,531
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**2,513,543**	**4,800**	**2,518,343**

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
2080	130	ADMINISTRATION	70,806		70,806
2080	140	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	6,189		6,189
2080	150	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,491		8,491
2080	160	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	43,312		43,312
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	128,798		128,798
	998	Military technician cost avoidance		-4,500	-4,500
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,642,341	300	2,642,641
		Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		AIR OPERATIONS			
1806	010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	604,501		604,501
1806	020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	16,083		16,083
1806	030	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	3,156		3,156
1806	040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	144,515		144,515
1806	050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	427		427

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		SHIP OPERATIONS			
1806	060	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	55,920		55,920
1806	070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	595		595
1806	080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	62,629		62,629
		COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT			
1806	090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	14,834		14,834
1806	100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	122,567		122,567
		WEAPONS SUPPORT			
1806	110	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	5,385		5,385
		BASE SUPPORT			
1806	120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	92,327		92,327
1806	130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	61,680		61,680
1806	140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	111,296		111,296
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	1,295,915		1,295,915

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
1806	150	ADMINISTRATION	3,341		3,341
1806	160	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	9,002		9,002
1806	170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,396		2,396
1806	180	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS			
1806	190	OTHER SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT	431		431
		CANCELLED ACCOUNTS			
1806	200	CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS			
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	15,170		15,170
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,311,085		1,311,085
		Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		EXPEDITIONARY FORCES			
1107	010	OPERATING FORCES	54,848		54,848
1107	020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	11,640		11,640
1107	030	TRAINING SUPPORT	29,296		29,296

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		BASE SUPPORT			
1107	040	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	16,174		16,174
1107	050	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	68,065		68,065
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	180,023		180,023
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
1107	060	SPECIAL SUPPORT	7,616		7,616
1107	070	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	815		815
1107	080	ADMINISTRATION	11,316		11,316
1107	090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,712		8,712
		BASE SUPPORT			
1107	100	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,649		4,649
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	33,108		33,108
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	213,131		213,131

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		AIR OPERATIONS			
3740	010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,150,860		2,150,860
3740	020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	115,971		115,971
3740	030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	379,452		379,452
3740	040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	92,969		92,969
3740	050	BASE SUPPORT	277,350		277,350
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**3,016,602**		**3,016,602**
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
3740	060	ADMINISTRATION	71,059		71,059
3740	070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	25,392		25,392
3740	080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	22,513		22,513
3740	090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,625		6,625
3740	100	AUDIOVISUAL	701		701
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**126,290**		**126,290**
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	**3,142,892**		**3,142,892**

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		LAND FORCES			
2065	010	MANEUVER UNITS	905,866	11,500	917,366
		Aircraft humidity protection		[5,000]	
		Expandable light air mobility shelters		[6,500]	
2065	020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	159,765		159,765
2065	030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	553,548		553,548
2065	040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	267,183		267,183
2065	050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	41,141		41,141
2065	060	AVIATION ASSETS	852,986		852,986
		LAND FORCES READINESS			
2065	070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	316,359	14,000	330,359
		Extended Cold Weather Clothing System		[1,000]	
		Rapid data management system		[9,500]	
		Weapons skills trainer		[3,500]	
2065	080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	120,210	8,800	129,010
		Emergency satellite communications		[4,000]	
		Mobile corrosion protection		[4,800]	
2065	090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	367,551		367,551

Title III - Operation and Maintenance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT			
2065	100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	756,579		756,579
2065	110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION	500,933		500,933
2065	120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ	504,977		504,977
2065	130	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	87,089		87,089
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	5,434,187	34,300	5,468,487
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT			
2065	140	ADMINISTRATION	124,769		124,769
2065	150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	50,668		50,668
2065	160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,679		7,679
2065	170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	258,243		258,243
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	441,359		441,359
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	5,875,546	34,300	5,909,846

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard			
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 01: OPERATING FORCES			
		AIR OPERATIONS			
3840	010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,580,927	4,350	3,585,277
		Controlled humidity protection		[3,600]	
		Crypto-fingust intelligence officer initiative		[750]	
3840	020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	670,554		670,554
3840	030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	691,199		691,199
3840	040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	300,101		300,101
3840	050	BASE SUPPORT	594,733		594,733
		TOTAL, BA 01: OPERATING FORCES	**5,837,514**	**4,350**	**5,841,864**
		BUDGET ACTIVITY 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
		SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
3840	060	ADMINISTRATION	31,234		31,234
3840	070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	10,828		10,828
		TOTAL, BA 04: ADMINISTRATION & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**42,062**		**42,062**
		Total Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	**5,879,576**	**4,350**	**5,883,926**

Title III - Operation and Maintenance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	Line Number	Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
0104	010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	13,254		13,254
0819	010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	83,273		83,273
0134	010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	414,135	20,000	434,135
0810	020	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	447,776		447,776
0810	030	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	290,819		290,819
0810	040	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	496,277		496,277
0810	050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	13,175		13,175
0811	060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	257,796		257,796
0118	070	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	9,101		9,101
0141	080	IRAQ FREEDOM FUND			
0838	090	SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFEN			
4965	100	EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND			
0833	110	EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND, DEFENSE			
		TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	2,025,606	20,000	2,045,606
		TOTAL TITLE III – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	154,847,272	-825,582	154,021,690

(4) OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to an account of the Department of Defense by a provision of title XIV of this Act shall be available under that title for each program specified in the column designated ''Program Title'' in the amount specified in the column designated as ''Senate Authorized'' in the table as follows:

TITLE XIV - OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS			
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Defense Working Capital Funds	198,150		198,150
Defense Commissary Agency	1,291,084		1,291,084
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND			
National Defense Sealift Fund	1,962,253	-353,700	1,608,553
MPF(F) LHA(R) advance procurement - transfer to SCN 16		[-348,300]	
MPF(F) LHA(R) R&D - transfer to RDN 112		[-5,400]	
DEFENSE COALITION SUPPORT FUND			
Defense Coalition Support Fund	22,000	-22,000	
NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND			
NDSTF Transfer to Defense Health Program	-1,300,000		-1,300,000
Inflation Savings (section 1407)		-1,048,000	-1,048,000
Total Revolving and Management Funds	**2,173,487**	**-1,423,700**	**749,787**
MILITARY PROGRAMS			
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM O&M	24,301,359		24,301,359
[Memo: Funds derived by transfer from National Defense Stockpile]	[1,300,000,000]		[1,300,000,000]
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL	-1,184,000	1,184,000	
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM R&D	193,938	3,000	196,938
TBI and PTSD research initiative (PE 63115HP)		[3,000]	

TITLE XIV - OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Title	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM PROCUREMENT	303,905		303,905
Total Defense Health Program	**23,615,202**	**1,187,000**	**24,802,202**
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION			
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - O&M	1,152,668		1,152,668
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - RDT&E	268,881		268,881
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION - PROC	64,085		64,085
Total Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction	**1,485,634**		**1,485,634**
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES			
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	1,060,463		1,060,463
Total Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities	**1,060,463**		**1,060,463**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	246,445	24,000	270,445
PROCUREMENT	1,400	2,000	3,400
Total Office of the Inspection General	**247,845**	**26,000**	**273,845**
Civil Programs (non-defense)			
Armed Forces Retirement Home	63,010		63,010
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**28,645,641**	**-210,700**	**28,434,941**

(b) MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERALLY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to an account of the Department of Defense by a provision of title XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, or XXVI of this Act shall be available for military construction projects under such title for each military construction project specified in the column designated ''Project Title'' (together with the associated information in columns designated ''State/Country'' and ''Installation'') in the amount specified in the column designated as ''Senate Authorized'' in the table as follows:

SUMMARY OF FY 2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

	FY2009 Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Army	4,615,920	31,600	4,647,520
Navy	3,096,399	29,230	3,125,629
Air Force	934,892	127,172	1,062,064
Defense Agencies	1,783,998	-17,200	1,766,798
Chemical Demilitarization Construction	134,278	10,000	144,278
NATO Security Investment Program	240,867	0	240,867
Army National Guard	539,296	95,111	634,407
Army Reserve	281,687	0	281,687
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	57,045	0	57,045
Air National Guard	34,374	121,750	156,124
Air Force Reserve	19,265	7,350	26,615
Subtotal Construction	**11,738,021**	**405,013**	**12,143,034**
Army Family Housing Construction	678,580	0	678,580
Army Family Housing Operations	716,110	0	716,110
Navy Family Housing Construction	382,778	0	382,778
Navy Family Housing Operations	376,062	0	376,062
Air Force Family Housing Construction	395,679	0	395,679
Air Force Family Housing Operations	599,465	0	599,465
Defense Agencies Family Housing Operations	49,231	0	49,231
Homeowners Assistance	4,500	0	4,500
Family Housing Improvement Fund	850	0	850
Subtotal Family Housing	**3,203,455**	**0**	**3,203,455**
Base Realignment and Closure IV	393,377	0	393,377
Base Realignment and Closure 2005	9,065,386	0	9,065,386
Subtotal Base Closure (Title XXVII)	**9,458,763**	**0**	**9,458,763**
Subtotal Construction, Housing and BRAC FY2009 Authorizations (Non-War)	**24,400,239**	**405,013**	**24,805,252**
Title XXIX War-Related Construction			
Army Military Construction		450,000	450,000
Navy Military Construction		50,000	50,000
Subtotal War-Related Construction	**0**	**500,000**	**500,000**
Grand Total Division B	**24,400,239**	**905,013**	**25,305,252**

FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Army	ALABAMA	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	POWERTRAIN TRANSMISSION REPAIR FACILITY	27,000		27,000
Army	ALABAMA	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	SMALL ARMS REPAIR SHOP-DEPOT LEVEL	18,000		18,000
Army	ALABAMA	Redstone Arsenal	System Software Engineering Annex Phase III		16,500	16,500
Air Force	ALABAMA	MAXWELL AFB	AIR & SPACE BASIC COURSE COMBAT ARMS TNG FAC	15,556		15,556
Army Guard	ALABAMA	FORT MCCLELLAN	MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	3,000		3,000
Army	ALASKA	FORT RICHARDSON	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	15,000		15,000
Army	ALASKA	Fort Richardson	Multipurpose Machine Gun Range		3,100	3,100
Army	ALASKA	FORT WAINWRIGHT	BARRACKS COMPLEX	63,000		63,000
Army	ALASKA	FORT WAINWRIGHT	ORGANIZATIONAL VEHICLE PARKING	14,000		14,000
Army	ALASKA	FORT WAINWRIGHT	TACTICAL VEHICLE WASH FACILITY	21,000		21,000
Army	ALASKA	FORT WAINWRIGHT	TRAINING AIDS SUPPORT CENTER	12,400		12,400
Air Force	ALASKA	ELMENDORF AFB	C-17 RESTORE ROAD	2,000		2,000
Air Force	ALASKA	ELMENDORF AFB	F-22 AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIP SHOP	7,200		7,200
Air Force	ALASKA	ELMENDORF AFB	F-22 CORROSION CTRL/LO MX/COMPOSITE REPAIR FAC	22,400		22,400
Air Force	ALASKA	ELMENDORF AFB	F-22 FLIGHT SIMULATOR	16,400		16,400
Air Force	ALASKA	ELMENDORF AFB	F-22A 7 BAY AIRCRAFT SHELTER	20,400		20,400
Air Force	ALASKA	ELMENDORF AFB	F-22A 8 BAY AIRCRAFT SHELTER	22,200		22,200
Air Force	ALASKA	ELMENDORF AFB	F-22A FIELD TRAINING DETACHMENT	6,600		6,600
Air Force	ALASKA	ELMENDORF AFB	F-22A SQUADRON OPS/AMU 6 BAY HANGAR	41,100		41,100
Defense-Wide	ALASKA	FORT RICHARDSON	DENTAL CLINIC ADDITION/ALTERATION	6,300		6,300
Army Guard	ALASKA	Bethel Armory	Bethel Readiness Center		16,000	16,000
Army	ARIZONA	FORT HUACHUCA	UNIT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	11,200		11,200
Army	ARIZONA	YUMA	RAW SEWAGE LAGOON AND OXIDATION POND	3,800		3,800
Navy	ARIZONA	YUMA	APPLIED INSTRUCTION FACILITY (MAWTS)	19,490		19,490
Air Force	ARIZONA	Davis Monthan AFB	Fire/Crash Rescue Station		15,000	15,000
Army Guard	ARIZONA	CAMP NAVAJO	READINESS CENTER	13,000		13,000
Army Guard	ARIZONA	FLORENCE	READINESS CENTER	13,800		13,800
Army Guard	ARIZONA	PAPAGO MILITARY RES	READINESS CENTER	24,000		24,000
Air Guard	ARKANSAS	Little Rock AFB	Engine Inspection and Maintenance Facility		4,000	4,000
Army	CALIFORNIA	FORT IRWIN	BARRACKS COMPLEX	17,500		17,500
Army	CALIFORNIA	FORT IRWIN	MILITARY OPERATIONS URBAN TERRAIN, PHASE 3	22,100		22,100
Army	CALIFORNIA	PRESIDIO MONTEREY	GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL BUILDING	15,000		15,000
Army	CALIFORNIA	SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	WATER TREATMENT PLANT	12,400		12,400
Navy	CALIFORNIA	BARSTOW MCLB	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	7,830		7,830
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - (41 AREA)	32,430		32,430
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - 33 AREA	30,300		30,300
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - 43 AREA	15,150		15,150
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - 62 AREA	25,920		25,920

FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - AREA 13	33,320		33,320
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - AREA 14	32,350		32,350
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - CHAPPO (22 AREA)	48,640		48,640
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - DEL MAR (21 AREA)	33,190		33,190
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - DEL MAR (21 AREA)	33,440		33,440
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - HORNO (13 AREA)	33,790		33,790
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - HORNO (53 AREA)	40,660		40,660
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - LAS PULGAS AREA	34,340		34,340
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - PICO (24 AREA)	32,870		32,870
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - PICO (24 AREA)	32,260		32,260
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - SAN MATEO AREA	34,500		34,500
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS -DEL MAR (21 AREA)	34,120		34,120
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS, SAN MATEO AREA	32,550		32,550
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS-MARGARITA (33 AREA)	31,170		31,170
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	BEQ - ARMORY, TRAINING FAC, SOI (52 AREA)	54,730		54,730
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	CONSOLIDATED COMM/ELEC MAINTENANCE & STORAGE	10,050		10,050
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	CORROSION CONTROL WATER TREATMENT FACILITY	52,520		52,520
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	INDOOR FITNESS CENTER	12,230		12,230
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	INFANTRY TRAINING CENTER	11,500		11,500
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	OPERATIONS ACCESS POINTS, RED BEACH	11,970		11,970
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	REGIMENTAL MAINTENANCE COMPLEX (PHASE 3)	33,620		33,620
Navy	CALIFORNIA	CAMP PENDLETON	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TRAINING BATTLE COURSE	22,250		22,250
Navy	CALIFORNIA	EL CENTRO	COMBINED CHILD CARE AND YOUTH CENTER	8,900		8,900
Navy	CALIFORNIA	MIRAMAR	COMBAT TRAINING TANK COMPLEX	10,820		10,820
Navy	CALIFORNIA	MIRAMAR	EMERGENCY RESPONSE STATION	6,530		6,530
Navy	CALIFORNIA	MIRAMAR	IN-LINE FUELING STATION MODIFICATION	22,930		22,930
Navy	CALIFORNIA	MIRAMAR	MILITARY WORKING DOG OPERATIONS CENTER	4,800		4,800
Navy	CALIFORNIA	MIRAMAR	MV-22 WASH RACK	3,690		3,690
Navy	CALIFORNIA	NORTH ISLAND	BERTHING LIMA CONVERSION	38,992		38,992
Navy	CALIFORNIA	NORTH ISLAND	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	14,270		14,270
Navy	CALIFORNIA	SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	34,020		34,020
Navy	CALIFORNIA	SAN DIEGO	RECRUIT RECONDITIONING FACILITY	16,790		16,790
Navy	CALIFORNIA	SAN DIEGO	RECRUIT SUPPORT BARRACKS	34,430		34,430
Navy	CALIFORNIA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	38,470		38,470
Navy	CALIFORNIA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	38,280		38,280
Navy	CALIFORNIA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	BEQ AND PARKING STRUCTURE	51,800		51,800
Navy	CALIFORNIA	TWENTYNINE PALMS	COMBINED ARMS MOUT (PHASE 2)	21,000		21,000
Air Force	CALIFORNIA	EDWARDS AFB	F-35 RAMP & SECURITY UPGRADE	3,100		3,100

FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Air Force	CALIFORNIA	Travis AFB	Large Crash Rescue Station		12,100	12,100
Defense-Wide	CALIFORNIA	CORONADO	SOF COMBAT CREW TRAINING FACILITY	9,800		9,800
Defense-Wide	CALIFORNIA	DEF DISTRIB DEPOT-TRACY	REPLACE GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE	41,000		41,000
Defense-Wide	CALIFORNIA	DEF DISTRIB DEPOT-TRACY	REPLACE TRUCK ENTRANCE/CONTROL FACILITY	9,300		9,300
Army Reserve	CALIFORNIA	FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	3,950		3,950
Naval Reserve	CALIFORNIA	LEMOORE	MARINE CORPS RESERVE CENTER	15,420		15,420
Army	COLORADO	FORT CARSON	BARRACKS & DINING	154,000		154,000
Army	COLORADO	FORT CARSON	BATTALION COMPLEX	45,000		45,000
Army	COLORADO	FORT CARSON	BRIGADE/BATTALION HQS	46,000		46,000
Army	COLORADO	FORT CARSON	COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITIES	93,000		93,000
Army	COLORADO	FORT CARSON	INFRASTRUCTURE, BCT	69,000		69,000
Army	COLORADO	FORT CARSON	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITY	28,000		28,000
Army	COLORADO	FORT CARSON	UNIT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	15,000		15,000
Army	COLORADO	FORT CARSON	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOPS	84,000		84,000
Chemical Demil	COLORADO	PUEBLO DEPOT	AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION FACILITY PHASE 10	65,060		65,060
Air Force	COLORADO	Peterson AFB	Land Acquisition - 23 Acres		4,900	4,900
Air Force	COLORADO	U S AIR FORCE ACADEMY	UPGRADE ACADEMIC FACILITY, PHASE 5	18,000		18,000
Defense-Wide	COLORADO	BUCKLEY AIR FORCE BASE	SATELLITE PHARMACY	3,000		3,000
Army Guard	COLORADO	DENVER	READINESS CENTER	9,000		9,000
Army Guard	COLORADO	GRAND JUNCTION	READINESS CENTER	9,000		9,000
Air Guard	COLORADO	Buckley AFB	Alert Crew Headquarters		4,200	4,200
Navy	CONNECTICUT	GROTON	PIER 31 REPLACEMENT	46,050		46,050
Navy	CONNECTICUT	SUB Base New London	Indoor Small Arms Range		11,000	11,000
Army Guard	CONNECTICUT	CAMP RELL	REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE	28,000		28,000
Army Guard	CONNECTICUT	EAST HAVEN	KD RANGE ADD/ALT	13,800		13,800
Air Force	DELAWARE	DOVER AFB	ADAL PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	19,000		19,000
Defense-Wide	DELAWARE	DOVER AFB	ALTER FUEL STORAGE TANK	3,373		3,373
Army Guard	DELAWARE	NEW CASTLE	ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY ADD/ALT	28,000		28,000
Air Guard	DELAWARE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY APT	TFI - INFO OPS SQUADRON (IOS) FACILITY	3,200		3,200
Air Guard	DELAWARE	New Castle County Airport	Replace C-130 Aircraft Maintenance Shops		11,600	11,600
Naval Reserve	DELAWARE	WILMINGTON	NOSC PORTION, ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER	11,530		11,530
Navy	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM RESEARCH LAB	24,220		24,220
Army	FLORIDA	MIAMI DORAL	SOUTHCOM HEADQUARTERS, INCREMENT II	81,600		81,600
Navy	FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	12,890		12,890
Navy	FLORIDA	MAYPORT	ALPHA WHARF IMPROVEMENTS	14,900		14,900
Navy	FLORIDA	TAMPA	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON FACILITY	29,000		29,000
Air Force	FLORIDA	Cape Canaveral Air Station	Satellite Operations Support Facility		8,000	8,000
Air Force	FLORIDA	EGLIN AFB	F-35 STUDENT DORMITORY (144 ROOM)	19,000		19,000

FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Air Force	FLORIDA	MACDILL AFB	SOCCENT HDQTRS & COMMANDANT FACILITY	21,000		21,000
Defense-Wide	FLORIDA	EGLIN AFB	SOF BATTALION OPS COMPLEX	40,000		40,000
Defense-Wide	FLORIDA	HURLBURT FIELD	SOF SPECIAL TACTICS GROUP FACILITY	8,900		8,900
Defense-Wide	FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	REPLACE FUEL STORAGE TANKS	34,000		34,000
Defense-Wide	FLORIDA	MACDILL AFB	SOF ADD/ALTER 501B (HQ SOCOM)	10,500		10,500
Army Guard	FLORIDA	CAMP BLANDING	AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT	12,400		12,400
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	AUTOMATED ANTI-ARMOR RANGE	8,800		8,800
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	BASIC 10M-25M FIRING RANGE 1	2,400		2,400
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	BASIC 10M-25M FIRING RANGE 2	2,400		2,400
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	BASIC 10M-25M FIRING RANGE 3	2,350		2,350
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	BASIC 10M-25M FIRING RANGE 4	2,500		2,500
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	BASIC 10M-25M FIRING RANGE 5	2,500		2,500
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	DIGITAL MULTIPURPOSE TRAINING RANGE	17,500		17,500
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	FIRE AND MOVEMENT RANGE	2,450		2,450
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	MAINTENANCE SHOP	42,000		42,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	MODIFIED RECORD-FIRE RANGE 1	4,900		4,900
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE 2	4,900		4,900
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE 3	4,500		4,500
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	RANGE ACCESS ROAD	9,100		9,100
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	RECEPTION STATION PHASE 2	39,000		39,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	STATIONARY TANK RANGE	6,900		6,900
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	TACTICAL VEHICLE WASH FACILITY	10,800		10,800
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	TRACKED VEHICLE DRIVERS COURSE	16,000		16,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	TRAINEE COMPLEX	32,000		32,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	TRAINING AREA INFRASTRUCTURE - OSUT AREA	16,000		16,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	TRAINING AREA INFRASTRUCTURE-NORTHERN AREA	13,800		13,800
Army	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	UNIT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	27,000		27,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	BARRACKS & DINING	121,000		121,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	BRIGADE COMPLEX	30,000		30,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	BRIGADE/BATTALION HQS	36,000		36,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	20,000		20,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITIES	75,000		75,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	INFRASTRUCTURE	59,000		59,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITY	22,000		22,000
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	SHOOT HOUSE	2,300		2,300
Army	GEORGIA	FORT STEWART	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOPS	67,000		67,000
Navy	GEORGIA	ALBANY MCLB	BEQ REPLACEMENT	15,320		15,320
Air Force	GEORGIA	ROBINS AFB	AIRCRAFT HANGAR	24,100		24,100

FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Defense-Wide	GEORGIA	AUGUSTA	REGIONAL SECURITY OPERATIONS CENTER INCR IV	100,220		100,220
Defense-Wide	GEORGIA	FORT BENNING	CONSOLIDATED TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC	3,900		3,900
Defense-Wide	GEORGIA	HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD	REPLACE FUEL STORAGE TANK	3,500		3,500
Army Guard	GEORGIA	DOBBINS ARB	READINESS CENTER	45,000		45,000
Naval Reserve	GEORGIA	MARIETTA	MARINE CORPS RESERVE CENTER	7,560		7,560
Air Force Reserve	GEORGIA	Dobbins Air Reserve Base	Construct New Control Tower		6,450	6,450
Army	HAWAII	Pohakuloa Training Area	Saddle Road, Phase V		21,300	21,300
Army	HAWAII	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	BARRACKS	42,000		42,000
Army	HAWAII	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	BATTALION COMPLEX	69,000		69,000
Army	HAWAII	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	BATTALION COMPLEX	27,000		27,000
Army	HAWAII	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	BRIGADE COMPLEX	65,000		65,000
Army	HAWAII	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION	76,000		76,000
Army	HAWAII	WAHIAWA	WIDEBAND SATCOM OPERATIONS CENTER	40,000		40,000
Navy	HAWAII	BARKING SANDS	ADVANCED RADAR DETECTION LABORATORY	28,900		28,900
Navy	HAWAII	KANEOHE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	28,200		28,200
Navy	HAWAII	PEARL HARBOR	CHILD DEVELPMENT CENTER	29,300		29,300
Navy	HAWAII	PEARL HARBOR	FITNESS CENTER	45,000		45,000
Navy	HAWAII	PEARL HARBOR	JOINT FORCES DEPLOYMENT STAGING AREA FISC	5,990		5,990
Navy	HAWAII	PEARL HARBOR	SUB DRIVE-IN MAGNETIC SILENCING FAC (INCREMENT II)	41,068		41,068
Air Force	HAWAII	Hickam AFB	Upgrade Electrical Distribution, Phase VI		8,700	8,700
Defense-Wide	HAWAII	PEARL HARBOR	REPLACE FUEL PIPELINE	27,700		27,700
Army Reserve	HAWAII	FORT SHAFTER	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	19,199		19,199
Army Guard	IDAHO	ORCHARD TRAINIG AREA	LIVE FIRE SHOOT HOUSE	1,850		1,850
Army Reserve	IDAHO	HAYDEN LAKE	AR CENTER/OMS/UNHEATED STORAGE	9,560		9,560
Navy	ILLINOIS	GREAT LAKES	RTC SPECIAL PROGRAMS BARRACKS	62,940		62,940
Defense-Wide	ILLINOIS	SCOTT AFB	USTRANSCOM JOINT INTEL OPERATIONS CENTER	13,977		13,977
Army Guard	ILLINOIS	Urbana Armory	Readiness Center		18,188	18,188
Army	INDIANA	Crane Army Ammo Activity	Ready Service Magazine Complex		8,300	8,300
Army Guard	INDIANA	CAMP ATTERBURY	MULTI PURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	5,800		5,800
Army Guard	INDIANA	LAWRENCE	READINESS CENTER	21,000		21,000
Air Guard	IOWA	Fort Dodge	Vehicle Maintenance and Communications Training		5,600	5,600
Army	KANSAS	FORT RILEY	BATTALION COMPLEX	38,000		38,000
Army	KANSAS	FORT RILEY	BRIGADE COMPLEX	79,000		79,000
Army	KANSAS	FORT RILEY	COMMISSARY	23,000	-23,000	0
Army	KANSAS	FORT RILEY	RAIL SIDING	15,000		15,000
Defense-Wide	KANSAS	FORT RILEY	HOSPITAL ADDITION/ALTERATION	52,000		52,000
Army Reserve	KANSAS	DODGE CITY	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	8,100		8,100
Air Guard	KANSAS	Smoky Hill ANG Range	Smoky Hill Range Support Facility		7,100	7,100

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Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Chemical Demil	KENTUCKY	BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT	AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION FACILITY PH IX	57,218	10,000	67,218
Chemical Demil	KENTUCKY	BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT	BLUE GRASS DEPOT DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD	12,000		12,000
Army	KENTUCKY	FORT CAMPBELL	BATTALION COMPLEX	37,000		37,000
Army	KENTUCKY	FORT CAMPBELL	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	8,600		8,600
Army	KENTUCKY	FORT CAMPBELL	TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER	15,513		15,513
Army	KENTUCKY	FORT CAMPBELL	UNIT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	47,000		47,000
Army	KENTUCKY	Fort Campbell	School Age Services Center		10,000	10,000
Defense-Wide	KENTUCKY	FORT CAMPBELL	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC	24,000		24,000
Defense-Wide	KENTUCKY	FORT CAMPBELL	NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	21,400		21,400
Defense-Wide	KENTUCKY	FORT CAMPBELL	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	15,000		15,000
Army	LOUISIANA	FORT POLK	UNIT OPERATIONS FACILITIES	29,000		29,000
Air Force	LOUISIANA	Barksdale AFB	Security Forces Complex		14,600	14,600
Navy	MAINE	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Dry Dock #3 Waterfront Support Facility		20,660	20,660
Army Guard	MAINE	BANGOR	REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE PHASE 1	20,000		20,000
Navy	MARYLAND	INDIAN HEAD	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADES	13,930		13,930
Navy	MARYLAND	NSWC, Indian Head	Energetics Systems and Technology Lab Complex		12,050	12,050
Navy	MARYLAND	SUITLAND	NATIONAL MARITIME INTEL CENTER (INCREMENT III)	12,439		12,439
Air Force	MARYLAND	ANDREWS AFB	ADMIN FACILITY ADDITION	28,000		28,000
Air Force	MARYLAND	ANDREWS AFB	NCR RELOCATION - ADMIN FACILITY	49,648		49,648
Defense-Wide	MARYLAND	ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	USAMRICD REPLACEMENT, INCREMENT I	23,750		23,750
Defense-Wide	MARYLAND	FORT DETRICK	USAMRIID STAGE I, INCREMENT III	209,000		209,000
Defense-Wide	MARYLAND	FORT MEADE	SOUTH CAMPUS UTILITY PLANT PHASE 1	31,000		31,000
Army Guard	MARYLAND	EDGEWOOD	AASF ADD/ALT	28,000		28,000
Army Guard	MARYLAND	SALISBURY	READINESS CENTER ADD/ALT	9,800		9,800
Army Reserve	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	11,600		11,600
Army Guard	MASSACHUSETTS	METHUEN	READINESS CENTER, ADD/ALT (ADRS)	21,000		21,000
Air Guard	MASSACHUSETTS	Otis ANG Base	Digital Ground Station Phase 1		14,300	14,300
Army Reserve	MASSACHUSETTS	FORT DEVENS	SHOOTHOUSE	1,900		1,900
Army	MICHIGAN	Detroit Arsenal	Access Control Point		6,100	6,100
Army Guard	MICHIGAN	Camp Grayling	Barracks Replacement, Phase I		16,943	16,943
Army Guard	MICHIGAN	Camp Grayling	Infantry Squad Battle Course		2,000	2,000
Army Reserve	MICHIGAN	SAGINAW	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	11,500		11,500
Army Guard	MINNESOTA	ARDEN HILLS	READINESS CENTER	15,000		15,000
Air Guard	MINNESOTA	Duluth 148th FW Base	Fuel Cell Hangar		4,500	4,500
Navy	MISSISSIPPI	GULFPORT	25 NAVAL CONSTRUCTION REGIMENT HQ FACILITY	6,900		6,900
Navy	MISSISSIPPI	Gulfport	Battalion Maintenance Facility & Equip Yard		5,870	5,870
Navy	MISSISSIPPI	NAS Meridian	Fitness Center		6,340	6,340
Air Force	MISSISSIPPI	COLUMBUS AFB	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	8,100		8,100

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Air Force	MISSISSIPPI	Keesler AFB	Indoor Firing Range		6,600	6,600
Air Guard	MISSISSIPPI	Gulfport-Biloxi IAP	Relocate Munitions Storage Complex		3,400	3,400
Army	MISSOURI	FORT LEONARD WOOD	TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER	18,500		18,500
Army	MISSOURI	FORT LEONARD WOOD	URBAN ASSAULT COURSE	2,350		2,350
Army	MISSOURI	Fort Leonard Wood	Mine Detection Training Facility and K-9 Kennel		10,600	10,600
Defense-Wide	MISSOURI	FORT LEONARD WOOD	PRIMARY CARE CLINIC ADDITION/ALTERATION	22,000		22,000
Army Reserve	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRINGS	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	11,700		11,700
Air Force	MONTANA	Malmstrom AFB	Upgrade Weapons Storage Area, Phase 1		10,000	10,000
Air Force	NEBRASKA	Offutt AFB	38th Recon Squadron Facility		11,800	11,800
Air Force	NEVADA	CREECH AFB	UAS 432 WING HQ MISSION SUPT FACILITY	7,000		7,000
Air Force	NEVADA	CREECH AFB	UAS DINING HALL	9,000		9,000
Air Force	NEVADA	CREECH AFB	UAS FLIGHT SIM & ACADEMICS FACILITY	9,800		9,800
Air Force	NEVADA	CREECH AFB	UAS MAIN GATE/SEWER TRANSFER FAC/INFRASTRUCT	6,500		6,500
Air Force	NEVADA	CREECH AFB	UAS OPS FACILITY	16,200		16,200
Air Force	NEVADA	NELLIS AFB	F-16 AGGRESSOR HANGAR/AIRCRAFT MAINT UNIT	30,800		30,800
Air Force	NEVADA	NELLIS AFB	F-16 AGRESSOR SQUADRON OPS/INFRASTRUCTURE	17,500		17,500
Air Force	NEVADA	NELLIS AFB	F-35 AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	5,000		5,000
Air Force	NEVADA	Nellis AFB	Airfield Fire Rescue Station, Nellis		9,800	9,800
Army Guard	NEVADA	Elko	Readiness Center		11,375	11,375
Army Reserve	NEVADA	LAS VEGAS	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	33,900		33,900
Navy	NEW JERSEY	NWS Earle	Main Gate Security Improvements		8,150	8,150
Navy	NEW JERSEY	LAKEHURST	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR TEST SITE	15,440		15,440
Army Reserve	NEW JERSEY	FORT DIX	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	3,825		3,825
Air Force	NEW MEXICO	HOLLOMAN AFB	F-22 ALTER HANGAR FOR LO/CRF	14,500		14,500
Air Force	NEW MEXICO	HOLLOMAN AFB	F-22A ADAL A/C MAINT UNIT	1,050		1,050
Air Force	NEW MEXICO	HOLLOMAN AFB	F-22A ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR FAC	3,150		3,150
Air Force	NEW MEXICO	HOLLOMAN AFB	F-22A ADAL JET ENGINE MAINTENANCE SHOP	2,150		2,150
Air Force	NEW MEXICO	HOLLOMAN AFB	F-22A AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIP FAC	4,600		4,600
Defense-Wide	NEW MEXICO	CANNON AFB	SOF MAINTENANCE HANGAR	18,100		18,100
Defense-Wide	NEW MEXICO	Cannon AFB	CV-22 Flight Simulator Facility		8,300	8,300
Defense-Wide	NEW MEXICO	KIRTLAND AFB	REPLACE FUEL STORAGE TANKS	14,400		14,400
Army	NEW YORK	FORT DRUM	BRIGADE COMPLEX-BARRACKS	29,000		29,000
Army	NEW YORK	FORT DRUM	BRIGADE COMPLEX-BARRACKS	24,000		24,000
Army	NEW YORK	FORT DRUM	UNIT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	37,000		37,000
Army	NEW YORK	U S MILITARY ACADEMY	SCIENCE FACILITY, PHASE 1	67,000		67,000
Army Guard	NEW YORK	FORT DRUM	MANEUVER AREA TRAINING EQUIP SITE PH3	11,000		11,000
Army Guard	NEW YORK	QUEENSBURY	FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP	5,900		5,900
Air Guard	NEW YORK	Gabreski Airport, Westhampton	Pararescue Facility, 106th Rescue Wing, Phase 2		7,500	7,500

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Air Guard	NEW YORK	HANCOCK FIELD	TFI - REAPER IOC/FOC BEDDOWN	5,000		5,000
Army Reserve	NEW YORK	KINGSTON	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	13,494		13,494
Army Reserve	NEW YORK	SHOREHAM	ADD/ALT ARMY RESERVE CENTER	15,031		15,031
Army Reserve	NEW YORK	STATEN ISLAND	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	18,550		18,550
Army	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	ACCESS ROADS PHASE 1	13,200		13,200
Army	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER	20,500		20,500
Army	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	UTILITY UPGRADE (CAMP MACKALL)	3,200		3,200
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - CAMP JOHNSON	38,230		38,230
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - CAMP JOHNSON	23,760		23,760
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - FRENCH CREEK	33,960		33,960
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - HADNOT POINT	39,690		39,690
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - HADNOT POINT	39,320		39,320
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS- COURTHOUSE BAY	35,690		35,690
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS- HADNOT POINT	42,950		42,950
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	13,960		13,960
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	CONSOLIDATED MESSHALL-HADNOT POINT (200 AREA)	25,000		25,000
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	INFANTRY PLATOON BATTLE COURSE - SR1	18,250		18,250
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	MESSHALL - HADNOT POINT (400 AREA)	21,660		21,660
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CAMP LEJEUNE	MOD K-RANGES (PHASE 2)	20,220		20,220
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CHERRY POINT MCAS	2ND MAW COMMAND OPERATIONS FACILITY	30,480		30,480
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CHERRY POINT MCAS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	30,100		30,100
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	CHERRY POINT MCAS	ENGINEERING PRODUCT SUPPORT FACILITY	18,840		18,840
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	NEW RIVER	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON ADDITION	6,830		6,830
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	NEW RIVER	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	36,740		36,740
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	NEW RIVER	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS - MCAS	25,620		25,620
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	NEW RIVER	ENLISTED DINING FACILITY	17,090		17,090
Air Force	NORTH CAROLINA	Seymour Johnson AFB	Consolidated Support Center		12,200	12,200
Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28,170		28,170
Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	NEW INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL (IRWIN)	27,945		27,945
Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	NEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	22,356		22,356
Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	SOF EXPAND TRAINING COMPOUND	14,200		14,200
Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	SOF HEADQUARTERS FACILITY	14,600		14,600
Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	SOF SECURITY/FORCE PROTECTION	4,150		4,150
Defense-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	FORT BRAGG	SOF TRAINING FACILITY	5,300		5,300
Army Reserve	NORTH CAROLINA	RALEIGH	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/LAND	25,581		25,581
Air Force	NORTH DAKOTA	Grand Forks AFB	Fire Station		13,000	13,000
Army	OKLAHOMA	FORT SILL	TRAINING COMPLEX UPGRADE	63,000		63,000
Air Force	OKLAHOMA	Altus AFB	Consol Digital Airport Survell Radar (DASR)/RAPCON Facil		10,200	10,200

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Air Force	OKLAHOMA	TINKER AFB	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	48,600		48,600
Defense-Wide	OKLAHOMA	ALTUS AFB	REPLACE FUEL STORAGE DIKES	2,850		2,850
Defense-Wide	OKLAHOMA	TINKER AFB	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT	65,000		65,000
Air Force Reserve	OKLAHOMA	TINKER AFB	AFR SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE HANGAR	9,900		9,900
Army	PENNSYLVANIA	CARLISLE BARRACKS	MUSEUM SUPPORT FACILITY	13,400		13,400
Army	PENNSYLVANIA	TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE SHOP	15,000		15,000
Army	PENNSYLVANIA	Letterkenny Army Depot	Upgrade Munition Igloos Phase 2		7,500	7,500
Navy	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA	FULL SCALE ELECTRIC DRIVE TEST FACILITY	22,020		22,020
Defense-Wide	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA	CONVERT WAREHOUSE TO ADMIN SPACE	1,200		1,200
Army Reserve	PENNSYLVANIA	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	14,914		14,914
Navy	RHODE ISLAND	NEWPORT	FITNESS FACILITY	29,900		29,900
Army Guard	RHODE ISLAND	North Kingstown	Army Aviation Support Facility (addition to FY2008)		5,000	5,000
Air Guard	RHODE ISLAND	Quonset State Airport	Construct Air Traffic Control Tower		7,700	7,700
Army	SOUTH CAROLINA	FORT JACKSON	TRAINING COMPLEX UPGRADE	30,000		30,000
Navy	SOUTH CAROLINA	BEAUFORT	EOD/ORDNANCE OPERATIONS FACILITY	5,940		5,940
Navy	SOUTH CAROLINA	PARRIS ISLAND	THIRD RECRUIT TRAINING BATTALION (PHASE 2)	36,400		36,400
Navy	SOUTH CAROLINA	PARRIS ISLAND	THIRD RECRUIT TRAINING BN COMPLEX (PHASE 3)	28,350		28,350
Air Force	SOUTH CAROLINA	Shaw AFB	Physical Fitness Center		9,900	9,900
Air Force	SOUTH CAROLINA	CHARLESTON AFB	C-17 FLIGHT SIMULATOR ADDITION	4,500		4,500
Army Guard	SOUTH CAROLINA	ANDERSON	READINESS CENTER	12,000		12,000
Army Guard	SOUTH CAROLINA	BEAUFORT	READINESS CENTER ADD/ALT	3,400		3,400
Army Guard	SOUTH CAROLINA	EASTOVER	JOINT FORCES HEADQUARTERS	28,000		28,000
Air Force	SOUTH DAKOTA	Ellsworth AFB	Base Entry and Perimeter Gates		11,000	11,000
Army Guard	SOUTH DAKOTA	RAPID CITY	ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER	29,000		29,000
Army Guard	SOUTH DAKOTA	Camp Rapid	Barracks/Dining/Admin and Parking Complex Phase I		14,463	14,463
Air Guard	TENNESSEE	Knoxville	Replace Squadron Operations		8,000	8,000
Army Reserve	TENNESSEE	CHATTANOOGA	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	10,600		10,600
Army	TEXAS	CORPUS CHRISTI	DYNAMIC COMPONENT REBUILD FACILITY	39,000		39,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	BARRACKS & DINING	148,000		148,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	BARRACKS & DINING	148,000		148,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	BATTALION COMPLEX	34,000		34,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	BRIGADE/BATTALION HQS	44,000		44,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	BRIGADE/BATTALION HQS	44,000		44,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	CHAPEL	9,000		9,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITIES, BCT	90,000		90,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITIES, BCT 1	90,000		90,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	DIGITAL MULTIPURPOSE RANGE COMPLEX	42,000		42,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	INFRASTRUCTURE, IBCT1	98,000		98,000

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Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	INFRASTRUCTURE, IBCT2	100,000		100,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER	12,600		12,600
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	UNIT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	10,200		10,200
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOPS	81,000		81,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT BLISS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOPS	81,000		81,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT HOOD	UNIT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	32,000		32,000
Army	TEXAS	FORT SAM HOUSTON	TRAINEE BARRACKS COMPLEX	66,000		66,000
Army	TEXAS	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	MANEUVER SYSTEMS SUSTAINMENT CTR, PHASE 1	6,900		6,900
Air Force	TEXAS	Dyess AFB	Multipurpose C-130 Maintenance Hangar		21,000	21,000
Air Force	TEXAS	FORT HOOD	TACP JOINT AIR GROUND CTR	10,800		10,800
Air Force	TEXAS	LACKLAND AFB	BMT RECRUIT DORMITORY	75,515		75,515
Defense-Wide	TEXAS	FORT SAM HOUSTON	MEDICAL INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITY	13,000		13,000
Army Reserve	TEXAS	SINTON	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	9,700		9,700
Air Force	UTAH	HILL AFB	F-22A HEAVY MAINT FAC & COMPOSITE BACK SHOP	36,000		36,000
Air Force	UTAH	Hill AFB	Three-bay Fire Station		5,400	5,400
Defense-Wide	UTAH	HILL AFB	HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM	20,400		20,400
Army Guard	UTAH	CAMP WILLIAMS	AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT	17,500		17,500
Army Guard	VERMONT	Ethan Allen Firing Range Jericho	Readiness Center		10,200	10,200
Air Guard	VERMONT	BURLINGTON IAP	SECURITY FORCES AND COMM FACILITY	6,600		6,600
Army	VIRGINIA	FORT BELVOIR	EMERGENCY SERVICES CENTER	7,200		7,200
Army	VIRGINIA	FORT EUSTIS	UNIT OPERATIONS FACILITIES	14,400		14,400
Army	VIRGINIA	Fort Eustis	Training Support Center, Phase 1		13,600	13,600
Army	VIRGINIA	FORT LEE	DINING FACILITY	10,600		10,600
Army	VIRGINIA	FORT LEE	TRAINEE BARRACKS COMPLEX	90,000		90,000
Army	VIRGINIA	FORT MYER	BARRACKS	14,000		14,000
Navy	VIRGINIA	NORFOLK	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	10,500		10,500
Navy	VIRGINIA	NORFOLK	NORFOLK HARBOR CHANNEL DREDGING	42,830		42,830
Navy	VIRGINIA	QUANTICO	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR, TYPE II	27,750		27,750
Navy	VIRGINIA	QUANTICO	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON (GREEN SIDE)	36,280		36,280
Navy	VIRGINIA	Marine Corps Base Quantico	Marine Corps Officer Candidate School HQ Facility		5,980	5,980
Navy	VIRGINIA	QUANTICO	INFRASTRUCTURE - RUSSELL ROAD (PHASE 1)	7,450		7,450
Navy	VIRGINIA	QUANTICO	INSTRUCTION FACILITY ADDITION - TBS	6,350		6,350
Navy	VIRGINIA	QUANTICO	INSTRUCTION FACILITY TBS (PHASE I)	25,200		25,200
Navy	VIRGINIA	QUANTICO	MESS HALL - OCS	13,750		13,750
Navy	VIRGINIA	QUANTICO	STUDENT QUARTERS - TBS (PHASE 3)	27,530		27,530
Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	CRANEY ISLAND	REPLACE FUEL STORAGE TANKS	39,900		39,900
Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	DAM NECK	SOF OPERATIONAL FACILITY INCREMENT II	31,000		31,000
Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	FORT STORY	SOF SMALL ARMS RANGE	11,600		11,600

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Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	PENTAGON	PENTAGON ATHLETIC CENTER PHASE 2	6,967		6,967
Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	PENTAGON	PFPA HAZMAT FACILITY	16,401		16,401
Defense-Wide	VIRGINIA	PENTAGON	RAVEN ROCK WEST POWER PLANT	15,572		15,572
Army Guard	VIRGINIA	ARLINGTON	ARLINGTON HALL READINESS CENTER PHASE 2	15,500		15,500
Army Guard	VIRGINIA	FORT PICKETT	MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	2,950		2,950
Naval Reserve	VIRGINIA	NORFOLK	EODMU 10 OPERATIONS FACILITY	8,170		8,170
Naval Reserve	VIRGINIA	WILLIAMSBURG	ORDNANCE HANDLING CARGO OPS TRAINING SUPPORT	12,320		12,320
Army	WASHINGTON	FORT LEWIS	BATTALION COMPLEX	54,000		54,000
Army	WASHINGTON	FORT LEWIS	BATTALION COMPLEX	47,000		47,000
Army	WASHINGTON	FORT LEWIS	BRIGADE COMPLEX	30,000		30,000
Army	WASHINGTON	FORT LEWIS	BRIGADE COMPLEX, INCREMENT III	102,000		102,000
Army	WASHINGTON	FORT LEWIS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	27,000		27,000
Navy	WASHINGTON	BANGOR	LIMITED AREA PROD & STORAGE COMPLEX (INCR V)	50,700		50,700
Navy	WASHINGTON	WHIDBEY ISLAND	HANGAR 5 RECAPITALIZATION (INCREMENT II)	34,000		34,000
Air Force	WASHINGTON	MCCHORD AFB	C-17 ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR	5,500		5,500
Defense-Wide	WASHINGTON	FORT LEWIS	SOF RANGER BATTALION COMPLEX	38,000		38,000
Army Guard	WASHINGTON	FORT LEWIS	AVIATION READINESS CENTER	32,000		32,000
Air Guard	WASHINGTON	McChord AFB	262 Information Warfare Aggressor SQ (IWAS) Facility		8,600	8,600
Army Reserve	WASHINGTON	SEATTLE	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	37,500		37,500
Air Guard	WEST VIRGINIA	Yeager Airport, Charleston	Fuel System/Corrosion Control Hangar		27,000	27,000
Army Reserve	WISCONSIN	FORT MCCOY	AUTO QUALIFICATION TRAINING RANGE	4,000		4,000
Air Guard	WISCONSIN	Truax Field	Communications and Audio Visual Training Facility		6,300	6,300
Air Force	WYOMING	F E WARREN AFB	RENOVATE HISTORIC DORMITORY	8,600		8,600
Air Guard	WYOMING	CHEYENNE MAP	TFI - C-130 SQDN OPERATIONS FACILITY	7,000		7,000
Army	AFGHANISTAN	BAGRAM AIR BASE	BULK FUEL STORAGE & SUPPLY, PHASE 8	26,000		26,000
Army	AFGHANISTAN	BAGRAM AIR BASE	BULK FUEL STORAGE & SUPPLY, PHASE 5	22,000		22,000
Army	AFGHANISTAN	BAGRAM AIR BASE	SOF HQ COMPLEX	19,000		19,000
Air Force	AFGHANISTAN	BAGRAM AIR BASE	C-130 MAINTENANCE HANGAR	27,400		27,400
Air Force	AFGHANISTAN	BAGRAM AIR BASE	CARGO HANDLING AREA EXPANSION	8,800		8,800
Air Force	AFGHANISTAN	BAGRAM AIR BASE	REFUELER RAMP	21,000		21,000
Navy	CUBA	GUANTANAMO BAY NS	CONSOLIDATED FITNESS COMPLEX	20,600		20,600
Defense-Wide	CZECH REPUBLIC	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	BMDS-EUROPEAN MIDCOURSE RADAR SITE	108,560		108,560
Navy	DIEGO GARCIA	DIEGO GARCIA	WHARF UPGRADE AND WAREHOUSE	35,060		35,060
Navy	DJIBOUTI	CAMP LEMONIER	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	12,830	-12,830	0
Navy	DJIBOUTI	CAMP LEMONIER	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	15,250		15,250
Navy	DJIBOUTI	CAMP LEMONIER	TELECOM FACILITY	3,330		3,330
Army	GERMANY	KATTERBACH	AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	19,000		19,000

FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Army	GERMANY	WIESBADEN MIL CMTY	COMMAND & BATTLE CENTER	119,000	-42,600	76,400
Defense-Wide	GERMANY	GERMERSHEIM	LOGISTICS DISTRIBUTION CENTER EUROPE	48,000		48,000
Defense-Wide	GREECE	SOUDA BAY	FUEL STORAGE TANKS AND PIPELINE REPL	27,761		27,761
Navy	GUAM	GUAM	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS, MAIN BASE	62,360		62,360
Navy	GUAM	GUAM	KILO WHARF EXTENSION (INCREMENT II)	50,912		50,912
Navy	GUAM	GUAM	WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM & UPGRADE	26,070		26,070
Air Force	GUAM	ANDERSEN AFB	COMBAT COMM MAINTENANCE FACILITY	5,200		5,200
Defense-Wide	GUAM	GUAM	CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT	30,000		30,000
Army	ITALY	VICENZA	BRIGADE COMPLEX-BARRACKS/COMMUNITY, INCR II	15,000		15,000
Army	ITALY	VICENZA	BRIGADE COMPLEX-OPERATIONS SPT FAC, INCR II	15,000		15,000
Army	JAPAN	CAMP ZAMA	SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION FACILITY	2,350		2,350
Army	JAPAN	SAGAMIHARA	BATTLE COMMAND TRAINING CENTER	17,500		17,500
Army	KOREA	CAMP HUMPHREYS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	20,000		20,000
Air Force	KYRGYZSTAN	MANAS AIR BASE	HOT CARGO PAD	6,000		6,000
Defense-Wide	POLAND	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	BMDS-EUROPEAN INTERCEPTOR SITE	132,600		132,600
Air Force	QATAR	AL UDEID	CAS PARKING APRON	59,638	-59,638	0
Defense-Wide	QATAR	AL UDEID	SOF TRAINING RANGE	9,200		9,200
Air Force	UNITED KINGDOM	RAF LAKENHEATH	LARGE VEHICLE INSPECTION STATION	7,400		7,400
Air Force	CLASSIFIED	CLASSIFIED LOCATION	SPECIAL EVALUATION PROJECT	891		891
Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE	DATA CENTER	28,000	-28,000	0
Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE	JOINT OPERATIONS & SUPPORT COMPLEX, PHASE 1	17,800		17,800
Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE	P-8A INTEGRATED TRAINING CENTER	48,220		48,220
Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	COMMON BATTLEFIELD AIRMAN TRAINING COMPLEX	15,000		15,000
Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UAS FIELD TRAINING UNIT MAINT COMPLEX	22,000		22,000
Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UAS FIELD TRAINING UNIT OPS COMPLEX	15,500		15,500
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE	ARMY-NAVY/TRANSPORT RADAR SURVEILLANCE-2 #3	25,500	-25,500	0
NSIP	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	NATO	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	240,867		240,867
Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	HOST NATION SUPPORT	24,000		24,000
Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	23,000		23,000
Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN	176,807		176,807
Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN	239,128		239,128
Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	13,670		13,670
Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN	70,494	2,610	73,104
Air Force	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	15,000		15,000
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	CONTINGENCY CONSTRUCTION	10,000		10,000
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	ENERGY CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	60,000		60,000
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (TMA)	3,990		3,990

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FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN (NSA)	20,221		20,221
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN (MDA)	14,889		14,889
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN (SOCOM)	16,833		16,833
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN (OSD)	43,768		43,768
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN (DODEA)	1,830		1,830
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (SOCOM)	7,697		7,697
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (MDA)	3,457		3,457
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (OSD)	3,000		3,000
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (DODEA)	382		382
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (JCS)	9,228		9,228
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN (TMA)	58,252		58,252
Defense-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (DLA)	4,099		4,099
Army Guard	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN	48,796	2,944	51,740
Army Guard	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	11,800		11,800
Air Guard	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	7,200		7,200
Air Guard	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN	5,374	1,950	7,324
Army Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN	13,963		13,963
Army Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,100		3,100
Naval Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN	2,045		2,045
Air Force Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN	3,822	800	4,622
Air Force Reserve	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	5,443		5,443

FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
FamHouse Con Navy	CUBA	GUANTANAMO BAY NS	REPLACE BARGO HOUSING (48)	22,385		22,385
FamHouse Con Navy	CUBA	GUANTANAMO BAY NS	REPLACE GRANADILLO CIRCLE HOUSING (36)	16,547		16,547
FamHouse Con Navy	CUBA	GUANTANAMO BAY NS	REPLACE GRANADILLO POINT HOUSING (60)	23,666		23,666
FamHouse Con Army	GERMANY	WIESBADEN	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION	32,000		32,000
FamHouse Con Army	GERMANY	WIESBADEN AB	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION	20,000		20,000
FamHouse Con Army	GERMANY	WIESBADEN AB	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION	43,000		43,000
FamHouse Con Army	GERMANY	WIESBADEN AB	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION	38,000		38,000
FamHouse Con Army	KOREA	CAMP HUMPHREYS	FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION	125,000		125,000
FamHouse Con AF	UNITED KINGDOM	RAF LAKENHEATH	REPLACE FAMILY HOUSING (182 UNITS)	71,828		71,828
FamHouse Con Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS (1608 UNITS)	420,001		420,001
FamHouse Con Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	FAMILY HOUSING PLANNING AND DESIGN	579		579
FamHouse Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	113,017		113,017
FamHouse Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	OPERATIONS	124,780		124,780
FamHouse Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	1,241		1,241
FamHouse Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	LEASING	192,849		192,849
FamHouse Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	252,189		252,189
FamHouse Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT COSTS	32,034		32,034
FamHouse Con Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	318,011		318,011
FamHouse Con Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	FAMILY HOUSING PLANNING AND DESIGN	2,169		2,169
FamHouse Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	44,068		44,068
FamHouse Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	15,036		15,036
FamHouse Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	60,063		60,063
FamHouse Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	655		655
FamHouse Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	SERVICES ACCOUNT	13,347		13,347
FamHouse Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	LEASING	130,261		130,261
FamHouse Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	87,074		87,074
FamHouse Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT COSTS	25,558		25,558
FamHouse Con AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	316,343		316,343
FamHouse Con AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	FAMILY HOUSING PLANNING AND DESIGN	7,708		7,708
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	100,997		100,997
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	1,559		1,559
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	56,837		56,837
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	SERVICES ACCOUNT	20,166		20,166
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	42,189		42,189
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	1,999		1,999
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	LEASING ACCOUNT	565		565
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	LEASING ACCOUNT	93,681		93,681

FY2009 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Account Title	State/Country	Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT	2,142		2,142
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MAINTENANCE (RMPA & RMPC)	225,770		225,770
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	DEBT ACCOUNT	1		1
FamHouse Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION	53,559		53,559
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	OPERATIONS	35		35
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	LEASING (NSA)	10,407		10,407
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	70		70
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT (DIA)	4,359		4,359
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	LEASING (DIA)	33,068		33,068
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	346		346
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT (DLA)	38		38
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	SERVICES ACCOUNT	33		33
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	382		382
Fam House Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	495		495
FHIF	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND	850		850
HOAP	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	4,500		4,500
BRAC IV	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	ARMY VARIOUS	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE IV, ARMY	72,855		72,855
BRAC IV	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	NAVY VARIOUS	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE IV, NAVY	178,700		178,700
BRAC IV	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	AIR FORCE VARIOUS	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE IV, AIR FORCE	139,155		139,155
BRAC IV	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	DEF-WIDE VARIOUS	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE IV, DEFENSE-WIDE	2,667		2,667
BRAC 05	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	ARMY VARIOUS	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE 2005, ARMY	4,486,178		4,486,178
BRAC 05	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	NAVY VARIOUS	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE 2005, NAVY	871,492		871,492
BRAC 05	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	AIR FORCE VARIOUS	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE 2005, AIR FORCE	1,072,925		1,072,925
BRAC 05	WORLDWIDE UNSPEC	DEF-WIDE VARIOUS	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE 2005, DEFENSE-WIDE	2,634,791		2,634,791
			GRAND TOTAL	24,400,239	405,013	24,805,252

(2) DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to an account of the Department of Defense by a provision of title XXVII of this Act shall be available for military construction projects under that title for each military construction project specified in the column designated ''Project Title'' (together with the associated information in columns designated ''Agency'', ''Location'', and ''State'') in the amount specified in the column designated as ''Authorization of Appropriation'' in the table as follows:

TITLE XXVII - 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ROUND
Fiscal Year 2009 Project Listing
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	Commission Recommendation	Location	State	Project Title	Project Authorization	Authorization of Appropriation
Air Force	80,110	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Aircraft Support Equip Shop	3,000	3,000
Air Force	80,110	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Add to Aerial Port	1,900	1,900
Air Force	80,110	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Add to and Alter for Squad Ops and AMU	8,200	8,200
Air Force	80	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Add to Combat Arms Maint. and Training Simulator	1,000	1,000
Air Force	80	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Alter Bldg 6515 for Supply and Security Forces	5,600	5,600
Air Force	80	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Base Engineer Complex	500	500
Air Force	80,110	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Fuel Cell/Corrosion Control Facility	22,000	22,000
Air Force	80	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Medical Training Facility	5,400	5,400
Air Force	80	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Operations and Training Facility	8,900	8,900
Air Force	80	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Training Fire Station	2,500	2,500
Air Force	80	Elmendorf AFB	AK	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1,500	1,500
Army	189	Redstone Arsenal	AL	Rotary Wing Center	46,000	46,000
Army	148	Redstone Arsenal	AL	AMC & USASAC Headquarters, Increment II	0	98,000
MDA	134	Redstone Arsenal	AL	Von Braun Complex Phase 3 Increment II	0	127,000
Army	13	Jonesboro	AR	Armed Forces Reserve Center	23,000	23,000
Army	13	NW Arkansas (Fayetteville)	AR	Armed Forces Reserve Center	25,000	25,000
Navy	137B	MCAS Miramar	CA	HRSC Consolidation	20,940	20,940
Navy	138	MCAS Miramar	CA	Construct & Alter Regional Confinement Facility	31,950	31,950
Navy	184	NAWS China Lake	CA	Weapons and Armament Facility #1	32,870	32,870
Navy	184	NAWS China Lake	CA	Renovate Facilities, Ordnance Area	9,270	9,270
Navy	184	NAWS China Lake	CA	Lab Renovation, Building 5	25,520	25,520
Navy	184	NAWS China Lake	CA	Ordnance Storage Facilities	12,110	12,110
Air Force	91	Buckley AFB	CO	BRAC AFR Training Facility	7,200	7,200
Air Force	143B	Buckley AFB	CO	BRAC ARPC Administrative	25,000	25,000
Army	15	AFRC Middletown	CT	Armed Forces Reserve Center	68,000	68,000
Army	15	Newtown Armory	CT	Armed Forces Reserve Center	66,800	66,800
Air Force	85	Bradley IAP AGS	CT	Upgrade A-10 Engine CIRF	1,100	1,100
Navy	149	Washington	DC	Navy Systems Management Activity Relocation	14,963	14,963
Navy	149	Washington	DC	Navy Systems Management Activity Warehouse	7,610	7,610

TITLE XXVII - 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ROUND
Fiscal Year 2009 Project Listing
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	Commission Recommendation	Location	State	Project Title	Project Authorization	Authorization of Appropriation
Army	169	Dover AFB	DE	Joint Medical Examiner Facility	52,000	52,000
Army	16	AFRC Newark	DE	Armed Forces Reserve Center	26,000	26,000
Army	4	Eglin AFB	FL	Special Forces Complex	148,000	148,000
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	BRAC F-35 Construction Haul Road	810	810
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	BRAC F-35 Duke Field Barriers	1,550	1,550
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	F-35 (JSF) Renovate Maintenance Dock B1318	3,810	3,810
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	F-35 (JSF) Renovate Maintenance Dock B1344	2,008	2,008
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	F-35 (JSF) Renovate Warehouse B1404	1,050	1,050
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	F-35 (JSF) Utility Infrastructure Upgrades	10,400	10,400
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	JSF IFT Dining Facility	5,000	5,000
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	JSF Marine Corps/Navy Hangar (Increment II)	0	21,800
Air Force	125	Eglin AFB	FL	JSF Munition Maintenance	8,900	8,900
Air Force	128	NAS Pensacola	FL	BRAC-CSO Bachelor Quarters	39,600	39,600
Army	9	Fort Benning	GA	Medical Facility, Increment I	157,000	80,000
Army	9	Fort Benning	GA	Headquarters Bldg, Armor Officer Basic Crs	7,700	7,700
Army	9	Fort Benning	GA	General Instruction Complex 2, Increment I	77,000	39,000
Army	9	Fort Benning	GA	Vehicle Maintenance Instruction Facility	83,000	83,000
Army	2	Fort Benning	GA	CIDC Field Operations Bldg	3,050	3,050
Army	9	Fort Benning	GA	Infrastructure Support, Increment II	0	74,000
Army	2	Fort Gillem	GA	Armed Forces Reserve Center, Add/Alt	12,000	12,000
Air Force	79,103	Moody AFB	GA	BRAC Add/Alter Dental Clinic	1,000	1,000
Air Force	79,103	Moody AFB	GA	BRAC Child Development Center	4,000	4,000
Air Force	79,103	Moody AFB	GA	BRAC Community Activity Center	4,400	4,400
Air Force	79,103	Moody AFB	GA	BRAC Transient Lodging Facility	1,800	1,800
Air Force	79,103	Moody AFB	GA	BRAC Visiting Quarters	2,600	2,600
Air Force	79,103	Moody AFB	GA	LOLA/Ramp/Gun Berm	2,550	2,550
Air Force	104	Hickam AFB	HI	Flight Simulator Training Facility	5,000	5,000
Air Force	116	Sioux Gateway APT	IA	KC-135 Test Apron and Taxiway	3,000	3,000
Army	19	Carbondale	IL	Armed Forces Reserve Center	11,800	11,800

TITLE XXVII - 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ROUND
Fiscal Year 2009 Project Listing
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	Commission Recommendation	Location	State	Project Title	Project Authorization	Authorization of Appropriation
Air Force	90	Capital APT AGS	IL	F-16 CIRF Sound Suppressor Foundation	1,600	1,600
Air Force	90	Capital APT AGS	IL	Upgrade F-16 Engine CIRF	6,200	6,200
Army	20	Greenwood (Indianapolis)	IN	Armed Forces Reserve Center	39,000	39,000
Air Force	112	McConnell AFB	KS	Munitions Delivery Road	1,450	1,450
Air Force	112	McConnell AFB	KS	STAMP Relocation	4,900	4,900
Air Force	112	McConnell AFB	KS	STRAPP Relocation	1,800	1,800
Army	143	Fort Knox	KY	Human Resources Command Complex, Increment III	0	55,400
Army	9	Fort Knox	KY	Army Reserve Center, Phase 2	28,000	28,000
Army	23	Shreveport	LA	Armed Forces Reserve Center	16,500	16,500
Air Force	119	New Orleans ARS	LA	Establish F-15 CIRF	5,100	5,100
Air Force	119	New Orleans ARS	LA	F-15 CIRF Sound Suppressor Foundation	1,500	1,500
Air Force	94	Barnes MPT AGS	MA	EOD Facility	1,750	1,750
Army	169	Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Medical Research Lab, Chem Bio Defense	27,000	27,000
Army	174	Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Non-Medical Chem Bio Fac	27,000	27,000
Army	136	Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Headquarters Bldg, Army Test and Eval Cmd	43,000	43,000
Army	5	Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	C4ISR, Phase 2, Increment I	251,000	99,000
Army	5	Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	C4ISR, Phase 1, Increment III	0	142,000
Army	187	Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Army Research Lab Vehicle Technology	35,000	35,000
Army	189	Bethesda	MD	Community Support Facilities	11,200	11,200
Army	130	Fort Meade	MD	MILDEP Adjudication Activities	51,000	51,000
Army	141	Fort Meade	MD	Defense Media Activity, Increment I	61,000	44,000
Air Force	129	Andrews AFB	MD	BRAC Construct Administrative Facility	53,000	53,000
Air Force	129	Andrews AFB	MD	BRAC Construct POV Lane, Pearl Harbor Gate	1,350	1,350
DISA	140	Fort Meade	MD	Construct DISA Building	130,128	130,128
TMA	169	Bethesda (WRNMMC)	MD	Medical Center Addition - Increment II	200,500	201,350
Navy	65	Inspector-Instructor Bath	ME	Facility Renovation Project	540	540
Navy	65	Portsmouth	ME	Special Purpose BN Ops Facility	2,900	2,900
Army	176	Detroit Arsenal	MI	Administrative Office Buildings, Increment I	99,000	56,000
Army	176	Detroit Arsenal	MI	Weapons Maintenance and Operations Fac	6,400	6,400

TITLE XXVII - 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ROUND
Fiscal Year 2009 Project Listing
(Dollars In Thousands)

Agency	Commission Recommendation	Location	State	Project Title	Project Authorization	Authorization of Appropriation
Air Force	95	Selfridge ANGB	MI	Add To Alert Complex	870	870
Army	127	Leonard Wood	MO	Prime Power School Complex	29,000	29,000
Air Force	94	Lambert - St Louis IAP AGS	MO	Relocate 157 AOG	4,000	4,000
TMA	173G	Keesler AFB	MS	Community Hospital	67,700	67,700
Army	3	Fort Bragg	NC	Headquarters Bldg, FORSCOM/USARC, Increment II	0	150,000
Army	30	Beatrice Readiness Center	NE	Armed Forces Reserve Center	13,290	13,290
Army	31	Pease AFRC	NH	Armed Forces Reserve Center	34,000	34,000
Army	53	Lakehurst AFRC	NJ	Equipment Concentration Site	27,000	27,000
Army	188	Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	Packaging, Handling, Shipping & Trans Ctr	26,000	26,000
Army	188	Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	Fuze Eng Cmplx/Explosive Magazines	25,000	25,000
Army	188	Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	Guns & Weapons Systems Lab (Turret)	12,000	12,000
Army	188	Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	Guns & Weapons Systems Tech Data	13,000	13,000
Navy	68	McGuire AFB (Cookstown)	NJ	Aviation Supply Dept & AIMD Ops Facility	37,010	37,010
Navy	68	McGuire AFB (Cookstown)	NJ	Munitions Maintenance Facility	1,800	1,800
Navy	68	McGuire AFB (Cookstown)	NJ	NAVY VR Fleet Logistics Ops Facility (INCR II of II)	0	28,882
Navy	68	McGuire AFB (Cookstown)	NJ	Aviation Support Facility Hangar Renovation	12,000	12,000
Navy	68	McGuire AFB (Cookstown)	NJ	C-130 Flight Simulator Facility	4,260	4,260
Navy	68	McGuire AFB (Cookstown)	NJ	Helicopters Hangars & MAG HQ (INCR II of II)	0	41,941
Air Force	89,100	Nellis AFB	NV	Construct Airfield Pavements	7,800	7,800
Army	34	AFRC Farmingdale	NY	Armed Forces Reserve Center, Increment II	0	27,000
Army	5	West Point	NY	US Military Academy Prep School, Increment I	198,000	100,000
Army	37	Columbus	OH	Armed Forces Reserve Center	65,218	65,218
Army	37	Mansfield	OH	Armed Forces Reserve Center	30,714	30,714
Air Force	187	Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	Add to and Alter Sensors Laboratory (AFRL/SN)	40,000	40,000
Air Force	170	Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	Pipeline Dormitory	12,600	12,600
Air Force	170	Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	USAFSAM (Increment II)	0	30,000
Army	73	Broken Arrow	OK	Armed Forces Reserve Center	12,100	12,100
Army	38	Broken Arrow	OK	Armed Forces Reserve Center	54,900	54,900
Army	38	Muskogee	OK	Armed Forces Reserve Center	23,000	23,000

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TITLE XXVII - 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ROUND
Fiscal Year 2009 Project Listing
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	Commission Recommendation	Location	State	Project Title	Project Authorization	Authorization of Appropriation
Army	10	Fort Sill	OK	ADA Brigade Complex, Increment II	0	47,000
Army	39	Camp Wythicombe	OR	Armed Forces Reserve Center	45,500	45,500
Army	40	AFRC Lewisburg	PA	Armed Forces Reserve Center	24,000	24,000
Army	40	AFRC Williamsport	PA	Armed Forces Reserve Center	18,500	18,500
Army	40	AFRC Willow Grove	PA	Armed Forces Reserve Center	30,000	30,000
Navy	137B	Philadelphia	PA	Renovate Building 9	20,570	20,570
Navy	57	Tobyhanna Army Depot	PA	Radar Maintenance Facility	2,450	2,450
Navy	73	NMCRC Pittsburgh	PA	NMCRC Moundsville to NMCRC Pittsburgh, PA	4,920	4,920
Army	41	AFRC Fort Allan	PR	Armed Forces Reserve Center	19,500	19,500
Army	41	AFRC Fort Buchanan	PR	Armed Forces Reserve Center	28,000	28,000
Army	41	Ceiba	PR	Armed Forces Reserve Center	36,000	36,000
Army	41	Mayaguez	PR	Armed Forces Reserve Center	37,000	37,000
Navy	181	NS Newport	RI	Maritime Subsurface Sensor Operations Facility	15,320	15,320
Army	3	Shaw AFB	SC	Headquarters Building, Third US Army	102,000	102,000
Air Force	3A	Shaw AFB	SC	Dormitory Renovation for HQ 3rd Army	2,350	2,350
Army	43	Kingsport	TN	Armed Forces Reserve Center	19,300	19,300
Air Force	92	McGhee Tyson APT AGS	TN	Expand Parking Apron & Hydrant Sys	5,200	5,200
Army	44	AFRC Amarillo	TX	Armed Forces Reserve Center	24,000	24,000
Army	10	Fort Bliss	TX	Division Headquarters Building	25,000	25,000
Army	10	Fort Bliss	TX	Combat Aviation Brigade Complex, Increment III	0	103,000
Army	10	Fort Bliss	TX	Brigade Combat Team Complex #3, Increment II	0	145,000
Army	10	Fort Bliss	TX	Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility 1	79,000	79,000
Army	10	Fort Bliss	TX	Community Infrastructure	32,000	32,000
Army	44	AFRC Dyess AFB	TX	Armed Forces Reserve Center	40,000	40,000
Army	44	AFRC Lewisville	TX	Armed Forces Reserve Center	22,000	22,000
Army	44	AFRC Round Rock	TX	Armed Forces Reserve Center	41,000	41,000
Army	44	AFRC San Marcos	TX	Armed Forces Reserve Center	29,000	29,000
Army	44	AFRC Tyler	TX	Armed Forces Reserve Center	29,000	29,000
Air Force	113	NAS-JRB Fort Worth	TX	BRAC AFR Add Avionics Shop	1,050	1,050

TITLE XXVII - 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ROUND
Fiscal Year 2009 Project Listing
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	Commission Recommendation	Location	State	Project Title	Project Authorization	Authorization of Appropriation
Air Force	113	NAS-JRB Fort Worth	TX	BRAC AFR ECM Shop	1,150	1,150
Air Force	111	Ellington Field	TX	Relocate 272 EIS HQ	2,650	2,650
Air Force	172	Fort Sam Houston	TX	Medical Field Training Complex	18,000	18,000
Air Force	172	Fort Sam Houston	TX	METC Medical Instructional Facility (Increment II)	0	98,400
Air Force	172	Fort Sam Houston	TX	METC Student Dorm #1 (Increment II)	0	41,200
Air Force	172	Fort Sam Houston	TX	METC Student Dorm #2 (Increment II	0	33,700
Air Force	172	Fort Sam Houston	TX	METC Student Dorm #3 (Increment I)	48,000	48,000
Air Force	170	Fort Sam Houston	TX	Tri-Service Research Facility	79,500	79,500
Air Force	170	Randolph AFB	TX	AF Audit Agency Relocation	1,338	1,338
TMA	172	Fort Sam Houston	TX	San Antonio Military Medical Center (North) Incr II	182,700	294,074
TMA	172	Lackland AFB	TX	WHMC Rennovation of Ambulatory Care Center	51,000	51,000
Air Force	113	Hill AFB	UT	Renovate LANTIRN CIRF Bldgs 584 & 578	2,500	2,500
Army	129	Arlington Hall	VA	Armed Forces Reserve Center, Add/Alt	80,100	80,100
Army	5	Fort Belvoir	VA	Network Operations Center	8,300	8,300
Army	132	Fort Belvoir	VA	Infrastructure Support, Increment II	0	23,000
Army	168	Fort Belvoir	VA	Infrastructure Support, Increment II	0	48,000
Army	169	Fort Belvoir	VA	Infrastructure Support, Increment II	0	20,000
Army	168	Fort Belvoir	VA	Defense Access Roads, EPG	38,000	38,000
Army	8	Fort Eustis	VA	Headquarters Building, TRADOC	113,000	113,000
Army	122	Fort Lee	VA	USAF Transportation Management School	16,500	16,500
Army	121	Fort Lee	VA	Warrior Training Facilities	12,000	12,000
Army	121	Fort Lee	VA	Combat Service Support School, Ph 1, Increment III	0	6,348
Army	133	Fort Lee	VA	Administrative Building (DCMA)	23,000	23,000
Army	121	Fort Lee	VA	Combat Service Support School, Ph 2, Increment II	0	143,000
Army	123	Fort Lee	VA	JCOE for Culinary Training	17,000	17,000
NGA	168	Fort Belvoir	VA	NGA Headquarters Facility	324,900	743,868
TMA	169	Fort Belvoir	VA	Hospital Replacement - Increment III	249,000	197,750
WHS	133	Fort Belvoir	VA	Office Complex	0	274,330
Navy	131	MCB Quantico	VA	Collocate MILDEP Invest Agencies (INCR II of II)	0	213,109

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TITLE XXVII - 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ROUND
Fiscal Year 2009 Project Listing
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	Commission Recommendation	Location	State	Project Title	Project Authorization	Authorization of Appropriation
Navy	138	Chesapeake	VA	Joint Regional Correctional Facility (INCR I of II)	33,000	33,000
Navy	138	MCB Quantico	VA	Pre-trial Detainee Facility	5,570	5,570
Navy	8	NS Norfolk	VA	Renovate V47 for Combat Craft Facility	7,140	7,140
DIA	167	Rivanna Sta (Charlottesville)	VA	Joint Use Intelligence Analysis Facility - Phase 2	3,000	21,000
Army	45	AFRC White River Junction	VT	Armed Forces Reserve Center	28,000	28,000
Army	46	AFRC Everett	WA	Armed Forces Reserve Center	28,000	28,000
Air Force	116	Fairchild AFB	WA	Relocate Combat Communications	12,800	12,800
Army	48	Madison	WI	Armed Forces Reserve Center	25,375	25,375
Army	73	Madison	WI	Armed Forces Reserve Center	6,600	6,600
Air Force	97	Gen Mitchell IAP AGS	WI	Add Hydrant Refueling Outlet	1,150	1,150
Air Force	-	Various	Worldwide	Planning and Design	4,173	4,173
Army	-	Various	Worldwide	Planning and Design	12,000	12,000
Army	-	Various	Worldwide	Planning and Design (GDPR)	3,700	3,700
				Total Military Construction and P&D	5,141,743	7,224,798
Army	-	Various	Various	Environmental	54,831	54,831
Navy	-	Various	Various	Environmental	8,627	8,627
Air Force	-	Various	Various	Environmental	11,486	11,486
Defense Wide	-	Various	Various	Environmental	0	0
				Total Environmental	74,944	74,944
Army	-	Various	Various	Operation and Maintenance	481,561	481,561
Navy	-	Various	Various	Operation and Maintenance	254,336	254,336
Air Force	-	Various	Various	Operation and Maintenance	253,272	253,272
Defense Wide	-	Various	Various	Operation and Maintenance	340,152	340,152
				Total Operation and Maintenance	1,329,321	1,329,321
Army	-	Various	Various	MilPers PCS	0	0
Navy	-	Various	Various	MilPers PCS	9,785	9,785

TITLE XXVII - 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ROUND
Fiscal Year 2009 Project Listing
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	Commission Recommendation	Location	State	Project Title	Project Authorization	Authorization of Appropriation
Air Force	-	Various	Various	MilPers PCS	6,756	6,756
Defense Wide	-	Various	Various	MilPers PCS	0	0
				Total MilPers PCS	16,571	16,571
Army	-	Various	Various	Other	157,991	157,991
Navy	-	Various	Various	Other	12,099	12,099
Air Force	-	Various	Various	Other	63,226	63,226
Defense Wide	-	Various	Various	Other	186,439	186,439
				Total Other	419,755	419,755
				TOTAL FY 2009 FUNDING FOR BRAC 2005	6,982,334	9,065,388

(3) WAR-RELATED MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to an account of the Department of Defense by a provision of title XXIX of this Act shall be available for military construction projects under that title for each military construction project specified in the column designated ''Project Title'' (together with the associated information in columns designated ''State/Country'', ''Service'', and ''Installation'') in the amount specified in the column designated as ''Senate Authorized'' in the table as follows:

TITLE XXIX
SUBTITLE A - FY2008 AUTHORIZATIONS

State / Country	Service	Installation	Project Title	Previous FY2008 Authorized	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
			Projects inside the United States			
ALASKA	ARMY	FORT WAINWRIGHT	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	17,000	17,000
CALIFORNIA	ARMY	FORT IRWIN	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	11,800	11,800
CALIFORNIA	NAVY	SAN DIEGO	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	12,299	12,299
CALIFORNIA	AIR FORCE	BEALE AFB	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	17,600	17,600
COLORADO	ARMY	FORT CARSON	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	8,400	8,400
FLORIDA	AIR FORCE	EGLIN AFB	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	11,000	11,000
GEORGIA	ARMY	FORT GORDON	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	7,800	7,800
HAWAII	ARMY	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	12,500	12,500
KENTUCKY	ARMY	FORT CAMPBELL	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	9,900	9,900
KENTUCKY	ARMY	FORT KNOX	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	7,400	7,400
NEW MEXICO	AIR FORCE	CANNON AFB	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	8,000	8,000
NORTH CAROLINA	ARMY	FORT BRAGG	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	8,500	8,500
NORTH CAROLINA	NAVY	CAMP LEJEUNE	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	16,000	16,000
OKLAHOMA	ARMY	FORT SILL	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	9,000	9,000
TEXAS	ARMY	FORT BLISS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	5,700	5,700
TEXAS	ARMY	FORT BLISS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	5,900	5,900
TEXAS	ARMY	FORT BLISS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	5,700	5,700
TEXAS	ARMY	FORT HOOD	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	7,200	7,200
TEXAS	ARMY	FORT SAM HOUSTON	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	7,000	7,000
VIRGINIA	ARMY	FORT LEE	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	7,400	7,400
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	ARMY	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN - CDCs	0	6,000	6,000
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	NAVY	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN - CDCs	0	1,052	1,052
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	AIR FORCE	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN - CDCs	0	1,427	1,427
			Subtotal Child Development Centers	0	204,578	204,578
CALIFORNIA	NAVY	CAMP PENDLETON	JIEDDO BATTLE COURSES	0	9,270	9,270
CALIFORNIA	NAVY	CHINA LAKE	JIEDDO BATTLE COURSES	0	7,210	7,210
CALIFORNIA	NAVY	POINT MUGU	JIEDDO BATTLE COURSES	0	7,250	7,250
CALIFORNIA	NAVY	TWENTYNINE PALMS	JIEDDO BATTLE COURSES	0	11,250	11,250
FLORIDA	NAVY	EGLIN AFB	JIEDDO BATTLE COURSE ADDITIONS	0	780	780
MISSISSIPPI	NAVY	GULFPORT	JIEDDO BATTLE COURSES	0	6,570	6,570

TITLE XXIX
SUBTITLE A - FY2008 AUTHORIZATIONS

State / Country	Service	Installation	Project Title	Previous FY2008 Authorized	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
NORTH CAROLINA	NAVY	CAMP LEJEUNE	JIEDDO BATTLE COURSES	0	11,980	11,980
VIRGINIA	NAVY	YORKTOWN	JIEDDO BATTLE COURSES	0	8,070	8,070
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	NAVY	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE	PLANNING AND DESIGN - JIEDDO	0	3,000	3,000
			Subtotal JIEDDO Battle Courses	0	65,360	65,360
			United States Total	0	269,958	269,958
			Projects Outside the United States			
IRAQ	ARMY	CAMP ADDER	CORPS SUPPORT CENTER PHASE 3	0	13,200	13,200
IRAQ	ARMY	CAMP RAMADI	INCINERATOR	0	6,200	6,200
IRAQ	ARMY	FALLUJAH	INCINERATORS	0	5,500	5,500
QATAR	AIR FORCE	AL UDEID	CLOSE AIR SUPPORT PARKING APRON	0	60,400	60,400
			Overseas Total	0	85,300	85,300
			Subtotal New FY 2008 Authorizations	0	355,258	355,258
			Repeal of Previous Authorizations			
IRAQ	ARMY	CAMP ADDER	ENTRY CONTROL POINT	4,850	-4,850	0
IRAQ	ARMY	CAMP ANACONDA	URBAN BYPASS ROAD	43,000	-43,000	0
IRAQ	ARMY	CAMP SPEICHER	WASTE WATER TREATMENT & COLLECTION SYS	9,800	-9,800	0
IRAQ	ARMY	CAMP VICTORY	ENTRY CONTROL POINT	5,000	-5,000	0
IRAQ	ARMY	TIKRIT	URBAN BYPASS ROAD	43,000	-43,000	0
			Subtotal Repeal of Previous Authorizations	105,650	-105,650	0
			Grand Total FY2008 Authorization Changes	105,650	249,608	355,258

(c) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to an account of the Department of Energy by a provision of title XXXI of this Act shall be available for national security programs of the Department of Energy under that title for each program specified in the column designated ''Program'' in the amount specified in the column designated as ''Senate Authorized'' in the table as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation			
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies			
Appropriation Summary:			
Energy Programs (270)			
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	7,622	-7,622	—
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	7,622	-7,622	—
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (050)			
National Nuclear Security Administration:			
Weapons activities			
Operation and maintenance	6,126,057	42,622	6,168,679
Construction	492,022	-50,000	442,022
Total, Weapons activities	6,618,079	-7,378	6,610,701
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation			
Operation and maintenance	1,233,901	552,008	1,785,909
Construction	13,147	—	13,147
Total, Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,247,048	552,008	1,799,056
Naval Reactors			
Operation and maintenance	806,054	—	806,054
Construction	22,000	—	22,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Total, Naval reactors	828,054	—	828,054
Office of the administrator	404,081	—	404,081
Total, National nuclear security administration	9,097,262	544,630	9,641,892
Environmental and other defense activities:			
Defense environmental cleanup			
Operation and maintenance	4,391,000	—	4,391,000
Construction	906,256	—	906,256
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	5,297,256	—	5,297,256
Other Defense Activities			
Health, safety and security	446,868	—	446,868
Legacy Management	185,981	—	185,981
Nuclear energy	565,819	-487,008	78,811
Defense related administrative support	108,190	—	108,190
Office of hearings and appeals	6,603	—	6,603
Subtotal, Other defense activities	1,313,461	-487,008	826,453
Total, Other Defense Activities	1,313,461	-487,008	826,453
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal	247,371	-50,000	197,371
Total, Environmental & Other Defense Activities	6,858,088	-537,008	6,321,080
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	15,955,350	7,622	15,962,972
Total, Discretionary Funding	15,962,972	—	15,962,972

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability			
Operations and analysis			
Infrastructure security & energy restoration	7,622	-7,622	0
Subtotal, Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability	7,622	-7,622	—
Weapons Activities			
Directed stockpile work			
Life extension programs			
B61 Life extension program	2,189		2,189
W76 Life extension program	209,196	-18,000	191,196
Total, Life extension programs	211,385	-18,000	193,385
Stockpile systems			
B61 Stockpile systems	80,434		80,434
W62 Stockpile systems	1,645		1,645
W76 Stockpile systems	68,418		68,418
W78 Stockpile systems	43,349		43,349
W80 Stockpile systems	32,034		32,034
B83 Stockpile systems	25,759		25,759
W87 Stockpile systems	37,189		37,189
W88 Stockpile systems	49,854		49,854
Total, Stockpile systems	338,682	—	338,682

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Reliable replacement warhead	10,000		10,000
Weapons dismantlement and disposition			
Operations and maintenance	116,822	12,000	128,822
Construction:			
99-D-141 Pit disassembly and conversionfacility, SRS	66,890		66,890
Total, Weapons dismantlement and disposition	183,712	12,000	195,712
Stockpile services			
Production support	302,126		302,126
Research and development support	36,231		36,231
R&D certification and safety	193,375		193,375
Management, technology, and production	201,375		201,375
Pit manufacturing	145,269	-20,000	125,269
Pit manufacturing capability	53,560		53,560
Total, Stockpile services	931,936	-20,000	911,936
Total, Directed stockpile work	1,676,715	-26,000	1,649,715
Campaigns:			
Science campaign			
Advanced certification	20,000		20,000
Primary assessment technologies	74,413		74,413
Dynamic plutonium experiments	23,734		23,734
Dynamic materials properties	85,805		85,805

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Advanced radiography	29,418		29,418
Secondary assessment technologies	79,292		79,292
Test readiness	10,408		10,408
Total, Science campaign	**323,070**	—	**323,070**
Engineering campaign			
Enhanced surety	35,641		35,641
technology	17,105		17,105
Nuclear survivability	21,753		21,753
Enhanced surveillance	68,243		68,243
Total, Engineering campaign	**142,742**	—	**142,742**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign			
Ignition	103,644		103,644
NIF diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support	68,248		68,248
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	8,920		8,920
laboratory plasmas	3,147		3,147
Facility operations and target production	180,384		180,384
NIF assembly and installation	56,899		56,899
Subtotal, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield campaign	**421,242**	—	**421,242**
Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield campaign	**421,242**	—	**421,242**

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Advanced simulation and computing campaign			
Operations and maintenance	561,742		561,742
Readiness Campaign			
Stockpile readiness	28,731		28,731
High explosives and weapon operations	8,927		8,927
Nonnuclear readiness	40,165		40,165
Tritium readiness			
Operations and maintenance	82,265	-27,600	54,665
Advanced design and production technologies	22,949		22,949
Total, Readiness campaign	183,037	-27,600	155,437
Total, Campaigns	1,631,833	-27,600	1,604,233
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)			
Operations of facilities			
Operations of facilities			
Operations of facilities			
Kansas City Plant	122,389		122,389
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	85,160		85,160
Los Alamos National Laboratory	298,112		298,112
Nevada Test Site	92,203		92,203
Pantex	104,361		104,361
Sandia National Laboratory	127,827		127,827

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Savannah River Site	108,114		108,114
Y-12 National security complex	216,904		216,904
Institutional site support	57,837		57,837
Total, Operations of facilities	1,212,907	—	1,212,907
Total, Operations of facilities	**1,212,907**	—	**1,212,907**
Program readiness	73,841		73,841
Material recycle and recovery	72,509		72,509
Containers	23,398		23,398
Storage	29,846		29,846
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**1,412,501**	—	**1,412,501**
Construction:			
09-D-404, Test capabilities revitalization II, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM	3,200		3,200
08-D-801 High pressure fire loop (HPFL) Pantex, TX	2,000		2,000
08-D-802 High explosive pressing facility Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX	28,233		28,233
08-D-804 TA-55 Reinvestment project Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	7,900		7,900

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
08-D-806 Ion beam laboratory refurbishment SNL, Albuquerque, NM	10,014		10,014
07-D-140 Project engineering and design (PED) various locations	7,446		7,446
07-D-220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility upgrade project, LANL	19,660		19,660
06-D-140 Project engineering design (PED) various locations	104,661		104,661
06-D-402 NTS replace fire stations 1 & 2 Nevada Test Site, NV.	9,340		9,340
05-D-402 Beryllium capability (BEC) project Y-12 National Security Complex, Oakridge, TN	5,015		5,015
04-D-125 Chemistry and metallurgy facility replacement project, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM	100,200	-50,000	50,200
04-D-128 TA-18 Criticality experiments facility (CEF), Los Alamos National Laboratory Nevada Test Site, NV.	10,353		10,353

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Total, Construction	**308,022**	**-50,000**	**258,022**
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**1,720,523**	**-50,000**	**1,670,523**
Secure transportation asset			
Operations and equipment	131,651		131,651
Program direction	89,421		89,421
Total, Secure transportation asset	**221,072**	**----**	**221,072**
Nuclear weapons incident response	**221,936**	**0**	**221,936**
Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program			
Operations and maintenance	99,550	64,222	163,772
Construction			
08-D-601 Mercury highway Nevada Test Site, NV	11,700		11,700
08-D-602 Portable water system upgrades Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, TN	27,666		27,666
07-D-253 TA 1 heating systems modernization (HSM) Sandia National Laboratory	15,755		15,755
06-D-601 Electrical distribution system upgrade, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX	4,000		4,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
06-D-603 Steam plant life extension project (SLEP), Y-12, National Security Complex, Oakridge, TN...	10,878		10,878
Total, Construction	**69,999**	—	**69,999**
Total, Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program	**169,549**	**64,222**	**233,771**
Environmental projects and operations			
Long term stewardship	40,587		40,587
Transformation disposition	77,391		77,391
Safeguards and security			
Defense nuclear security			
Operations and maintenance	690,217	40,000	730,217
Construction:			
08-D-701 Nuclear materials S&S upgrade project Los Alamos National Laboratory	46,000		46,000
05-D-170 Project engineering and design, various locations	1,111		1,111
Total, Construction	**47,111**	—	**47,111**
Total, Defense nuclear security	**737,328**	**40,000**	**777,328**

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Cyber security	122,511		122,511
Total, Safeguards and security	**859,839**	**40,000**	**899,839**
Subtotal, Weapons Activities	**6,618,445**	**622**	**6,619,067**
Adjustments			
Use of prior year balances	-366	-8,000	-8,366
Total, Adjustments	**-366**	**-8,000**	**-8,366**
Total, Weapons Activities	**6,618,079**	**-7,378**	**6,610,701**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation			
Nonproliferation and verification R&D			
Operations and maintenance	261,944	25,000	286,944
Construction:			
07-SC-05 Physical Science Facility Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Richland, WA	13,147		13,147
Total, Construction	**13,147**	**—**	**13,147**
Total, Nonproliferation & verification R&D	**275,091**	**25,000**	**300,091**
Nonproliferation and international security			
Nonproliferation and international security	140,467	-20,000	120,467
GIPP		[-5000]	

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
GNEP support		[-15000]	0
International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	429,694	50,000	479,694
North Korea denuclearization		[50,000]	
Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production program	141,299		141,299
Fissile materials disposition			
U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition			
Operations and maintenance			
U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition	40,774	19,200	59,974
Total, Operations and maintenance	**40,774**	**19,200**	**59,974**
Construction:			
99-D-143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	—	467,808	467,808
Total, Construction	**—**	**467,808**	**467,808**
Total, U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition	**40,774**	**487,008**	**527,782**
Russian surplus materials disposition	1,000	10,000	11,000
Total, Fissile materials disposition	**41,774**	**497,008**	**538,782**
Global threat reduction initiative	219,641		219,641

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,247,966	552,008	1,799,974
Use of prior year balances (NN)	-918		-918
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,247,048	552,008	1,799,056
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,247,048	552,008	1,799,056
Naval Reactors			
Naval reactors development			
Operation and maintenance			
Operation and maintenance	771,600		771,600
Total, Operation and maintenance	771,600	—	771,600
Construction:			
09-D-190, PED, Infrastructure upgrades, KAPL	1,000		1,000
09-D-902, NRF Production Support Complex Idaho Falls	8,300		8,300
08-D-190 Project engineering and design Expended Core Facility M-290 recovering discharge station, Naval Reactor Facility, ID	300		300
07-D-190 Materials research technology complex (MRTC)	12,400		12,400

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Total, Construction	22,000	—	22,000
Total, Naval reactors development	793,600	—	793,600
Program direction	34,454		34,454
Total, Naval Reactors	828,054	—	828,054
Office Of The Administrator			
Office of the administrator	404,081		404,081
Congressionally directed projects	—		0
Total, Office Of The Administrator	404,081	—	404,081
Defense Environmental Cleanup			
Closure sites:			
Closure sites administration	13,209		13,209
Fernald	2,100	13,500	15,600
Miamisburg	30,574		30,574
Total, Closure sites	45,883	13,500	59,383
Hanford site:			
2012 completion projects			
Nuclear facility D&D river corridor closure project	165,248	80,577	245,825
Nuclear material stabilization and disposition PFP	113,483	8,972	122,455

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
SNF stabilization and disposition	122,171		122,171
Total, 2012 completion projects	**400,902**	**89,549**	**490,451**
2035 completion projects			
Nuclear facility D&D - remainder of Hanford	85,653		85,653
Richland community and regulatory support	19,620		19,620
Soil and water remediation - groundwater vadose zone	169,682		169,682
Solid waste stabilization and disposition 200 area	175,930	45,000	220,930
Total, 2035 completion projects	**450,885**	**45,000**	**495,885**
Total, Hanford site	**851,787**	**134,549**	**986,336**
Idaho National Laboratory:			
Nuclear material stabilization and disposition	2,030		2,030
SNF stabilization and disposition - 2012	20,334	7,000	27,334
Solid waste stabilization and disposition	178,767		178,767
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	46,025		46,025
Construction			
06-D-401 Sodium bearing waste treatment project, Idaho	86,700		86,700
Total, Construction	**86,700**	**—**	**86,700**
Soil and water remediation - 2012	70,268	32,000	102,268

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Nuclear facility D & D	24,133	8,000	32,133
Idaho community and regulatory support	3,867		3,867
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	**432,124**	**47,000**	**479,124**
NNSA sites			
NNSA Service Center/SPRU	16,943	17,256	34,199
Nevada	65,674	10,000	75,674
Sandia National Laboratories		3,000	3,000
Pantex		5,000	5,000
Los Alamos National Laboratory	162,467	67,101	229,568
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**245,084**	**102,357**	**347,441**
Oak Ridge Reservation:			
Building 3019	58,000		58,000
Nuclear facility D & D ORNL	58,160	7,000	65,160
Nuclear facility D & D Y-12	32,392	20,000	52,392
technology park	105		105
OR reservation community and regulatory support	6,100		6,100
Soil and water remediation - offsites	4,730		4,730
Solid waste stabilization and disposition - 2012	78,183	4,000	82,183
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	**237,670**	**31,000**	**268,670**
Office of River Protection:			
Waste treatment and immobilization plant			
Construction:			

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
01-D-416 Waste treatment and immobilization plant			
01-D-16A Low activity waste facility	160,000		160,000
01-D-16B Analytical laboratory	65,000		65,000
01-D-16C Balance of facilities	75,000		75,000
01-D-16D High level waste facility	125,000		125,000
01-D-16E Pretreatment facility	265,000		265,000
Total, Construction	**690,000**	—	**690,000**
Total, Waste treatment and immobilization plant	**690,000**	—	**690,000**
Tank farm activities			
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	288,443	53,443	341,886
Total, Tank farm activities	**288,443**	**53,443**	**341,886**
Total, Office of River protection	**978,443**	**53,443**	**1,031,886**
Savannah River sites:			
2012 completion projects			
04-D-414 Container surveillance capability in 235F Project engineering and design	2,032		2,032
Total, construction	**2,032**	—	**2,032**
Total, 2012 completion projects	**2,032**	—	**2,032**
2035 completion projects			
SR community and regulatory support	12,500		12,500

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Nuclear material stabilization and disposition	339,311	8,000	347,311
Spent nuclear fuel stabilization and disposition	24,108	3,500	27,608
Solid waste stabilization and disposition	53,559		53,559
Soil and water remediation	67,121	16,000	83,121
Nuclear facility D & D	2,052	46,500	48,552
Total, 2035 completion projects	**498,651**	**74,000**	**572,651**
Tank farm activities			
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	578,218		578,218
Construction:			
05-D-405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River	127,524		127,524
Total, Construction	**127,524**	**---**	**127,524**
Total, Tank farm activities	**705,742**	**---**	**705,742**
Total, Savannah River site	**1,206,425**	**74,000**	**1,280,425**
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant			
Waste isolation pilot plant	126,425	10,000	136,425
Central characterization project	29,069	8,694	37,763
Transportation	28,170		28,170
Community and regulatory support	27,860		27,860
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	**211,524**	**18,694**	**230,218**

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Program direction	308,765	10,000	318,765
Program support	33,930	8,500	42,430
Safeguards and Security:			
Waste Isolation Pilot Project	5,124		5,124
Oak Ridge Reservation	27,020		27,020
West Valley	1,400		1,400
Paducah	8,196		8,196
Richland/Hanford Site	75,265	8,170	83,435
Savannah River Site	134,336		134,336
Total, Safeguards and Security	**251,341**	**8,170**	**259,511**
Technology development	32,389		32,389
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	463,000		463,000
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	**5,298,365**	**501,213**	**5,799,578**
Use of prior year balances	-1,109	-501,213	-502,322
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,297,256**	**—**	**5,297,256**
Other Defense Activities			
Health, safety and security			
Health, safety and security	347,271		347,271
Program direction	99,597		99,597
Total, Health, safety and security	**446,868**	**—**	**446,868**

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Office of Legacy Management			0
Legacy management	174,397		174,397
Program direction	11,584		11,584
Total, Office of Legacy Management	185,981	—	185,981
Nuclear energy			
Infrastructure			
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	78,811		78,811
Total, Infrastructure	78,811	—	78,811
Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility			
Operations and maintenance	19,200	-19,200	0
Construction and other project costs:			
99-D-143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	467,808	-467,808	0
Total, Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility	487,008	-487,008	—
Total, Nuclear energy	565,819	-487,008	78,811
Defense related administrative support	108,190		108,190
Office of hearings and appeals	6,603		6,603
Subtotal, Other defense activities	1,313,461	-487,008	826,453
Total, Other Defense Activities	1,313,461	-487,008	826,453

Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY2009 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Defense nuclear waste disposal	247,371	-50,000	197,371
Total, Department of Energy	**15,982,972**	**—**	**15,982,972**

(d) SENSE OF SENATE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(A) Executive Order 13457, entitled ''Protecting American Taxpayers from Government Spending on Wasteful Earmarks'', makes clear that future earmarks would be honored only if included in the text of legislation. This Executive Order was an attempt to assure taxpayers their money would be spent responsibly by providing more transparency and accountability in the budget process.

(B) Any attempt to block the application of this Executive Order would be objectionable under the Constitution in that it would seek to prohibit the President from supervising Executive Branch agencies as to discretionary matters and to have agencies implement informal preferences of committees of Congress that are not enacted into law.

(2) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that legislative language blocking the application of Executive Order 13457 should be rejected.

SA 5570. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 587. PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF MARKED ABSENTEE BALLOTS OF ABSENT OVERSEAS UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS.

(a) PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 103 the following new section:

''SEC. 103A. PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF MARKED ABSENTEE BALLOTS OF ABSENT OVERSEAS UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS.

''(a) COLLECTION.—The Presidential designee shall establish procedures for collecting marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters in regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office, including absentee ballots prepared by States and Federal write-in absentee ballots prescribed under section 103, and for delivering the ballots to the appropriate election officials.

''(b) ENSURING DELIVERY PRIOR TO CLOSING OF POLLS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the procedures established under this section, the Presidential designee shall ensure that any marked absentee ballot for a regularly scheduled general election for Federal office which is collected prior to the deadline described in paragraph (3) is delivered to the appropriate election official in a State prior to the time established by the State for the closing of the polls on the date of the election.

''(2) CONTRACT WITH EXPRESS MAIL PROVIDERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Presidential designee shall carry out this section by contract with one or more providers of express mail services.

''(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR VOTERS IN JURISDICTIONS USING POST OFFICE BOXES FOR COLLECTION OF MARKED ABSENTEE BALLOTS.—In the case of an absent uniformed services voter who wishes to use the procedures established under this section and whose marked absentee ballot is required by the appropriate election official to be delivered to a post office box, the Presidential designee shall enter into an agreement with the United States Postal Service for the delivery of the ballot to the election official under the procedures established under this section.

''(3) DEADLINE DESCRIBED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the deadline described in this paragraph is noon (in the location in which the ballot is collected) on the last Tuesday that precedes the date of the election.

''(B) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH ALTERNATIVE DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN LOCATIONS.—If the Presidential designee determines that the deadline described in subparagraph (A) is not sufficient to ensure timely delivery of the ballot under paragraph (1) with respect to a particular location because of remoteness or other factors, the Presidential designee may establish as an alternative deadline for that location the latest date occurring prior to the deadline described in subparagraph (A) which is sufficient to ensure timely delivery of the ballot under paragraph (1).

''(4) PROHIBITION ON REFUSAL BY STATES TO ACCEPT MARKED ABSENTEE BALLOTS NOT DELIVERED BY POSTAL SERVICE OR IN PERSON.—A State may not refuse to accept or process any marked absentee ballot delivered under the procedures established under this section on the grounds that the ballot is received by the State other than through delivery by the United States Postal Service.

''(c) TRACKING MECHANISM.—Under the procedures established under this section, the entity responsible for delivering marked absentee ballots to the appropriate election officials shall implement procedures to enable any individual whose ballot for a regularly scheduled general election for Federal office is collected by the Presidential designee to determine whether the ballot has been delivered to the appropriate election official, using the Internet, an automated telephone system, or such other methods as the entity may provide.

''(d) ABSENT OVERSEAS UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'absent overseas uniformed services voter' means an overseas voter described in section 107(5)(A).

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Presidential designee such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 103A of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, as added by this subsection, shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held on or after—

(A) November 2008; or

(B) if the Presidential designee determines that such date is not feasible, a date determined feasible by the Presidential designee (but in no case later than November 2010).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 101(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (6);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) carry out section 103A with respect to the collection and delivery of marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters in elections for Federal office.''.

(2) STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 102(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff—1(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (4);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) carry out section 103A(b)(2) with respect to the processing and acceptance of marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters.''.

(c) OUTREACH FOR ABSENT OVERSEAS UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS ON PROCEDURES.—The Presidential designee shall take appropriate actions to inform individuals who are anticipated to be absent overseas uniformed services voters in the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2008 of the procedures for the collection and delivery of marked absentee ballots established pursuant to section 103A of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, as added by subsection (a), including the manner in which such voters may utilize such procedures for the submittal of marked absentee ballots in regularly scheduled elections for Federal office.

(d) REPORTS ON UTILIZATION OF PROCEDURES.—

(1) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after each regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held after January 1, 2008, the Presidential designee shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the utilization of the procedures for the collection and delivery of marked absentee ballots established pursuant to section 103A of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, as so added, during such general election.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, for the general election covered by such report, a description of the utilization of the procedures described in that paragraph during such general election, including the number of marked absentee ballots collected and delivered under such procedures.

(e) REPORT ON STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Presidential designee shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of the implementation of the program for the collection and delivery of marked absentee ballots established pursuant to section 103A of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, as added by subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include a status of the implementation of the program and a detailed description of the specific steps taken towards its implementation.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''absent overseas uniformed services voter'' has the meaning given that term in section 103A(d) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, as added by subsection (a).

(2) The term ''Presidential designee'' means the official designated under section 101(a) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff(a)).

SEC. 588. PROHIBITION ON REFUSAL TO ACCEPT VOTER REGISTRATION AND ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATIONS AND FEDERAL WRITE-IN ABSENTEE BALLOTS FOR FAILURE TO MEET NONESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) VOTER REGISTRATION AND ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATIONS.—Section 102 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff–1) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) PROHIBITING REFUSAL TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR FAILURE TO MEET NONESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS.—A State shall accept and process any otherwise valid voter registration application or absentee ballot application (including the official post card form prescribed under section 101) submitted in any manner by an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter that contains the information required on the official post card form prescribed under section 101 (other than information which the Presidential designee, in consultation with the Election Assistance Commission, determines, under regulations promulgated by the Presidential designee, is not clearly necessary to prevent fraud in the conduct of elections).''.

(b) FEDERAL WRITE-IN ABSENTEE BALLOT.—Section 103 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff–2) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

''(f) PROHIBITING REFUSAL TO ACCEPT BALLOT FOR FAILURE TO MEET NONESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS.—A State shall accept and process any otherwise valid Federal write-in absentee ballot submitted in any manner by an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter that contains the information required to be submitted with such ballot by the Presidential designee (other than information which the Presidential designee, in consultation with the Election Assistance Commission, determines, under regulations promulgated by the Presidential designee, is not clearly necessary to prevent fraud in the conduct of elections).''.

SA 5571. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 42, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

(12) The ballistic missile threat to the United States, deployed forces of the United States, and allies and friends of the United States from short-range, medium-range, intermediate-range, and long-range ballistic missiles of North Korea, Iran, and other countries with active ballistic missile programs, including the following:

(A) The ranges of the ballistic missiles in such programs.

(B) The fuel propulsion systems of such missiles.

(C) The booster and warhead characteristics of such missiles.

(D) The capacity of such missiles to employ countermeasures, decoys, or multiple re-entry vehicles.

SA 5572. Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle E—Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment

SEC. 1241. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2008''.

PART I—SANCTIONS

SEC. 1251. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term ''agricultural commodity'' has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' has the meaning given that term in section 14(2) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(3) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403).

(4) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term ''family member'' means, with respect to an individual, the spouse, children, grandchildren, or parents of the individual.

(5) INFORMATION AND INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS.—The term ''information and informational materials''—

(A) means information and informational materials described in section 203(b)(3) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)); and

(B) does not include information or informational materials—

(i) the exportation of which is otherwise controlled—

(I) under section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2404) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)); or

(II) under section 6 of that Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2405), to the extent that such controls promote the nonproliferation or anti-terrorism policies of the United States; or

(ii) with respect to which acts are prohibited by chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code.

(6) INVESTMENT.—The term ''investment'' has the meaning given that term in section 14(9) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(7) IRANIAN DIPLOMATS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY OR QUASI-GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS OF IRAN.—The term ''Iranian diplomats and representatives of other government and military or quasi-governmental institutions of Iran'' has the meaning given that term in section 14(11) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(8) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term ''medical device'' has the meaning given the term ''device'' in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(9) MEDICINE.—The term ''medicine'' has the meaning given the term ''drug'' in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

SEC. 1252. CLARIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF DEFINITIONS.

(a) PERSON.—Section 14(13)(B) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''financial institution, insurer, underwriter, guarantor, and any other business organization, including any foreign subsidiary, parent, or affiliate of the foregoing,'' after ''trust,''; and

(2) by inserting '', such as an export credit agency'' before the semicolon.

(b) PETROLEUM RESOURCES.—Section 14(14) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking ''petroleum and natural gas resources'' and inserting ''petroleum, petroleum by-products, oil or liquefied natural gas, oil or liquefied natural gas tankers, and products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or liquefied natural gas''.

SEC. 1253. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS RELATING TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other sanction in effect, beginning on the date that is 15 days after the effective date of this subtitle, the economic sanctions described in subsection (b) shall apply with respect to Iran.

(b) SANCTIONS.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) PROHIBITION ON IMPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no article of Iranian origin may be imported directly or indirectly into the United States.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subparagraph (A) does not apply to imports from Iran of information and informational materials.

(2) PROHIBITION ON EXPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no article of United States origin may be exported directly or indirectly to Iran.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition in subparagraph (A) does not apply to exports to Iran of—

(i) agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices;

(ii) articles exported to Iran to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Iran;

(iii) information or informational materials; or

(iv) goods, services, or technologies necessary to ensure the safe operation of commercial passenger aircraft produced in the United States if the exportation of such goods, services, or technologies is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to regulations for licensing the exportation of such goods, services, or technologies, if appropriate.

(3) FREEZING ASSETS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—At such time as the United States has access to the names of persons in Iran, including Iranian diplomats and representatives of other government and military or quasi-governmental institutions of Iran, that are determined to be subject to sanctions imposed under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or any other provision of law relating to the imposition of sanctions with respect to Iran, the President shall take such action as may be necessary to freeze immediately the funds and other assets belonging to anyone so named and any family members or associates of those so named to whom assets or property of those so named were transferred on or after January 1, 2008. The action described in the preceding sentence includes requiring any United States financial institution that holds funds and assets of a person so named to report promptly to the Office of Foreign Assets Control information regarding such funds and assets.

(B) ASSET REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 14 days after a decision is made to freeze the property or assets of any person under this paragraph, the President shall report the name of such person to the appropriate congressional committees.

(4) UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—The head of an executive agency may not procure, or enter into a contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from a person that meets the criteria for the imposition of sanctions under section 5(a) of

the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of the sanctions described in subsection (b) if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the reasons for the determination.

SEC. 1254. LIABILITY OF PARENT COMPANIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF SANCTIONS BY FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENTITY.—The term ''entity'' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, or other organization.

(2) OWN OR CONTROL.—The term ''own or control'' means, with respect to an entity—

(A) to hold more than 50 percent of the equity interest by vote or value in the entity;

(B) to hold a majority of seats on the board of directors of the entity; or

(C) to otherwise control the actions, policies, or personnel decisions of the entity.

(3) SUBSIDIARY.—The term ''subsidiary'' means an entity that is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a United States person.

(4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen, resident, or national of the United States; and

(B) an entity that is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons described in subparagraph (A) own or control the entity.

(b) IN GENERAL.—A United States person shall be subject to a penalty for a violation of the provisions of Executive Order 12959 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) or Executive Order 13059 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), or any other prohibition on transactions with respect to Iran imposed under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), if—

(1) the President determines that the United States person establishes or maintains a subsidiary outside of the United States for the purpose of circumventing such provisions; and

(2) that subsidiary engages in an act that, if committed in the United States or by a United States person, would violate such provisions.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (b) if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the reasons for the determination.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to acts described in subsection (b)(2) that are—

(A) commenced on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) except as provided in paragraph (2), commenced before such date of enactment, if such acts continue on or after such date of enactment.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to an act described in paragraph (1)(B) by a subsidiary owned or controlled by a United States person if the United States person divests or terminates its business with the subsidiary not later than 90 days after such date of enactment.

SEC. 1255. INCREASED CAPACITY FOR EFFORTS TO COMBAT UNLAWFUL OR TERRORIST FINANCING.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the work of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence of the Department of the Treasury, which includes the Office of Foreign Assets Control and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, is critical to ensuring that the international financial system is not used for purposes of supporting terrorism and developing weapons of mass destruction.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence—

(1) $61,712,000 for fiscal year 2009; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK.—Section 310(d)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005'' and inserting ''$91,335,000 for fiscal year 2009 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011''.

SEC. 1256. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN IRAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(A) any foreign investments of $20,000,000 or more made in Iran's energy sector on or after January 1, 2008, and before the date on which the President submits the report; and

(B) the determination of the President on whether each such investment qualifies as a sanctionable offense under section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(2) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(A) any foreign investments of $20,000,000 or more made in Iran's energy sector during the 180-day period preceding the submission of the report; and

(B) the determination of the President on whether each such investment qualifies as a sanctionable offense under section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(b) FORM OF REPORTS.—The reports required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 1257. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN.

Congress urges the President, in the strongest terms, to consider immediately using the authority of the President to impose sanctions on the Central Bank of Iran and any other Iranian bank engaged in proliferation activities or support of terrorist groups.

PART II—DIVESTMENT FROM CERTAIN COMPANIES THAT INVEST IN IRAN

SEC. 1261. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) ENERGY SECTOR.—The term ''energy sector'' refers to activities to develop petroleum or natural gas resources or nuclear power.

(2) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''financial institution'' has the meaning given that term in section 14(5) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(3) IRAN.—The term ''Iran'' includes any agency or instrumentality of Iran.

(4) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means—

(A) a natural person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group;

(B) any governmental entity or instrumentality of a government, including a multilateral development institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(3) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)(3))); and

(C) any successor, subunit, parent company, or subsidiary of any entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(6) STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ''State or local government'' includes—

(A) any State and any agency or instrumentality thereof;

(B) any local government within a State, and any agency or instrumentality thereof;

(C) any other governmental instrumentality; and

(D) any public institution of higher education within the meaning of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

SEC. 1262. AUTHORITY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO DIVEST FROM CERTAIN COMPANIES THAT INVEST IN IRAN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should support the decision of any State or local government to divest from, or to prohibit the investment of assets of the State or local government in, a person that the State or local government determines poses a financial or reputational risk.

(b) AUTHORITY TO DIVEST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State or local government may adopt and enforce measures that meet the requirements of subsection (d) to divest the assets of the State or local government from, or prohibit investment of the assets of the State or local government in, any person that the State or local government determines, using credible information available to the public, engages in investment activities in Iran described in subsection (c).

(c) INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A person engages in investment activities in Iran described in this subsection if the person—

(1) has an investment of $20,000,000 or more—

(A) in the energy sector of Iran; or

(B) in a person that provides oil or liquified natural gas tankers, or products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or liquified natural gas, for the energy sector in Iran; or

(2) is a financial institution that extends $20,000,000 or more in credit to another person, for 45 days or more, if that person will use the credit to invest in the energy sector in Iran.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—Any measure taken by a State or local government under subsection (b) shall meet the following requirements:

(1) NOTICE.—The State or local government shall provide written notice to each person to which a measure is to be applied.

(2) TIMING.—The measure shall apply to a person not earlier than the date that is 90 days after the date on which written notice is provided to the person under paragraph (1).

(3) OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.—The State or local government shall provide an opportunity to comment in writing to each person to which a measure is to be applied. If the person demonstrates to the State or local government that the person does not engage in investment activities in Iran described in subsection (c), the measure shall not apply to the person.

(4) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AVOIDING ERRONEOUS TARGETING.—It is the sense of Congress that a State or local government should not adopt a measure under subsection (b) with respect to a person unless the State or local government has made every effort to avoid erroneously targeting the person and has verified that the person engages in investment activities in Iran described in subsection (c).

(e) NOTICE TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Not later than 30 days after adopting a measure pursuant to subsection (b), a State or local government shall submit written notice to the Attorney General describing the measure.

(f) NONPREEMPTION.—A measure of a State or local government authorized under subsection (b) is not preempted by any Federal law or regulation.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INVESTMENT.—The ''investment'' of assets, with respect to a State or local government, includes—

(A) a commitment or contribution of assets;

(B) a loan or other extension of credit; and

(C) the entry into or renewal of a contract for goods or services.

(2) ASSETS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ''assets'' refers to public monies and includes any pension, retirement, annuity, or endowment fund, or similar instrument, that is controlled by a State or local government.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ''assets'' does not include employee benefit plans covered by title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section applies to measures adopted by a State or local government before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—Subsections (d) and (e) apply to measures adopted by a State or local government on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1263. SAFE HARBOR FOR CHANGES OF INVESTMENT POLICIES BY ASSET MANAGERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–13(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, no person may bring any civil, criminal, or administrative action against any registered investment company, or any employee, officer, director, or investment adviser thereof, based solely upon the investment company divesting from, or avoiding investing in, securities issued by persons that the investment company determines, using credible information available to the public—

''(A) conduct or have direct investments in business operations in Sudan described in section 3(d) of the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note); or

''(B) engage in investment activities in Iran described in section 1262(c) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2008.''.

(b) SEC REGULATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall issue any revisions the Commission determines to be necessary to the regulations requiring disclosure by each registered investment company that divests itself of securities in accordance with section 13(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 to include divestments of securities in accordance with paragraph (1)(B) of such section, as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 1264. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CERTAIN ERISA PLAN INVESTMENTS.

It is the sense of Congress that a fiduciary of an employee benefit plan, as defined in section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(3)), may divest plan assets from, or avoid investing plan assets in, any person the fiduciary determines engages in investment activities in Iran described in section 1262(c) of this Act, without breaching the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon the fiduciary by section 404 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104), if—

(1) the fiduciary makes such determination using credible information that is available to the public; and

(2) such divestment or avoidance of investment is conducted in accordance with section 2509.94–1 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act).

PART III—PREVENTION OF TRANSSHIPMENT, REEXPORTATION, OR DIVERSION OF SENSITIVE ITEMS TO IRAN

SEC. 1271. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) END-USER.—The term ''end-user'' means an end-user as that term is used in the Export Administration Regulations.

(3) ENTITY OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.—The term ''entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran'' includes—

(A) any corporation, partnership, association, or other entity in which the Government of Iran owns a majority or controlling interest; and

(B) any entity that is otherwise controlled by the Government of Iran.

(4) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—The term ''Export Administration Regulations'' means subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(5) GOVERNMENT.—The term ''government'' includes any agency or instrumentality of a government.

(6) IRAN.—The term ''Iran'' includes any agency or instrumentality of Iran.

(7) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term ''state sponsor of terrorism'' means any country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism pursuant to—

(A) section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)) (or any successor thereto);

(B) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

(C) section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)).

(8) TRANSSHIPMENT, REEXPORTATION, OR DIVERSION.—The term ''transshipment, reexportation, or diversion'' means the exportation, directly or indirectly, of items that originated in the United States to an end-user whose identity cannot be verified or to an entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran in violation of the laws or regulations of the United States by any means, including by—

(A) shipping such items through 1 or more foreign countries; or

(B) by using false information regarding the country of origin of such items.

SEC. 1272. IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATIONS OF CONCERN WITH RESPECT TO TRANSSHIPMENT, REEXPORTATION, OR DIVERSION OF CERTAIN ITEMS TO IRAN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies all countries that the Director determines are of concern with respect to transshipment, reexportation, or diversion of items subject to the provisions of the Export Administration Regulations to an entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran.

SEC. 1273. DESTINATIONS OF POSSIBLE DIVERSION CONCERN AND DESTINATIONS OF DIVERSION CONCERN.

(a) DESTINATIONS OF POSSIBLE DIVERSION CONCERN.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall designate a country as a Destination of Possible Diversion Concern if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that such designation is appropriate to carry out activities to strengthen the export control systems of that country based on criteria that include—

(A) the volume of items that originated in the United States that are transported through the country to end-users whose identities cannot be verified;

(B) the inadequacy of the export and reexport controls of the country;

(C) the unwillingness or demonstrated inability of the government of the country to control diversion activities; and

(D) the unwillingness or inability of the government of the country to cooperate with the United States in interdiction efforts.

(2) STRENGTHENING EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEMS OF DESTINATIONS OF POSSIBLE DIVERSION CONCERN.—If the Secretary of Commerce designates a country as a Destination of Possible Diversion Concern under paragraph (1), the United States shall initiate government-to-government activities described in paragraph (3) to strengthen the export control systems of the country.

(3) GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The government-to-government activities described in this paragraph include—

(A) cooperation by agencies and departments of the United States with counterpart agencies and departments in a country designated as a Destination of Possible Diversion Concern under paragraph (1) to—

(i) develop or strengthen export control systems in the country;

(ii) strengthen cooperation and facilitate enforcement of export control systems in the country; and

(iii) promote information and data exchanges among agencies of the country and with the United States; and

(B) efforts by the Office of International Programs of the Department of Commerce to strengthen the export control systems of the country to—

(i) facilitate legitimate trade in high-technology goods; and

(ii) prevent terrorists and state sponsors of terrorism, including Iran, from obtaining nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, defense technologies, components for improvised explosive devices, and other defense items.

(b) DESTINATIONS OF DIVERSION CONCERN.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall designate a country as a Destination of Diversion Concern if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines—

(A) that the government of the country is directly involved in transshipment, reexportation, or diversion of items that originated in the United States to end-users whose identities cannot be verified or to entities owned or controlled by the Government of Iran; or

(B) 12 months after the Secretary of Commerce designates the country as a Destination of Possible Diversion Concern under subsection (a)(1), that the country has failed—

(i) to cooperate with the government-to-government activities initiated by the United States under subsection (a)(2); or

(ii) based on the criteria described in subsection (a)(1), to adequately strengthen the export control systems of the country.

(2) LICENSING CONTROLS WITH RESPECT TO DESTINATIONS OF DIVERSION CONCERN.—

(A) REPORT ON SUSPECT ITEMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a list of items that, if the items were transshipped, reexported, or diverted to Iran, could contribute to—

(I) Iran obtaining nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, defense technologies, components for improvised explosive devices, or other defense items; or

(II) support by Iran for acts of international terrorism.

(ii) CONSIDERATIONS FOR LIST.—In developing the list required under clause (i), the Secretary of Commerce shall consider—

(I) the items subject to licensing requirements under section 742.8 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling) and other existing licensing requirements; and

(II) the items added to the list of items for which a license is required for exportation to North Korea by the final rule of the Bureau of Export Administration of the Department of Commerce issued on June 19, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 38148; relating to export restrictions on North Korea).

(B) LICENSING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall require a license to export an item on the list required under subparagraph (A)(i) to a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern.

(3) WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of the licensing requirement under paragraph (2)(B) with respect to a country designated as a Destination of Diversion Concern if the President—

(A) determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the reasons for the determination.

(c) TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION.—The designation of a country as a Destination of Possible Diversion Concern or a Destination of Diversion Concern shall terminate on the date on which the Secretary of Commerce determines, based on the criteria described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (a)(1), and certifies to Congress and the President that the country has adequately strengthened the export control systems of the country to prevent transshipment, reexportation, and diversion of items through the country to end-users whose identities cannot be verified or to entities owned or controlled by the Government of Iran.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 1274. REPORT ON EXPANDING DIVERSION CONCERN SYSTEM TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN IRAN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) identifies any country that the Director determines may be transshipping, reexporting, or diverting items subject to the provisions of the Export Administration Regulations to another country if such other country—

(A) is seeking to obtain nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, defense technologies, components for improvised explosive devices, or other defense items; or

(B) provides support for acts of international terrorism; and

(2) assesses the feasability and advisability of expanding the system established under section 1273 for designating countries as Destinations of Possible Diversion Concern and Destinations of Diversion Concern to include countries identified under paragraph (1).

PART IV—EFFECTIVE DATE; SUNSET

SEC. 1281. EFFECTIVE DATE; SUNSET.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in sections 1254, 1262, and 1273(b)(2)(A), the provisions of, and amendments made by, this subtitle shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) SUNSET.—The provisions of this subtitle shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to Congress that—

(1) the Government of Iran has ceased providing support for acts of international terrorism and no longer satisfies the requirements for designation as a state sponsor of terrorism under—

(A) section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)) (or any successor thereto);

(B) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

(C) section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)); and

(2) Iran has ceased the pursuit, acquisition, and development of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles and ballistic missile launch technology.

SA 5573. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1056. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MILITARY WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.

(a) EVALUATION.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of military whistleblower protections afforded to members of the Armed Services by the Department of Defense;

(2) conduct a comprehensive audit and evaluation of a selected, statistically significant sample of military whistleblower cases at the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as well as one or more Offices of the Inspector General of a military department (as selected by the Comptroller General for the purposes of this section), which audit and evaluation shall include a review of internal controls to ensure the funds are being effectively utilized for appropriate training on and investigation of military whistleblower reprisal complaints as set forth under section 1034 of title 10, United States Code; and

(3) conduct an analysis of Department wide efforts to educate and inform members of the Armed Forces about the protections provided to them under section 1034 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 1, 2009, the Comptroller General shall submit a report on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1), the audit conducted under paragraph (2), and the analysis conducted under paragraph (3), together with supporting materials, to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of each of the followings:

(A) The Committees on Armed Services, Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Judiciary of the Senate.

(B) The Committees on Armed Services, Homeland Security, and the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall make available to the public the report submitted under paragraph (1) not later than October 1, 2009.

SA 5574. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 309, after line 20, add the following:

SEC. 1068. CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ENHANCED DISABILITY SEVERANCE PAY.

Sections 1212(c)(1)(A) and 1212(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 1646 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 472), are amended by striking ''incurred during the performance of duty in combat-related operations as designated by the Secretary of Defense.'' and inserting ''incurred (as determined under criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense)—

''(i) as a direct result of armed conflict;

''(ii) while engaged in hazardous service;

''(iii) in the performance of duty under conditions simulating war; or

''(iv) through an instrumentality of war.''.

SA 5575. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5355 submitted by Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction,

and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. 1041. RESTORATION OF HABEAS CORPUS FOR THOSE DETAINED BY THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2241 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (e).

(b) TITLE 10.—Section 950j of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) LIMITED REVIEW OF MILITARY COMMISSION PROCEDURES AND ACTIONS.—Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or in section 2241 of title 28 or any other habeas corpus provision, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court, justice, or judge shall have jurisdiction to hear or consider any claim or cause of action whatsoever, including any action pending on or filed after the date of the enactment of the Military Commissions Act of 2006, relating to the prosecution, trial, or judgment of a military commission under this chapter, including challenges to the lawfulness of procedures of military commissions under this chapter.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall—

(1) take effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply to any case that is pending on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5576. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, adn for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

DIVISION —SUBMERSIBLE AND SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSELS

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act of 2008''.

SEC. 2. OPERATION OF SUBMERSIBLE OR SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL WITHOUT NATIONALITY.

(a) FINDING AND DECLARATION.—Section 70501 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''that''; and

(2) by striking ''States.'' and inserting ''States and (2) operating or embarking in a submersible or semi-submersible vessel without nationality and on an international voyage is a serious international problem, facilitates transnational crime, including drug trafficking, and terrorism, and presents a specific threat to the safety of maritime navigation and the security of the United States.''.

(b) SUBMERSIBLE OR SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL DEFINED.—Section 70502 of title 46, United States Code. is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(f) SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL; SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—

''(1) SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—The term 'semi-submersible vessel' means any watercraft constructed or adapted to be capable of operating with most of its hull and bulk under the surface of the water, including both manned and unmanned watercraft.

''(2) SUBMERSIBLE VESSEL.—The term 'submersible vessel' means a vessel that is capable of operating completely below the surface of the water, including both manned and unmanned watercraft.''.

(c) OPERATION PROHIBITED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 70503(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual may not knowingly or intentionally—

''(1) manufacture or distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture or distribute, a controlled substance on board—

''(A) a vessel of the United States or a vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

''(B) any vessel if the individual is a citizen of the United States or a resident alien of the United States; or

''(2) operate by any means or embark in any submersible or semi-submersible vessel that is without nationality and that is navigating or has navigated into, through, or from waters beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea of a single country or a lateral limit of that country's territorial sea with an adjacent country, with the intent to evade detection.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 70503(c) is amended by striking ''subsection (a)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(1)''.

(3) PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF SUBMERSIBLES VIOLATION.—Section 70503 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) EVIDENCE OF INTENT TO EVADE DETECTION.—In any enforcement proceeding for a violation of subsection (a)(2), the presence of any of the indicia described in paragraphs (1) (other than subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D)), (4), (5), or (6) of section 70507(b) may be considered, in the totality of the circumstances, to be prima facie evidence of intent to evade detection.''.

(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) The heading for section 70503 of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 70503. Offenses ''.

(B) The chapter analysis for chapter 705 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 70503 and inserting the following:

''70503. Offenses''.

(d) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 70505 of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 70505. Defenses

''(a) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW AS A DEFENSE.—A person charged with violating section 70503 of this title does not have standing to raise a claim of failure to comply with international law as a basis for a defense. A claim of failure to comply with international law in the enforcement of this chapter may be made only by a foreign nation. A failure to comply with international law does not divest a court of jurisdiction and is not a defense to a proceeding under this chapter.

''(b) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution for a violation of section 70503(a)(2), which the defendant shall prove by a preponderance of the evidence, that any submersible or semi-submersible vessel that the defendant operated by any means or embarked in, at the time of the offense—

''(A) was a vessel of the United States or lawfully registered in a foreign nation as claimed by the master or individual in charge of the vessel when requested to make a claim by an officer of the United States authorized to enforce applicable provisions of United States law;

''(B) was classed by and designed in accordance with the rules of a classification society;

''(C) was lawfully operated in a in government-regulated or licensed activity, including commerce, research, or exploration; or

''(D) was equipped with and using an operable automatic identification system vessel monitoring system or a long range identification and tracking system.

''(2) PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.—The affirmative defenses provided by this subsection are proved conclusively by the production of—

''(A) government documents evidencing the vessel's nationality at the time of the offense, as provided in article 5 of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas;

''(B) a certificate of classification issued by the vessel's classification society upon completion of relevant classification surveys and valid at the time of the offense; or

''(C) government documents evidencing licensure, regulation, or registration for research or exploration.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 705 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 70505 and inserting the following:

''70505. Defenses''.

(e) PENALTY.—Section 70506 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''70503'' and inserting ''70503(a)(1)''; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof ''A person violating section 70503(a)(2) shall be fined under title 18 and imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.''.

SEC. 3. SENTENCING GUIDELINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant it its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall promulgate sentencing guidelines (including policy statements) or amend existing sentencing guidelines (including policy statements) to provide adequate penalties for persons convicted of knowingly or intentionally violating section 70503(a)(2) of title 46, United States Code.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Commission shall—

(1) ensure that the sentencing guidelines and policy statements reflect the serious nature of the offense and the need for deterrence to prevent such offenses;

(2) account for any aggravating or mitigating circumstances that might justify exceptions, including—

(A) the use of a submersible or semi-submersible vessel (as defined in section 70502(f) of title 46, United States Code) to facilitate other felonies;

(B) the repeated use of such a vessel to facilitate other felonies, including whether such use is part of an ongoing commercial organization or enterprise;

(C) whether the use of such a vessel involves a pattern of continued and flagrant violation of section 70503(a)(2) of title 46, United States Code;

(D) whether the persons operating or embarking in such a vessel willfully caused, attempted to cause, or permitted the destruction or injury of the vessel, or failed to heave to when directed by law enforcement officers; and

(E) circumstances for which the sentencing guidelines (and policy statements) provide sentencing enhancements;

(3) ensure reasonable consistency with other relevant directives, other sentencing

guidelines and policy statements, and statutory provisions;

(4) make any necessary and conforming changes to the sentencing guidelines and policy statements; and

(5) ensure that the sentencing guidelines and policy statements adequately meet the purposes of sentencing set forth in section 3553(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code.

SA 5577. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1222. LIABILITY OF PARENT COMPANIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF SANCTIONS BY FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which an entity engages in an act outside the United States that, if committed in the United States or by a United States person, would violate the provisions of Executive Order 12959 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) or Executive Order 13059 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), or any other prohibition on transactions with respect to Iran imposed under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the parent company of the entity shall be subject to the penalties for the act to the same extent as if the parent company had engaged in the act.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a parent company of an entity on which the President imposed a penalty for a violation described in subsection (a) that was in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act if the parent company divests or terminates its business with such entity not later than 90 days after such date of enactment.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENTITY.—The term ''entity'' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, or other organization.

(2) PARENT COMPANY.—The term ''parent company'' means an entity that is a United States person and—

(A) the entity owns, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the equity interest by vote or value in another entity;

(B) board members or employees of the entity hold a majority of board seats of another entity; or

(C) the entity otherwise controls or is able to control the actions, policies, or personnel decisions of another entity.

(3) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States; and

(B) an entity that is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons described in subparagraph (A) own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such entity.

SA 5578. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, AND MS. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 702. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY PROHIBITIONS ON ADJUSTMENTS TO CERTAIN BENEFICIARY FEES FOR MILITARY HEALTH CARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Career members of the uniformed services and their families endure unique and extraordinary demands, and make extraordinary sacrifices, over the course of 20-year to 30-year careers in protecting freedom for all Americans.

(2) The nature and extent of these demands and sacrifices are never so evident as in wartime, not only during the current Global War on Terrorism, but also during the wars of the last 60 years when current retired members of the Armed Forces were on continuous call to go in harm's way when and as needed.

(3) The demands and sacrifices are such that few Americans are willing to bear or accept them for a multi-decade career.

(4) A primary benefit of enduring the extraordinary sacrifices inherent in a military career is a range of extraordinary retirement benefits that a grateful Nation provides for those who choose to subordinate much of their personal life to the national interest for so many years.

(5) Many private sector firms are curtailing health benefits and shifting significantly higher costs to their employees, and one effect of such curtailment is that retired members of the uniformed services are turning for health care services to the Department of Defense, and its TRICARE program, for the health care benefits in retirement that they earned by their service in uniform.

(6) While the Department of Defense has made some efforts to contain increases in the cost of the TRICARE program, a large part of those efforts has been devoted to shifting a larger share of the costs of benefits under that program to retired members of the uniformed services.

(7) The cumulative increase in enrollment fees, deductibles, and copayments being proposed by the Department of Defense for health care benefits under the TRICARE program far exceeds the percentage increase in military retired pay since such fees, deductibles, and copayments were first required on the part of retired members of the uniformed services.

(8) Proposals of the Department of Defense for increases in the enrollment fees, deductibles, and copayments of retired members of the uniformed services who are participants in the TRICARE program fail to recognize adequately that such members paid the equivalent of enormous in-kind premiums for health care in retirement through their extended sacrifices by service in uniform.

(9) Some of the Nation's health care providers refuse to accept participants in the TRICARE program as patients because that program pays them significantly less than commercial insurance programs, and imposes unique administrative requirements, for health care services.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Defense and the Nation have a committed obligation to provide health care benefits to retired members of the uniformed services that exceeds the obligation of corporate employers to provide health care benefits to their employees; and

(2) the Department of Defense has many additional options to constrain the growth of health care spending in ways that do not disadvantage retired members of the uniformed services who participate or seek to participate in the TRICARE program, and should pursue any and all such options rather than seeking large increases for enrollment fees, deductibles, and copayments for such retirees, and their families or survivors, who do participate in that program.

(c) ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF LIMITATIONS ON CERTAIN INCREASES IN HEALTH CARE COSTS.—

(1) PHARMACY BENEFITS PROGRAM.—Section 702 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 188) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2008'' and inserting ''September 30, 2009''.

(2) PREMIUMS FOR TRICARE STANDARD FOR RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBERS WHO COMMIT TO SERVICE IN THE SELECTED RESERVE.—Section 1076d(d)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2008'' and inserting ''September 30, 2009''.

(3) COPAYMENTS UNDER CHAMPUS.—Paragraph (3) of section 1086(b) of such title is amended in the first sentence by striking ''September 30, 2008'' and inserting ''September 30, 2009''.

(4) PROHIBITION ON ENROLLMENT FEES FOR CERTAIN PERSONS UNDER CHAMPUS.—Section 1086(b) of such title is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) A person covered by subsection (c) may not be charged an enrollment fee for coverage under this section.''.

(5) PREMIUMS AND OTHER CHARGES UNDER TRICARE.—Section 1097(e) of such title is amended by striking ''September 30, 2008'' and inserting ''September 30, 2009''.

SA 5579. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 620. MONTHLY SPECIAL PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES WHOSE SERVICE ON ACTIVE DUTY IS EXTENDED BY A STOP-LOSS ORDER OR SIMILAR MECHANISM.

(a) PAY REQUIRED.—Subchapter I of chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 330a. Special pay: members of the uniformed services whose service on active duty is extended by a stop-loss order or similar mechanism

''(a) SPECIAL PAY.—A member of the uniformed services entitled to basic pay whose enlistment or period of obligated service is extended, or whose eligibility for retirement is suspended, pursuant to the exercise of an authority referred to in subsection (b) is entitled while on active duty during the period of such extension or suspension to special pay in the monthly amount determined appropriate by the Secretary concerned.

''(b) AUTHORITIES.—An authority referred to in this section is an authority for the extension of an enlistment or period of obligated service, or for suspension of eligibility

for retirement, of a member of the uniformed services under a provision of law as follows:

''(1) Section 123 of title 10.

''(2) Section 12305 of title 10.

''(3) Any other provision of law (commonly referred to as a 'stop-loss authority') authorizing the President to extend an enlistment or period of obligated service, or suspend an eligibility for retirement, of a member of the uniformed services in time of war or of national emergency declared by Congress or the President.

''(c) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER PAYS.—Special pay payable under this section is in addition to any other pay payable to members of the uniformed services by law.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 330 the following new item:

''330a. Special pay: members of the uniformed services whose service on active duty is extended by a stop-loss order or similar mechanism.''.

SA 5580. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 360, after line 20, add the following:

SEC. 1233. REPORT ON THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE CAUCASUS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the chairs and ranking minority members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report in classified and unclassified form on the defense requirements of the Republic of Georgia.

(b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the security situation in the Caucasus following the recent conflict between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Georgia, including a description of any Russian forces that continue to occupy internationally recognized Georgian territory;

(2) an assessment of—

(A) the damage sustained by the armed forces of Georgia in the recent conflict with the Russian Federation; and

(B) the state of civilian-military relations in the Republic of Georgia;

(3) an analysis of the defense requirements of the Republic of Georgia following the conflict with the Russian Federation, with a particular focus on the needs of the republic of Georgia for enhanced air defenses and anti-armor capabilities; and

(4) detailed recommendations on how the Republic of Georgia, with United States assistance, may improve its capability for self-defense and more effectively control its territorial waters and air space.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress—

(A) reaffirms its previous expressions of support for continued enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to include qualified candidates; and

(B) supports the commitment to further enlargement of NATO to include democratic governments that are able and willing to meet the responsibilities of membership;

(2) the expansion of NATO contributes to the continued effectiveness and relevance of the organization;

(3) Georgia and Ukraine have made important progress in the areas of defense and democratic and human rights reform;

(4) a stronger, deeper relationship among the Government of Georgia, the Government of Ukraine, and NATO will be mutually beneficial to those countries and to NATO member states;

(5) the United States should take the lead and encourage other member states of NATO to support the awarding of a Membership Action Plan to Georgia and Ukraine as soon as possible;

(6) the United States Government should provide assistance to help rebuild infrastructure in Georgia and continue to develop its security partnership with the Government of the Republic of Georgia by providing security assistance to the armed forces of Georgia, as appropriate;

(7) the United States should work with fellow NATO member states to develop contingency plans and infrastructure to address the security concerns of newly joined members;

(8) the United States should expand efforts to promote the development of democratic institutions, the rule of law, and political parties in the independent states of the former Soviet Union; and

(9) the United States should work with its allies to ensure secure, reliable energy transit routes in Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Eastern Europe.

SA 5581. Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle E—Facilitation of Humanitarian Relief to Cuba

SEC. 1241. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This subtitle may be cited as the ''Humanitarian Relief to Cuba Act''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Hurricane Gustav, which struck Cuba on August 30, 2008, was the worst hurricane to hit the island of Cuba in over 50 years. The Category Four storm displaced over 400,000 Cubans and damaged or destroyed 130,000 homes and caused severe damage to infrastructure.

(2) Hurricane Ike, which made landfall on Cuba on September 7, 2008, forced the evacuation of over 2,500,000 Cubans, damaged an additional 100,000 structures, and damaged local infrastructure.

(3) The number of Cubans left homeless is expected to reach 100,000, and the total economic losses of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike are expected to reach upwards of $10,000,000,000, with serious damage done to the island's agricultural industry.

(4) In the wake of past natural disasters, the United States eased restrictions to mobilize the generous spirit of many thousands of Americans by allowing humanitarian aid originating from the United States to be transported directly to Cuba to the benefit of the Cuban people.

(5) Allowing the people of the United States to assist the Cuban people in reclaiming their lives and livelihoods following a major natural disaster just 90 miles from the United States is an important aspect of United States national security and defense policy.

PART I—TRAVEL, REMITTANCES, AND RELIEF PACKAGES

SEC. 1251. EASING OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO CUBA FOR A PERIOD OF 180 DAYS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) FREEDOM OF TRAVEL FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND CERTAIN OTHER PERSONS TO VISIT FAMILY MEMBERS IN CUBA.—For the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may not prohibit or regulate, directly or indirectly—

(A) travel to or from Cuba by United States citizens or any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with family currently residing in Cuba; or

(B) any of the transactions incident to such travel that are described in paragraph (2).

(2) TRANSACTIONS INCIDENT TO TRAVEL.—The transactions referred to in paragraph (1) are—

(A) any transaction ordinarily incidental to travel to or from Cuba, including the importation into Cuba or the United States of accompanied baggage for personal or family use only;

(B) any transaction ordinarily incident to travel to or maintenance within Cuba, including the payment of living expenses and the acquisition of goods or services for personal and family use only; and

(C) any transaction ordinarily incident to the arrangement, promotion, or facilitation of scheduled and nonscheduled travel to, from, or within Cuba, including lodging and meals in an amount not to exceed the per diem amount authorized under chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) SUPERSEDES OTHER PROVISIONS.—This section supersedes any other provision of law, including section 102(h) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6032(h)).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section applies to actions taken by the President before the date of the enactment of this Act that are in effect on such date and to actions taken on or after such date during the 180-day period beginning on such date of enactment .

SEC. 1252. EASING RESTRICTIONS ON REMITTANCES FOR A PERIOD OF 180 DAYS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), for the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury may not limit the amount of remittances to Cuba that may be made by any person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the Secretary shall rescind, for such 180-day period, all regulations in effect on the date of enactment of this Act that so limit the amount of those remittances.

(b) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) may be construed to prohibit the prosecution or conviction of any person committing an offense described in section 1956 of title 18, United States Code (relating to the laundering of monetary instruments) or section 1957 of such title (relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specific unlawful activity).

SEC. 1253. EASING RESTRICTIONS ON GIFT OR RELIEF PACKAGES FOR 180 DAYS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d), for the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may not limit the size, quantity or frequency, or the carrying, transporting or shipping of personal gift items and relief supplies (not for sale or resale) that are eligible to be shipped through existing or new mechanisms established expressly for the delivery of such packages. Such items and supplies may be sent to Cuba by any person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and the President shall rescind, for such 180-day period, all regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act that so limit such items.

(b) PERSONAL GIFT ITEMS.—For purposes of this section, the term ''personal gift items'' includes goods intended to improve the daily life of the Cuban people, including clothing, medication, foodstuffs, personal hygiene items, and other daily necessities.

(c) RELIEF SUPPLIES.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''relief supplies'' means any item intended to provide temporary or permanent shelter to hurricane victims in Cuba, or intended to facilitate repairs to personal dwellings in Cuba damaged during the 2008 hurricane season.

(d) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) may be construed to prohibit the prosecution or conviction of any person committing an offense described in section 1956 of title 18, United States Code (relating to the laundering of monetary instruments) or section 1957 of such title (relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specific unlawful activity).

PART II—ALLOWANCE OF CASH SALE OF RELIEF SUPPLIES, FOOD, AND MEDICINES

SEC. 1261. EXEMPTION FROM PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON CASH SALES AND EXPORT OF FOOD, MEDICINES, AND RELIEF SUPPLIES TO CUBA FOR A PERIOD OF 180 DAYS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), for the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, any prohibition or restriction in law or regulation on trade or financial transactions with Cuba shall not apply with respect to the cash sale and export of any agricultural commodity, farm machinery or equipment, medicine, medical device, or relief supplies, or with respect to travel incident to the sale or delivery of any agricultural commodity, farm machinery or equipment, medicine, or medical device, or relief supplies to Cuba.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to—

(1) any prohibition or restriction imposed under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.) or successor statute for goods containing parts or components on which export controls are in effect under that section; or

(2) any prohibition or restriction imposed under section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) insofar as the prohibition or restriction is exercised to deal with a threat to the national security of the United States by virtue of the technology incorporated in such machinery or equipment, or supplies.

(c) SUPERSEDES EXISTING LAW.—Subsection (a) supersedes the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX of H.R. 5426 of the 106th Congress, as enacted into law by section 1(a) of Public Law 106–387, and as contained in the appendix of that Act) or any other provision of law.

SEC. 1262. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term ''agricultural commodity''—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602); and

(B) includes fertilizer.

(2) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term ''medical device'' has the meaning given the term ''device'' in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(3) MEDICINE.—The term ''medicine'' has the meaning given the term ''drug'' in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 7321).

(4) RELIEF SUPPLIES.—The term ''relief supplies'' means any item intended to provide temporary or permanent shelter to hurricane victims in Cuba, or intended to facilitate repairs to personal dwellings in Cuba damaged during the 2008 hurricane season.

SA 5582. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1013. PRESERVATION OF DEEP SUBMERGENCE VESSEL NR–1 FOR TRANSFER TO THE SUBMARINE FORCE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY IN GROTON, CONNECTICUT..

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Deep Submergence Vessel NR–1 was built by Electric Boat in Groton, Connecticut, entered service in 1969, and is the only nuclear-powered research submersible in the United States Navy.

(2) The Deep Submergence Vessel NR–1 was homeported at Naval Submarine Base New London in Groton, Connecticut, for her entire service life.

(3) The Navy will begin the process of inactivating the Deep Submergence Vessel NR–1 in December 2008 with eventual plans to recycle her hull in 2015.

(4) The Deep Submergence Vessel NR–1 is a unique and valuable national asset that has played an important role in search, object recovery, geological survey, oceanographic research, and installation and maintenance missions, including participation in the recovery of the Space Shuttle Challenger in 1986 and a myriad of other missions, both classified and public, of military and scientific value.

(5) The mission of the Submarine Force Library and Museum in Groton, Connecticut is to collect, preserve, and interpret the history of the United States Naval Submarine Force in order to honor veterans and to educate naval personnel and the public in the heritage and traditions of the Submarine Force.

(6) The Deep Submergence Vessel NR–1 is a unique and irreplaceable part of the history of the Navy and the Submarine Force, and an educational and historical asset that should be should be shared with the nation and the world.

(b) PRESERVATION OF VESSEL FOR TRANSFER.—After inactivation of the Deep Submergence Vessel NR–1 and before disposal of that vessel, the Secretary of the Navy shall ensure that as much of the vessel as practicable is made available for transfer to the Submarine Force Museum and Library in Groton, Connecticut.

SA 5583. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 237. NET-CENTRIC AIRBORNE DEFENSE ELEMENT.

Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 210(4) for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide activities and available for Ballistic Missile Defense (PE 0603175C), $15,000,000 may be available for the Net-Centric Airborne Defense Element (NCADE) for purposes as follows:

(1) To complete a risk reduction program for the Net-Centric Airborne Defense Element.

(2) To enable the cost-effective transformation of the program for the Net-Centric Airborne Defense Element to a design and development program.

SA 5584. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BAYH, and Mrs. MCCASKILL)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 81, before line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 344. REPORT ON RAPID FIELDING CAPABILITIES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on each military service's program and any joint programs for rapidly equipping or meeting the needs of forces engaged in ongoing combat operations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the process used by each service individually or through a joint program.

(2) An assessment of the ease with which those in combat operations are able to request needed equipment.

(3) An assessment of how quickly each service is able to evaluate requests originated by those in combat operations.

(4) An explanation of any institutional or budgetary pressures that slow down each service's ability to provide the requests that come from those in combat operations.

(5) A cost benefit analysis of unifying the rapid fielding of equipment as a joint program office.

(6) An assessment of the methods used by each military service to evaluate the effectiveness of the service's rapid fielding program.

(7) An assessment of the nature and extent of senior leader visibility and participation in resolving urgent needs requests.

(8) An assessment of the impacts urgent needs acquisitions have on the broader acquisition programs of a service.

(9) An assessment of the speed with which urgent needs requests are evaluated and resolved and the sufficiency of the resolutions.

(10) A review to identify lessons learned from recent rapid acquisition cases, such as the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle, Joint Network Node system, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, and how these lessons could be applied to the key decision-support framework of the Department for acquiring weapon systems, namely the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES), and Defense Acquisition System (DAS), to more effectively address the near-term needs of the warfighter.

(11) Recommendations for making improvements and mitigating and resolving issues associated with the matters discussed in paragraphs (1) through (10).

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the maximum extent practicable, but may contain a classified annex, if necessary.

SA 5585. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following: ''Section 1002 shall have no effect.''.

SA 5586. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle E—Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management

SEC. 1241. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act of 2008''.

SEC. 1242. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In June 2004, the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (referred to as the ''Coordinator'') was established in the Department of State with the mandate to lead, coordinate, and institutionalize United States Government civilian capacity to prevent or prepare for post-conflict situations and help reconstruct and stabilize a country or region that is at risk of, in, or is in transition from, conflict or civil strife.

(2) In December 2005, the Coordinator's mandate was reaffirmed by the National Security Presidential Directive 44, which instructed the Secretary of State, and at the Secretary's direction, the Coordinator, to coordinate and lead integrated United States Government efforts, involving all United States departments and agencies with relevant capabilities, to prepare, plan for, and conduct reconstruction and stabilization operations.

(3) National Security Presidential Directive 44 assigns to the Secretary, with the Coordinator's assistance, the lead role to develop reconstruction and stabilization strategies, ensure civilian interagency program and policy coordination, coordinate interagency processes to identify countries at risk of instability, provide decision-makers with detailed options for an integrated United States Government response in connection with reconstruction and stabilization operations, and carry out a wide range of other actions, including the development of a civilian surge capacity to meet reconstruction and stabilization emergencies. The Secretary and the Coordinator are also charged with coordinating with the Department of Defense on reconstruction and stabilization responses, and integrating planning and implementing procedures.

(4) The Department of Defense issued Directive 3000.05, which establishes that stability operations are a core United States military mission that the Department of Defense must be prepared to conduct and support, provides guidance on stability operations that will evolve over time, and assigns responsibilities within the Department of Defense for planning, training, and preparing to conduct and support stability operations.

(5) The President's Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request to Congress includes, as part of the request for the Department of State and Other International Programs, $248,600,000 for a Civilian Stabilization Initiative that would vastly improve civilian partnership with the Armed Forces in post-conflict stabilization situations, including by establishing an Active Response Corps of 250 persons, a Standby Response Corps of 2000 persons, and a Civilian Response Corps of 2000 persons.

SEC. 1243. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

(2) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' means any entity included in chapter 1 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(4) DEPARTMENT.—Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, the term ''Department'' means the Department of State.

(5) PERSONNEL.—The term ''personnel'' means individuals serving in any service described in section 2101 of title 5, United States Code, other than in the legislative or judicial branch.

(6) RESPONSE TO A STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION CRISIS.—The term ''response to a stabilization and reconstruction crisis'' refers to activities implemented by the Response Readiness Corp relating to internal security, rule of law and political participation, and economic stability.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of State.

(8) STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION CRISIS.—The term ''stabilization and reconstruction crisis'' refers to complex emergencies and transitions of failing states, failed states, or regions across the spectrum of conflict, particularly those involving transitions from peacekeeping and other military interventions.

SEC. 1244. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION CRISES.

Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 617 the following new section:

''SEC. 618. ASSISTANCE FOR A RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION CRISIS.

''(a) ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the President determines that it is important to the national interests of the United States for United States civilian agencies or non-Federal employees to assist in stabilizing and reconstructing a country or region that is at risk of, in, or is in transition from, conflict or civil strife, the President may, in accordance with the provisions set forth in section 614(a)(3), notwithstanding any other provision of law, and on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, furnish assistance to respond to the crisis using funds referred to in paragraph (2).

''(2) FUNDS.—The funds referred to in this paragraph are funds as follows:

''(A) Funds made available under this section.

''(B) Funds made available under other provisions of this Act and transferred or reprogrammed for purposes of this section.

''(b) SPECIAL AUTHORITIES.—In furtherance of a determination made under subsection (a), the President may exercise the authorities contained in sections 552(c)(2) and 610 without regard to the percentage and aggregate dollar limitations contained in such sections.''.

SEC. 1245. RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION.

Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 62. RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION.

''(a) OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department of State the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization.

''(2) COORDINATOR FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION.—The head of the Office shall be the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Coordinator shall report directly to the Secretary.

''(3) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization shall include the following:

''(A) Monitoring, in coordination with relevant bureaus and offices of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), political and economic instability worldwide to anticipate the need for mobilizing United States and international assistance for the reconstruction and stabilization of a country or region that is at risk of, in, or is in transition from, conflict or civil strife.

''(B) Assessing the various types of reconstruction and stabilization crises that could occur and cataloging and monitoring the non-military resources and capabilities of agencies (as such term is defined in section 1243 of the Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act of 2008) that are available to address such crises.

''(C) Planning, in conjunction with USAID, to address requirements, such as demobilization, disarmament, rebuilding of civil society, policing, human rights monitoring, and public information, that commonly arise in reconstruction and stabilization crises.

''(D) Coordinating with relevant agencies to develop interagency contingency plans and procedures to mobilize and deploy civilian personnel and conduct reconstruction and stabilization operations to address the various types of such crises.

''(E) Entering into appropriate arrangements with agencies to carry out activities under this section and the Reconstruction

and Stabilization Civilian Management Act of 2008.

''(F) Identifying personnel in State and local governments and in the private sector who are available to participate in the Civilian Reserve Corps established under subsection (b) or to otherwise participate in or contribute to reconstruction and stabilization activities.

''(G) Taking steps to ensure that training and education of civilian personnel to perform such reconstruction and stabilization activities is adequate and is carried out, as appropriate, with other agencies involved with stabilization operations.

''(H) Taking steps to ensure that plans for United States reconstruction and stabilization operations are coordinated with and complementary to reconstruction and stabilization activities of other governments and international and nongovernmental organizations, to improve effectiveness and avoid duplication.

''(I) Maintaining the capacity to field on short notice an evaluation team consisting of personnel from all relevant agencies to undertake on-site needs assessment.

''(J) Planning and managing, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, deployments supported by the Department of Defense for stabilization and reconstruction crises.

''(K) Monitoring grantee, subgrantee, contractor, and subcontractor performance and guarding against corruption, mismanagement, and ineffective use of Federal funds and resources.

''(L) Reporting to Congress and the public on reconstruction and stabilization projects and the outcomes of such projects.

''(b) RESPONSE READINESS CORPS.—

''(1) RESPONSE READINESS CORPS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the heads of other appropriate agencies of the United States Government, may establish and maintain a Response Readiness Corps (referred to in this section as the 'Corps') to respond to a stabilization and reconstruction crisis, as that term is defined in section 618 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The Corps shall be composed of active and standby components consisting of United States Government personnel, including employees of the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and other agencies who are recruited and trained (and employed in the case of the active component) to provide such assistance when deployed to do so by the Secretary to support the purposes of this Act.

''(2) CIVILIAN RESERVE CORPS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, may establish a Civilian Reserve Corps for which purpose the Secretary is authorized to employ and train individuals who have the skills necessary for carrying out reconstruction and stabilization activities, and who have volunteered for that purpose. The Secretary may deploy members of the Civilian Reserve Corps in support of a response to a stabilization and reconstruction crisis, as that term is defined in section 618 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, pursuant to a determination by the President under such section.

''(3) MITIGATION OF DOMESTIC IMPACT.—The establishment and deployment of any Civilian Reserve Corps shall be undertaken in a manner that will avoid substantively impairing the capacity and readiness of any State and local governments from which Civilian Reserve Corps personnel may be drawn.

''(c) EXISTING TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall ensure that personnel of the Department, and, in coordination with the Administrator of USAID, that personnel of USAID, make use of the relevant existing training and education programs offered within the Government, such as those at the Center for Stabilization and Reconstruction Studies at the Naval Postgraduate School and the Interagency Training, Education, and After Action Review Program at the National Defense University.''.

SEC. 1246. INTERAGENCY PARTNERSHIP; RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) INTERAGENCY PARTNERSHIP.—No funds may be expended for a deployment of the Response Readiness Corps established under section 62 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as added by section 1245, to a location outside the United States until the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that the deployment is an indispensable element of a response to a stabilization and reconstruction crisis, as that term is defined in section 618 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 1244 of this Act.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subtitle, or the amendments made by this subtitle, shall be construed to authorize a civilian department or agency of the Federal Government to augment its funding authorities to conduct activities that are not a response to a stabilization and reconstruction crisis.

SEC. 1247. AUTHORITIES RELATED TO PERSONNEL.

(a) EXTENSION OF CERTAIN FOREIGN SERVICE BENEFITS.—The Secretary, or the head of any agency with respect to personnel of that agency, may extend to any individuals assigned, detailed, or deployed to carry out reconstruction and stabilization activities pursuant to section 62 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as added by section 1245 of this Act), the benefits or privileges set forth in sections 413, 704, and 901 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3973, 22 U.S.C. 4024, and 22 U.S.C. 4081) to the same extent and manner that such benefits and privileges are extended to members of the Foreign Service.

(b) AUTHORITY REGARDING DETAILS.—The Secretary is authorized to accept details or assignments of any personnel, and any employee of a State or local government, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis for the purpose of carrying out this subtitle, and the head of any agency is authorized to detail or assign personnel of such agency on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis to the Department of State for purposes of section 62 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as added by section 1245 of this Act.

SEC. 1248. RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall develop an interagency strategy to respond to reconstruction and stabilization operations.

(b) CONTENTS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identification of and efforts to improve the skills sets needed to respond to and support reconstruction and stabilization operations in countries or regions that are at risk of, in, or are in transition from, conflict or civil strife.

(2) Identification of specific agencies that can adequately satisfy the skills sets referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) Efforts to increase training of Federal civilian personnel to carry out reconstruction and stabilization activities.

(4) Efforts to develop a database of proven and best practices based on previous reconstruction and stabilization operations.

(5) A plan to coordinate the activities of agencies involved in reconstruction and stabilization operations.

SEC. 1249. ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually for each of the five years thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of this subtitle. The report shall include detailed information on the following:

(1) Any steps taken to establish a Response Readiness Corps and a Civilian Reserve Corps, pursuant to section 62 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as added by section 1245 of this Act).

(2) The structure, operations, and cost of the Response Readiness Corps and the Civilian Reserve Corps, if established.

(3) How the Response Readiness Corps and the Civilian Reserve Corps coordinate, interact, and work with other United States foreign assistance programs.

(4) An assessment of the impact that deployment of the Civilian Reserve Corps, if any, has had on the capacity and readiness of any domestic agencies or State and local governments from which Civilian Reserve Corps personnel are drawn.

(5) The reconstruction and stabilization strategy required by section 1247 and any annual updates to that strategy.

(6) Recommendations to improve implementation of subsection (b) of section 62 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, including measures to enhance the recruitment and retention of an effective Civilian Reserve Corps.

(7) A description of anticipated costs associated with the development, annual sustainment, and deployment of the Civilian Reserve Corps.

SEC. 1250. QUARTERLY REPORTING AND TRANSPARENCY TO CONGRESS.

(a) QUARTERLY REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization shall submit to Congress a report on reconstruction and stabilization efforts.

(b) CONTENT.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following information:

(1) The number of reconstruction or stabilization projects initiated or ongoing during the reporting period.

(2) For each deployment initiated or ongoing during the reporting period—

(A) a description of the purpose of the deployment and its projected activities, including the measurable objectives or objective;

(B) a status report, in quantifiable terms, on the progress toward the achievement of the objectives outlined under subparagraph (A) during the reporting period and to date;

(C) the amount of funds that were transferred under section 1207, and the amount of such funds that were obligated or expended during the reporting period and to date;

(D) copies of every contract, memorandum of agreement, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into for the purpose of carrying out the deployment and the project being carried out by deployed personnel as authorized under section 618 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 1244; and

(E) the number of persons deployed from the Response Readiness Corps, including number of persons from the Federal active and standby components and the Civilian Reserve Corps.

(3) The total number of persons in the Response Readiness Corps, including the number of person from the Federal active and standby components and the Civilian Reserve Corps, as well as the number of persons trained.

(4) Copies of all contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and memoranda of agreement entered into for the purpose of carrying out this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle.

(5) Copies of financial and programmatic reports, evaluations, audits and Inspector General reports related to the office of the Coordinator, the deployment, and all other activities carried out by the Coordinator.

(6) The amount of funds provided or transferred to the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization or the Response Readiness Corps for costs not directly supporting deployments under section 618 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including administration, recruitment, and training costs, and compensation of members of the Response Readiness Corps not deployed as part of such deployments, during the reporting period and to date.

(7) Each certification made under section 1246(a).

(c) PUBLICATION.—

(1) AVAILABILITY TO CONGRESS.—The Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization shall make each report submitted under subsection (a) available to Congress.

(2) INTERNET WEBSITE.—The Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization shall post a public version of each report submitted under subsection (a) on a searchable and publicly available Internet website. Sensitive and classified information shall be redacted from the report prior to posting.

(d) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this Act for fiscal year 2009 and for each subsequent fiscal year, the Comptroller General of the United States shall certify to the President and to Congress that reports required under subsection (a) for all previous fiscal years have been submitted in a timely and comprehensive manner and all requests to the Coordinator for follow-up information have been provided in a timely manner to Congress. Funds may not be made obligated or expended for a response to a stabilization or reconstruction crisis for a fiscal year until the Comptroller General of the United States has made a certification for the previous fiscal year.

(2) PUBLICATION.—The Comptroller General shall post all certifications under paragraph (1) on a publicly available and searchable Internet website.

SEC. 1251. FIVE-YEAR SUNSET.

This subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle shall cease to have effect 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 5587. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 634. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION FOR SURVIVORS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES TO ATTEND MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.

(a) ALLOWANCES AUTHORIZED.—Subsection (a) of section 411f of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) The Secretary concerned may provide round trip travel and transportation allowances to eligible relatives of a member of the uniformed services who dies while on active duty in order that the eligible relatives may attend a memorial service for the deceased member that occurs at a location other than the location of the burial ceremony for which travel and transportation allowances are provided under paragraph (1). Travel and transportation allowances may be provided under this paragraph for travel of eligible relatives to only one memorial service for the deceased member concerned.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended by striking ''subsection (a)(1)'' both places it appears and inserting ''paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a)''.

SA 5588. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 458, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 2842. WATER CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the ''Department of Defense Water Conservation Investment Program Account'' (in this section referred to as the ''Account'').

(b) CREDITS TO ACCOUNT.—The Account shall consist of the following:

(1) Amounts appropriated to the Account.

(2) Amounts transferred pursuant to appropriations Acts to the Account from operation and maintenance or military construction accounts of the Department of Defense.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—To the extent provided in appropriations Acts, funds in the account may be used—

(1) to carry out construction or other projects authorized by section 2866 of title 10, United States Code; or

(2) to comply with the requirements of Executive Order No. 13423 (January 24, 2007) or any successor Executive Order relating to water conservation.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated under title XXIV, there is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2009 for the Department of Defense to carry out this section.

SA 5589. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 457, before line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 2832. REPORT ON INCREASED USE OF SOLAR POWER ON PENTAGON RESERVATION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the feasibility, costs, and benefits of installing and operating equipment and facilities to collect and distribute solar power on the Pentagon Reservation.

(b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the solar power equipment and facilities currently in operation on the Pentagon Reservation.

(2) The amount of electricity generated annually by such equipment and facilities, and the percentage of the total power requirements at the Pentagon Reservation currently met by solar power produced on the Reservation.

(3) An analysis of the feasibility of installing additional solar power equipment and facilities on the Pentagon Reservation to meet all or part of the remaining power requirements of the Pentagon Reservation, including consideration of at least two alternative approaches, at least one of which shall be the installation of individual or collective covered parking structures equipped with solar collection panels.

(4) An analysis of the costs and benefits, over five-year, ten-year, and thirty-year periods, of the options analyzed under paragraph (3).

(5) An analysis of potential acquisition methods, including the use of military construction funds and the use of energy savings performance contracts.

SA 5590. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle E—Commission on the Conflict Between Russia and Georgia

SEC. 1241. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GEORGIA.

There is established the Commission on the Conflict between Russia and Georgia (in this subtitle referred to as the ''Commission'').

SEC. 1242. PURPOSES OF COMMISSION.

The purposes of the Commission are to—

(1) to examine the causes of the conflict between Russia and Georgia that began on August 7, 2008; and

(2) make recommendations with respect to the policies of the United States toward Russia, Georgia, and other countries in the region.

SEC. 1243. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

(a) MEMBERS.—The Commission shall be composed of 9 members, of whom—

(1) 1 member shall be appointed by the leader of the Senate of the Democratic Party (majority or minority leader, as the case may be), with the concurrence of the leader of the House of Representatives of the Democratic party (majority or minority leader as

the case may be), who shall serve as chairman of the Commission;

(2) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Democratic party;

(3) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the Senate leadership of the Republican party;

(4) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Democratic party; and

(5) 2 members shall be appointed by the senior member of the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Republican party.

(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that individuals appointed to the Commission should be prominent United States citizens, with significant depth of experience in the field of foreign relations and with expertise regarding relations between Russia and Georgia.

(c) DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.—All members of the Commission shall be appointed within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall meet and begin the operations of the Commission as soon as practicable.

(e) QUORUM; VACANCIES.—After its initial meeting, the Commission shall meet upon the call of the chairman or a majority of its members. Six members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

SEC. 1244. RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall—

(1) examine and determine the timeline of events that led to the conflict between Russia and Georgia that began on August 7, 2008, since 1991;

(2) examine the policies of the Government of Russia toward Georgia;

(3) examine the policies of the Government of Georgia toward the regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia;

(4) evaluate the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the April 2008 Bucharest Summit in the development of the conflict between Russia and Georgia;

(5) examine and evaluate the policies of the United States toward Russia and Georgia in the context of the conflict, including—

(A) any communications by officials of the United States to the Government of Russia; and

(B) any communications by officials of the United States to the Government of Georgia;

(6) review the role of peacekeepers from Russia in South Ossetia and the relationship between Georgia and the peacekeepers;

(7) review and evaluate the training and preparedness of the militaries of Russia and Georgia, including—

(A) any focus in the training of the military of Russia toward Georgia; and

(B) any focus in the training of the military of Georgia toward Russia;

(8) review and evaluate allegations of genocide and ethnic cleansing during the conflict; and

(9) make recommendations with respect to the policies of the United States toward Russia, Georgia, and other countries in the region in light of the conflict between Russia and Georgia.

SEC. 1245. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS AND EVIDENCE.—The Commission or, on the authority of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out this subtitle, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and administer such oaths as the Commission, subcommittee, or member, as the case may be, may determine advisable.

(b) CONTRACTING.—The Commission may, to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts, enter into contracts to enable the Commission to discharge its duties under this subtitle.

(c) STAFF OF COMMISSION.—

(1) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.—The chairman of the Commission, in accordance with rules agreed upon by the Commission, may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff director and such other personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no rate of pay fixed under this subsection may exceed the equivalent of that payable for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(2) PERSONNEL AS FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The executive director and any employees of the Commission shall be employees under section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of chapters 63, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, and 90 of such title.

(B) MEMBERS OF COMMISSION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not be construed to apply to members of the Commission.

(3) DETAILEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement from the Commission, and such detailee shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of the detailee's regular employment without interruption.

(4) CONSULTANT SERVICES.—The Commission may procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not to exceed the daily rate paid a person occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title.

(5) EMPHASIS ON SECURITY CLEARANCES.—Emphasis shall be made to hire employees and retain contractors and detailees with active security clearances.

(d) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Government, information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this subtitle. Each department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality shall, to the extent authorized by law, furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the chairman, the chairman of any subcommittee created by a majority of the Commission, or any member designated by a majority of the Commission.

(2) RECEIPT, HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DISSEMINATION.—Information shall only be received, handled, stored, and disseminated by members of the Commission and its staff consistent with all applicable laws, regulations, and Executive orders.

(e) ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis administrative support and other services for the performance of the Commission's functions.

(2) OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—In addition to the assistance prescribed in paragraph (1), departments and agencies of the United States may provide to the Commission such services, funds, facilities, staff, and other support services as they may determine advisable and as may be authorized by law.

(f) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(g) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 1246. NONAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(b) PUBLIC MEETINGS AND RELEASE OF PUBLIC VERSIONS OF REPORTS.—The Commission shall—

(1) hold public hearings and meetings to the extent appropriate; and

(2) release public versions of the report required under section 1247.

(c) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—Any public hearings of the Commission shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the protection of information provided to or developed for or by the Commission as required by any applicable law, regulation, or Executive order.

SEC. 1247. REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the appointment of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report containing such findings, conclusions, and recommendations as have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members.

SEC. 1248. TERMINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission, and the provisions of this subtitle, shall terminate on the date that is 60 days after the date on which the final report is submitted under section 1247.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES BEFORE TERMINATION.—The Commission may use the 60-day period referred to in subsection (a) for the purpose of concluding its activities, including providing testimony to committees of Congress concerning its report and disseminating the final report.

SEC. 1249. FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of the activities of the Commission under this subtitle.

(b) DURATION OF AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available to the Commission under subsection (a) shall remain available until the termination of the Commission.

SA 5591. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 572. RESPITE CARE FOR SPOUSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DEPLOYING TO COMBAT ZONES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a program designed to ensure access to and affordability of respite care for military spouses caring for children under the age of 13 throughout the period of the member's deployment to the combat zone.

(b) ACCESS.—For purposes of subsection (a), a spouse shall be treated as having access to

respite care where available throughout the period of a member's deployment to a combat zone if—

(1) access to high quality respite care is reserved to the maximum extent possible and is available at the child development program at the permanent duty station of the member concerned during the entirety of such period;

(2) the Secretary of Defense provides (whether by partial or full subsidy, payment or reimbursement) for access to high quality respite care from an approved non-DoD source during the entirety of such period; or

(3) access to high quality respite care throughout such period is achieved by a combination of the mechanisms described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the program initiated under subsection (a), including a description of how respite care will be made available to spouses described in subsection (a) whether residing on a military installation or off a military installation.

The report may also include, as appropriate, recommendations for changes in legislation to improve the affordability and access to high quality respite care services for spouses with children under age 13 throughout the period of the member's deployment to a combat zone.

(d) RESPITE CARE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''respite care'' means short-term, temporary relief to those who are caring for dependent children.

SA 5592. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 311, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 1083. MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM FOR SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS.

The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall establish a mentor-protégé program for small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), modeled on the mentor-protégé program of the Small Business Administration for small businesses participating in programs under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)). Any funds authorized or appropriated for the program under this section shall supplement and not supplant funds available for any mentor-protégé program that is in operation on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5593. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) irrespective of the origins of the recent conflict in Georgia, the disproportionate military response by the Russian Federation on the sovereign, internationally recognized territory of Georgia, including the South Ossetian Autonomous Region (referred to in this section as ''South Ossetia'') and the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia (referred to in this section as ''Abkhazia''), is in violation of international law and commitments of the Russian Federation;

(2) the actions undertaken by the Government of the Russian Federation in Georgia have diminished Russia's standing in the international community and should lead to a review of existing, developing, and proposed multilateral and bilateral arrangements with the Russian Federation;

(3) the United States continues to have interests in common with the Russian Federation, including combating the proliferation of nuclear weapons and fighting terrorism, and these interests can serve as the basis for improved long-term relations with the Government of the Russian Federation as it complies with its international obligations;

(4) the Russian Federation should immediately comply with the September 8, 2008, follow-on agreement to the 6-point cease-fire agreement negotiated on August 12, 2008;

(5) the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Georgia should—

(A) refrain from the future use of force to resolve the status of Abkhazia and South Ossetia; and

(B) work with the United States, Europe, and other concerned countries and through the United Nations Security Council, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and other international fora to identify a political settlement that addresses the short-term and long-term status of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, in accordance with prior United Nations Security Council resolutions;

(6) the United States should—

(A) provide humanitarian and economic assistance to Georgia;

(B) seek to improve commercial relations with Georgia; and

(C) working in tandem with the international community, continue to support the development of a strong, vibrant, multiparty democracy in Georgia;

(7) the President should consult with Congress on future security cooperation and assistance to Georgia, as appropriate;

(8) the United States continues to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization declaration reached at the Bucharest Summit on April 3, 2008; and

(9) the United States should work with the European Union, Georgia, and its neighbors to ensure the free flow of energy to Europe and the operation of key communication and trade routes.

SA 5594. Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 360, after line 20, add the following:

Subtitle E—Afghan Freedom Support and Security

SEC. 1241. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Afghan Freedom Support and Security Act of 2008''.

SEC. 1242. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) More than 6 years after the liberation of Afghanistan from the Taliban, who provided Osama Bin Laden and Al-Qaeda with a safe haven for planning the attacks of September 11, 2001, Afghanistan remains highly unstable and the government of President Hamid Karzai remains subject to attacks from remnants of the Taliban who have regrouped in the region with other insurgent groups, including foreign fighters associated with Al-Qaeda.

(2) The Government of Afghanistan supports the continued deployment of international forces to supplement its own nascent national security forces and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, which took over international stability operations for the entire country through the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) on October 5, 2006.

(3) An insurgency that began in a relatively weak position at the end of 2005 has expanded to pose a serious threat to the Government of Afghanistan and the international NATO/ISAF and Operation Enduring Freedom forces, whose casualties have mounted significantly during 2008, while civilian casualties have also increased substantially in Afghanistan, resulting in significant popular disenchantment and concern about the prospects of peace and stability in the near future.

(4) Despite the establishment of a constitution and a constitutionally-elected government in Afghanistan, the failure to build the core institutions of the state and the market has resulted in opportunities for massive corruption and the mounting loss of trust of the Afghan people in their government.

(5) A Government Accountability Office report released on June 18, 2008 (GAO–08–883T) indicates that ''although the [Afghan National Police] has reportedly grown in number since 2005, after an investment of nearly $6 billion, no Afghan police unit (0 of 433) is assessed by Defense as fully capable of performing its mission''.

(6) The failure of the current counter-narcotics strategy for Afghanistan has diminished Afghan political will to take on the increasingly powerful drug interests in the country. The lack of significant results is due to—

(A) the failure to have in place in Afghanistan the essential institutional elements necessary to arrest and prosecute mid- and high-level drug traffickers and enablers; and

(B) the lack of economic mechanisms, such as finance facilities and services and adequate land rights, to enable Afghan farmers to develop alternatives to opium production.

(7) The violence and instability in Afghanistan is further exacerbated by corruption and the flourishing trade in opium and opium-related products, which—

(A) has reached record levels;

(B) fuels local militias;

(C) corrupts the national and local governments; and

(D) provides funding for insurgent and terrorist groups.

(8) The failure of the Government of Afghanistan to reform the judicial sector has allowed the Taliban to offer its version of dispute settlement and to operate among ordinary citizens.

(9) The Bonn Agreement—

(A) provided legitimacy and initial stability in Afghanistan between late 2001 and 2006;

(B) enabled the drafting of a new constitution, the first directly elected President in the history of Afghanistan, and a sitting National Parliament.

(10) The Bonn Agreement also provided the political platform through which a series of benchmarks were set. These benchmarks were met against a carefully sequenced timeline for a narrow list of institutional priorities upon which the Afghan Government, Afghan citizens, and their international supporters could collaborate. The National Health System, the Afghan National Army, the National Solidarity Program, the National Telecommunications program, and the National Transportation System provided a clear framework for the establishment and coordination of goals, tasks, benchmarks, and allocation of responsibilities.

(11) On February 1, 2006, the Government of Afghanistan and the international community issued the Afghanistan Compact, which sets forth both the international community''s commitment to Afghanistan and Afghanistan''s commitment to state-building and reform.

(12) The Afghanistan Compact, which is supported by the Afghan National Development Strategy—

(A) provides the core framework for building an effective, accountable state in Afghanistan;

(B) sets goals and standards for improvements in security, governance, and development;

(C) includes measures for reducing the narcotics economy, promoting regional cooperation, and making aid more effective, particularly at the local and provincial levels; and

(D) established a mechanism to monitor Afghanistan and the international community's adherence to the time lines, goals, and objectives set forth in the document.

SEC. 1243. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the Sense of the Congress that—

(1) following the liberation of Afghanistan from the Taliban in 2001, the Federal Government underestimated—

(A) the nature of the challenge in Afghanistan;

(B) the time horizon for restoring political and economic stability in Afghanistan; and

(C) the type of resources required to help ensure a stable Afghanistan with effective and accountable state institutions and developing economic opportunities;

(2) the international community must—

(A) provide appropriate and forthright expectations of the long and challenging commitment necessary for success in Afghanistan; and

(B) accurately estimate the nature of the resources required;

(3) Afghanistan remains a country of paramount importance to our national security and building Afghanistan into an effective state with political and economic stability is a goal that the United States shares with the Government of Afghanistan and its citizens;

(4) the region in which Afghanistan is situated is of paramount importance to the national security of the United States and our diplomatic initiatives and foreign policy in this region must be harmonized and coherent across the region;

(5) the most important partners in the security, stability, and development of Afghanistan are the people of that country, who should remain a prime focus of our efforts to build their sustained capacity to govern;

(6) long-term, consistent, and coordinated international support and assistance is required in Afghanistan to secure, stabilize, and develop the country so that it is capable of sustaining good governance and becoming a responsible and valued partner in the international community;

(7) setting appropriate expectations in Afghanistan and in donor and partner capitals is essential to effective and responsible foreign assistance policy; and understanding the necessity for long-term engagement in such situations will prevent short term, unsustainable outcomes;

(8) Afghanistan and its neighbors have a mutual responsibility to ensure that their territories are not the source, and their policies are not complicit in, the destabilization or deprivation of other countries in the region;

(9) the challenges Afghanistan faces stem more from weak governance than from a strong enemy and can be overcome by the unity and resolve of the Afghan people and the international community;

(10) American academic and policy institutions and several respected outside organizations have conducted significant close and prolonged studies of the Afghanistan situation, generating reports and comprehensive reviews of post-conflict reconstruction, counter-narcotics, economic development, security force training, and counter-insurgency efforts that warrant review and consideration by United States policy makers to develop a more responsive United States strategy to address the crisis in Afghanistan;

(11) despite some delays in its deployment, the Afghan National Army (ANA), which is an essential element in the stability of Afghanistan in a volatile region, must continue to be properly trained and equipped to achieve effective and independent operational capability;

(12) the security of Afghanistan is closely intertwined with those of its regional neighbors;

(13) success in Afghanistan, both economic and political, will be dependent on security and stability in the region; and

(14) it is essential that United States policy be harmonized and complementary across the region.

SEC. 1244. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to render appropriate, long-term assistance to Afghanistan in a consistent and coordinated fashion with willing and responsible partners in the international community;

(2) to ensure that our foreign policy in this region is responsive to and in partnership with the people of Afghanistan;

(3) to harmonize its assistance efforts in Afghanistan and neighboring countries across—

(A) all associated Federal agencies; and

(B) to the maximum extent possible, with congruent international partner assistance efforts; and

(4) to regularly, comprehensively, and openly review stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan to ensure flexibility and the most effective utilization of resources toward specific, tangible outcomes.

SEC. 1245. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.—The term ''Government of Afghanistan'' includes—

(A) the government of any political subdivision of Afghanistan; and

(B) any agency or instrumentality of the Government of Afghanistan.

(3) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE; ISAF.—The terms ''International Security Assistance Force'' and ''ISAF'' means the international security assistance force established to assist in the maintenance of security in Afghanistan pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1386 (2001), as amended by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1413 (2002), 1444 (2002), 1510 (2003), 1563 (2004), 1623 (2005), and 1707 (2006).

SEC. 1246. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE.

The purposes of United States assistance authorized by this subtitle are—

(1) to help assure the security of the United States and the world by—

(A) reducing or eliminating the likelihood of violence against the United States and partners in Afghanistan; and

(B) reducing the chance that Afghanistan will become a source of international terrorism;

(2) to signal our Nation's long-term commitment to Afghanistan and its people, the region, and partners in the international community;

(3) to provide United States civilian agencies with the appropriate resources to effectively plan, implement, and monitor assistance programs in an exceptionally challenging environment, including—

(A) expanding the presence of United States diplomatic personnel in key provincial capitals and at locations at which Provincial Reconstruction Teams are to be sustained; and

(B) integrating a more substantial, long-term presence of experienced development experts;

(4) to help Afghans realize a stable and secure country with effective, accountable state institutions that effectively administer the basic needs of the Afghan people for services, safety, the rule of law, and increased economic opportunity, by focusing United States efforts on—

(A) establishing viable Afghan security institutions;

(B) building Afghan governance and rule of law capacity, especially at the sub-national level;

(C) enabling a vibrant economic and social environment through reconstruction of critical infrastructure and focused development;

(D) combating insurgency as an ongoing, regionally-fueled, threat; and

(E) incorporating counter-narcotics as integral to this mission;

(5) to realize, as milestones to Afghanistan's progress, combined with sustained political will on the part of our Afghan and international partners—

(A) Afghan National Security Forces that plan and execute operations against Taliban and other insurgents, with United States, NATO, and other partner nations' forces in support and ensure that Afghan citizens are protected from criminal elements;

(B) state-sponsored justice institutions in every province and in key districts that provide the majority of Afghans with access to formal justice;

(C) governors in every province dedicated to and held accountable for delivery of services to the district level;

(D) a strengthened, private sector friendly, legal and commercial framework and basic infrastructure for private sector development in every province, including roads that link to the main ring road;

(E) reduced rates of poppy cultivation and trafficking based on strides made in improving security, enhancing local-governing capacity and justice institutions, and promoting economic development nationwide as the security environment dictates; and

(F) the completion of the 2009 and 2010 scheduled presidential and parliamentary elections with an improved level of competence, legitimacy, and effectiveness in the administration of government for the Afghan people.

SEC. 1247. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that up to $3,000,000,000 should be authorized to be appropriated to the President for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2018 to provide assistance to Afghanistan under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961(22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

SEC. 1248. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish and implement a system to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of assistance provided under this subtitle on a program-by-program basis in order to maximize the long-term sustainable development impact of such assistance.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the President shall—

(1) establish performance goals for assistance authorized under this subtitle and expresses such goals in an objective and quantifiable form, to the extent practicable;

(2) establish indicators to be used in measuring or assessing the achievement of the goals described in paragraph (1); and

(3) provide a basis for recommendations for adjustments to assistance authorized under this subtitle to enhance the impact of such assistance.

(c) ASSISTANCE TO ENHANCE THE CAPACITY OF AFGHANISTAN.—In carrying out subsection (a), the President shall provide assistance to enhance the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to monitor and evaluate programs carried out by the national, provincial, and local governments in Afghanistan in order to maximize the long-term sustainable development impact of such programs.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Not less than 5 percent of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 1247(a) for any fiscal year shall be made available to carry out this section for such fiscal year.

SEC. 1249. ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The President shall provide assistance to support the auditing, investigation, and oversight capacity and capability in Afghanistan of the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development in Afghanistan, which are authorized to audit, investigate, and oversee the programs authorized under this subtitle.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR IN-COUNTRY PRESENCE.—The Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development, shall permanently deploy not less than 2 staff from each such Office in Afghanistan to carry out this section.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 1247 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2013—

(A) $1,500,000 may be made available to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State to carry out this section; and

(B) $3,000,000 may be made available to the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development to carry out this section.

(2) RELATION TO OTHER AVAILABLE FUNDS.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

SEC. 1250. COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.—Congress finds that the coordinator of assistance provided for in section 9 has not achieved the objectives of an integrated approach to United States assistance programs for Afghanistan.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF COORDINATOR.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a coordinator. who—

(1) shall report directly to the President;

(2) shall have the rank and status of Ambassador; and

(3) may not hold any other position within the United States Government.

(c) DUTIES OF COORDINATOR.—The coordinator appointed pursuant to subsection (b) shall—

(1) design an overall non-military strategy, in coordination with the heads of relevant Federal departments and agencies, to advance United States interests in Afghanistan, including policy coordination relating to—

(A) stability;

(B) political and economic reconstruction and development;

(C) counter-narcotics; and

(D) activities to equip and train the Afghan National Security Forces;

(2) ensure policy coordination among relevant Federal departments and agencies, including the Department of Defense, in carrying out the strategy described in paragraph (1);

(3) coordinate with other countries and international organizations with respect to assistance for Afghanistan, especially in areas in which ground coordination and collaboration is essential, such as activities to—

(A) equip and train the Afghan National Security Forces;

(B) build the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan at the local, district, province, and national levels;

(C) undertake phased reconstruction and development activities, especially activities associated with sustainable counter-narcotics operations and programs;

(4) coordinate the implementation of assistance for Afghanistan described in paragraph (1) and oversight with relevant Federal departments and agencies;

(5) resolve policy disputes with respect to United States assistance for Afghanistan described in paragraph (1) among relevant Federal departments and agencies; and

(6) ensure coordination among the United States, the Government of Afghanistan, ISAF, and other international partners that are supporting counter-terrorism, counter-insurgency, and counter-narcotics efforts.

(d) DEPUTY COORDINATORS.—The coordinator may appoint up to 2 deputy coordinators to assist the coordinator with the duties of the coordinator described in subsection (c), including duties relating to counter-narcotics, reconstruction and development, and equipping and training Afghan National Security Forces. A deputy coordinator may not hold any other position within the United States Government.

SEC. 1251. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR WAR VICTIMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should continue and expand programs of assistance to innocent Afghan individuals, families, and communities that suffered losses as a result of military operations conducted by United States and NATO/ISAF forces; and

(2) the programs described in paragraph (1) help innocent civilians rebuild their lives and build goodwill for the United States and our allies.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the feasibility of expanding assistance programs described in subsection (a) to include—

(1) the provision of additional assistance to families of Afghan civilians who—

(A) were injured or killed during such operations; and

(B) were the primary source of income for their families;

(2) the provision of assistance in excess of $2,500 to families of Afghan civilians described in subsection (a); and

(3) the provision of other assistance that might be required as a result of ongoing military operations in Afghanistan.

SEC. 1252. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING UNITED NATIONS MANDATE IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan plays a vital role in coordinating international assistance efforts and should strengthen that role;

(2) the United Nations Security Council should expand the United Nations mandate in Afghanistan by—

(A) authorizing international civilian law enforcement missions in Afghanistan as a part of peace operations of the United Nations in Afghanistan;

(B) authorizing the International Security Assistance Force to participate in counter-drug interdiction operations, to the extent appropriate, practicable, and consistent with ongoing operational activities and international law, against major narcotic traffickers, their operations, and their infrastructure in Afghanistan, with the concurrence of the Government of Afghanistan;

(C) installing effective centralized authority within the United Nations Special Representative for Afghanistan to enable the international community's political objectives to be prioritized and communicated directly with the Government of Afghanistan; and

(D) amending and extending the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force beyond October 2008.

SEC. 1253. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress declares that it is in the national interest of the United States that the countries of South and Central Asia work together to address common challenges hampering the stability, security, and development of their region and to enhance their cooperation.

(b) APPOINTMENT.—The President shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a special representative, who shall—

(1) have the rank of Ambassador; and

(2) shall promote closer cooperation between the countries of South and Central Asia.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The primary responsibility of the special representative shall be to coordinate United States policy on issues relating to strengthening and facilitating relations between the nations of South and

Central Asia for the benefit of stability and economic growth in the region.

(2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The special representative shall—

(A) advise the President and the Secretary of State, as appropriate; and

(B) in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs, make recommendations regarding effective strategies and tactics to achieve United States policy objectives to—

(i) stem cross-border terror activities;

(ii) provide assistance to refugees to ensure orderly and voluntary repatriation from neighboring states;

(iii) bolster people-to-people ties and economic cooperation between the nations of South and Central Asia, including bilateral trade relations;

(iv) explore opportunities to anticipate and seek solutions to critical cross-border issues such as transport, energy, water and the like; and

(v) offer comprehensive efforts to support effective counter-narcotics strategies in South and Central Asia.

SEC. 1254. REAUTHORIZATION OF RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since January 30, 2002, RFE/RL, Incorporated (formerly known as Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty) has provided 12 hours of daily surrogate broadcasting services through Radio Free Afghanistan in Dari and Pashto languages to the people of Afghanistan.

(2) Radio Free Afghanistan is the leading broadcaster in Afghanistan with an audience of nearly 60 percent of the adult population.

(3) It is in the national interest to continue Radio Free Afghanistan's surrogate broadcasts to Afghanistan in order to provide accurate news and information, help give voice to ordinary Afghans, and provide programs on the fundamentals of democracy.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that there should be authorized to be appropriated to the Broadcasting Board of Governors such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2013 for grants to support 12 hours of daily surrogate broadcasting services through Radio Free Afghanistan in Dari and Pashto languages to the people of Afghanistan.

SA 5595. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—RETIREMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR DISABILITY

SEC. 1701. RETIREMENT FOR DISABILITY OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AFTER REFORM OF DISABILITY RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting before section 1201 the following:

''SUBCHAPTER I—RETIREMENT OR SEPARATION BEFORE REFORM OF DISABILITY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

''§ 1200. Applicability of subchapter: members retired or separated before reform of disability retirement system; certain members on temporary disability retired list as of implementation of reform of disability retirement system

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this subchapter applies to the retirement or separation for disability of members as follows:

''(1) Members who are eligible for retirement for disability or separation for disability before the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces (as determined in accordance with section 1206a(c) of this title).

''(2) Members on the temporary disability retired list as of the effective date of the implementation of the enhanced Department of Veterans Affairs disability compensation system who—

''(A) are eligible for retirement under the provisions of subchapter II in accordance with section 1206c of this title; but

''(B) do not elect to retire under the provisions of subchapter II as otherwise provided in section 1206c of this title.

''(b) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN MEMBERS.—For provisions relating to the applicability of subchapter II to the retirement for disability of certain members otherwise covered by this subchapter under subsection (a)(1), see section 1206b of this title.'';

(2) by transferring section 1206a to appear after section 1207a and redesignating such section, as so transferred, as section 1207b; and

(3) by inserting after section 1206 the following:

''SUBCHAPTER II—RETIREMENT ON OR AFTER REFORM OF DISABILITY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

''§ 1206a. Applicability of subchapter: members retired on or after implementation of reform of disability retirement system

''(a) IN GENERAL.—This subchapter applies to the retirement of members for disability (including the placement of members on the temporary disability retired list in accordance with section 1206e of this title) on or after the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces (as determined in accordance with subsection (c)).

''(b) EXCLUSIVE APPLICATION.—Members eligible for retirement under this subchapter by reason of this section are not eligible for retirement or separation under subchapter I.

''(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORM OF DISABILITY RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—For purposes of this chapter, the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces shall be the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

''§ 1206b. Applicability of subchapter: certain members retired on or after October 7, 2001, but before implementation of reform of disability retirement system

''(a) ELECTION OF APPLICABILITY.—(1) During such period as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe for purposes of this section, a former member described in subsection (b) may elect to retire under this subchapter in lieu of retirement under the provisions of this chapter as in effect on the day before the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces (as determined in accordance with section 1206a(c) of this title).

''(2) Each election under this subsection shall be executed in such form and manner as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe for purposes of this section.

''(3) Any election made under this subsection is irrevocable.

''(b) COVERED FORMER MEMBERS.—A former member described in this subsection is any former member who, during the period beginning on October 7, 2001, and ending on the day before the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces, is retired under the provisions of this chapter as in effect before the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces.

''(c) TREATMENT OF FORMER MEMBERS MAKING ELECTIONS.—(1) Effective as of the date of the correction of the military records of such former member under subsection (d), each former member who makes an election under subsection (a) shall be deemed to have been retired under this subchapter, with retired pay computed under section 1401 of this title (as in effect after the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces), rather than to have been retired under the provisions of this chapter as in effect before the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system.

''(2) No benefits are available to a former member under this subchapter for any period before the correction of the military records of the former member under subsection (d).

''(3) The Secretary of Defense may not recoup or collect from any former member who is retired under this subchapter pursuant to an election under subsection (a) any amount of retired pay paid to the former member under this chapter before the date of the effective date of the correction of the military records of the former member under subsection (d).

''(d) CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretary concerned shall correct the military records of each former member making an election under subsection (a) to reflect that the former member is retired under the provisions of this subchapter rather than retired under the provisions of this chapter as in effect before the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces.

''§ 1206c. Applicability of subchapter: members on temporary disability retired list as of implementation of reform of disability retirement system

''(a) ELECTION OF APPLICABILITY.—(1) A member described in subsection (b) may elect to retire under this subchapter in lieu of retirement under the provisions of subchapter I.

''(2) Each election under this subsection shall be executed in such form and manner as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe for purposes of this section.

''(3) Any election made under this subsection is irrevocable.

''(b) COVERED MEMBERS.—A member described in this subsection is any member—

''(1) whose name is on the temporary disability retired list as of the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces (as determined in accordance with section 1206a(c) of this title); and

''(2)(A) whose disability qualifying the member for placement on the temporary disability retired list is determined after such effective date by the Secretary concerned,

based on accepted medical principles, to be of a permanent nature and stable; or

''(B) whose disability is considered after such effective date by the Secretary concerned to be of a permanent nature and stable after five years of the placement of the member's name on the temporary disability retired list in accordance with section 1210(b) of this title.

''(c) TIMING OF ELECTION.—A member eligible to make an election under subsection (a) by reason of a determination under subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(2) shall make such election, if at all, during such period after the date of the determination as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe for purposes of this section.

''(d) TREATMENT OF MEMBERS MAKING ELECTIONS.—(1) Effective as of the date of such election, each member who makes an election under subsection (a) shall be retired under this subchapter, with retired pay computed under section 1401 of this title (as in effect after the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces).

''(2) No benefits are available to a member under this subchapter for any period before the election of the member under subsection (a).

''(3) The Secretary of Defense may not recoup or collect from any member who is retired under this subchapter pursuant to an election under subsection (a) any amount of retired pay paid to the member under this chapter before the date of the election of the member under subsection (a).

''§ 1206d. Retirement

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon a determination by the Secretary concerned that a member covered by this subchapter under section 1206a of this title is unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating because of physical disability, the Secretary may, consistent with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for purposes of this subchapter, retire the member, with retired pay computed under section 1401 of this title (as in effect after the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces (as determined in accordance with section 1206a(c) of this title)), if the Secretary concerned also makes the determinations specified in subsection (b) with respect to the member.

''(b) DETERMINATIONS.—The determinations specified in this subsection with respect to a member are determinations by the Secretary concerned as follows:

''(1) That the disability of the member, based upon accepted medical principles—

''(A) is of a permanent nature; or

''(B) is of uncertain permanency, such that a temporary disability retirement under section 1206e of this title is appropriate.

''(2) That the injury, illness, or disease rendering the member unfit was incurred or aggravated in the line of duty—

''(A) while the member was entitled to basic pay under section 204 of title 37 or compensation under section 206 of that title;

''(B) while performing active duty but not entitled to basic pay under section 204 of title 37 or inactive-duty training; or

''(C) while engaged in an activity covered by section 1201(c)(3), 1204(2)(B), or 1204(2)(C) of this title.

''(3) That the injury, illness, or disease was not—

''(A) the result of the member's intentional misconduct or willful neglect; or

''(B) incurred during a period of unauthorized absence.

''§ 1206e. Temporary disability retired list

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this section, a member covered by section 1206d(b) of this title who is described by paragraph (1)(B) of such section shall have such member's name placed on the temporary disability retired list, with retired pay computed under section 1401 of this title (as in effect after the effective date of the implementation of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces (as determined in accordance with section 1206a(c) of this title)).

''(b) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) Subsection (a) shall be administered in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe for purposes of this section.

''(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the regulations prescribed under this subsection shall provide for the applicability of the provisions of sections 1210 and 1211 of this title to a member whose name is placed on the temporary disability retired list under this section.

''(B) The provisions of subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 1210 of this title shall not apply to a member whose name is placed on the temporary disability retired list under this section.

''(3)(A) The regulations shall provide for appropriate mechanisms, applicable uniformly across the military departments, for an annual review by the military departments of determinations to place members' names on the temporary disability retired list under this section in order to ensure the accuracy and consistency of such determinations by the military departments.

''(B) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives each year a report on the results of the reviews conducted by the military departments under subparagraph (A) during the preceding year.

''(c) RETIREMENT.—If, as a result of a periodic examination under section 1210(a) of this title or upon a final determination under section 1210(b) of this title, it is determined that a member's physical disability is of a permanent nature, the member's name shall be removed from the temporary disability retired list, and the member shall be retired under section 1206d of this title.

''§ 1206f. Treatment of retired pay

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), retired pay authorized by this subchapter shall be treated as retired pay for all purposes under this title.

''(b) TREATMENT FOR ELIGIBILITY FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE.—The treatment of receipt of retired pay authorized by this subchapter on the eligibility of a member for medical and dental care under chapter 55 of this title is governed by the provisions of section 1074(b) of this title.

''(c) NO OFFSET UNDER DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS.—Retired pay authorized by this subchapter is not subject to the prohibitions against duplication of benefits under sections 5304 and 5305 of title 38.

''(d) INELIGIBILITY FOR COMBAT-RELATED SPECIAL COMPENSATION.—A member retired under this subchapter is not eligible for combat-related special compensation under section 1413a of this title.

''§ 1206g. Determinations of unfitness

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In this subchapter, a finding of unfitness for duty with respect to a member shall be based on determinations by the Secretary concerned that—

''(1) the member is unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating because of a physical disability; and

''(2) it is unlikely that through retraining in another occupational specialty or other preparations the member can be reassigned to other duties the member would be fit to perform and which are consistent with the needs of the armed force concerned.

''(b) INTERSERVICE TRANSFER.—With the consent of a member determined unfit for duty under subsection (a), the member may, instead of being retired under this subchapter, be transferred under section 716 of this title to another uniformed service if the Secretary responsible for that uniformed service determines that the member, currently or through retraining in another occupational specialty or other preparations, can be reassigned to other duties the member would be fit to perform and which are consistent with the needs of that uniformed service.

''(c) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE OF MEMBER DETERMINED UNFIT.—Upon the agreement of a member determined unfit for duty under subsection (a) and the Secretary concerned, the member's service may be continued under terms and conditions specified by the Secretary concerned, including through transfer to another uniformed service under section 716 of this title.

''§ 1206h. Definitions

''In this subchapter, the terms 'disability' and 'physical disability' include any disability based on a mental disorder.

''SUBCHAPTER III—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 61 of such title is further amended—

(1) by inserting after the chapter heading the following:

''Subchapter Sec.
''I. Retirement or Separation Before Reform of Disability Retirement System 1200
''II. Retirement on or After Reform of Disability Retirement System 1206a
''III. Administrative Matters ..... 1207'';

(2) by inserting after the subchapter heading for subchapter I, as added by subsection (a)(1) of this section, the following:

''Sec.
''1200. Applicability of subchapter: members retired or separated before implementation of reform of disability retirement system; certain members on temporary disability retired list as of implementation of reform of disability retirement system.
''1201. Regulars and members on active duty for more than 30 days: retirement.
''1202. Regulars and members on active duty for more than 30 days: temporary disability retired list.
''1203. Regulars and members on active duty for more than 30 days: separation.
''1204. Members on active duty for 30 days or less or on inactive-duty training: retirement.
''1205. Members on active duty for 30 days or less or on inactive-duty training: temporary disability retired list.
''1206. Members on active duty for 30 days or less or on inactive-duty training: separation.'';

(3) by inserting after the subchapter heading for subchapter II, as added by subsection (a)(3) of this section, the following:

''Sec.
''1206a. Applicability of subchapter: members retired on or after implementation of reform of disability retirement system.
''1206b. Applicability of subchapter: certain members retired on or after October 7, 2001, but before implementation of reform of disability retirement system.

''1206c. Applicability of subchapter: members on temporary disability retired list as of implementation of reform of disability retirement system.
''1206d. Retirement.
''1206e. Temporary disability retired list.
''1206f. Treatment of retired pay.
''1206g. Determinations of unfitness.
''1206h. Definitions.'';

and

(4) by inserting after the subchapter heading for subchapter III, as so added, the following:

''Sec.
''1207. Disability from intentional misconduct or willful neglect: separation.
''1207a. Members with over eight years of active service: eligibility for disability retirement for pre-existing conditions.
''1207b. Reserve component members unable to perform duties when ordered to active duty: disability system processing.
''1208. Computation of service.
''1209. Transfer to inactive status list instead of separation.
''1210. Members on temporary disability retired list: periodic physical examination; final determination of status.
''1211. Members on temporary disability retired list: return to active duty; promotion.
''1212. Disability severance pay.
''1213. Effect of separation on benefits and claims.
''1214. Right to full and fair hearing.
''1215. Members other than Regulars: applicability of laws.
''1216. Secretaries: powers, functions, and duties.
''1217. Academy cadets and midshipmen: applicability of chapter.
''1218. Discharge or release from active duty: claims for compensation, pension, or hospitalization.
''1219. Statement of origin of disease or injury: limitations.
''1221. Effective date of retirement or placement of name on temporary disability retired list.''.

(c) ELIGIBILITY FOR DISABILITY RETIREMENT FOR PRE-EXISTING CONDITION AFTER EIGHT YEARS OF SERVICE.—Section 1207a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or 1203'' and inserting ''1203, 1206b, 1206c, 1206d, or 1206e''.

(d) COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY.—The table in section 1401(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the matter relating to Formula 2 the following matter:

''3	1206b 1206c 1206d 1206e	Retired pay base as computed under section 1406(b) or 1407	2½% of years of service credited to the person under section 1208.[1]''.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO RETIRED PAY.—

(1) RECOMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY TO REFLECT LATER ACTIVE DUTY.—Sections 1402(b) and 1402a(b) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by inserting ''(as in effect before the effective date of the reform of the disability retirement system for members of the armed forces (as determined in accordance with section 1206a(c) of this title) or subchapter I of chapter 61 of this title (as in effect after such effective date), as applicable'' after ''chapter 61 of this title''.

(2) RETIRED PAY BASE FOR MEMBERS RETIRED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 8, 1980.—The items in the column in the table in section 1406(b)(1) of such title designated ''For a member entitled to retired pay under section:'' are amended to read as follows:

''1201
1202
1204
1205
1206b
1206c
1206d
1206e''.

(3) RETIRED PAY BASE FOR MEMBERS RETIRED AFTER SEPTEMBER 7, 1980.—Section 1407 of such title is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''other than section 1204 or 1205 or section 12731 of this title'' and inserting ''(other than section 1204, 1205, or 12731 of this title, or section 1206b, 1206c, 1206d, or 1206e of this title for nonregular service)'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', or under section 1206b, 1206c, 1206d, or 1206e of this title for regular service,'' after ''section 1201 or 1202 of this title''; and

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking ''section 1201 or 1202'' and inserting ''section 1201, 1202, 1206b, 1206c, 1206d, or 1206e''; and

(II) by inserting ''or under section 1206b, 1206c, 1206d, or 1206e of this title for nonregular service'' before the period; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', or under section 1206b, 1206c, 1206d, or 1206e of this title for nonregular service,'' after ''section 1204 or 1205 of this title''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), inserting '', or under section 1206, 1206c, 1206d, or 1206e of this title for nonregular service,'' after ''section 1204 or 1205 of this title''.

(4) GRADE ON RETIREMENT FOR PHYSICAL DISABILITY.—Section 1372 of such title is amended—

(A) by striking ''section 1201 or 1204'' and inserting ''section 1201, 1204, 1206b, 1206c, or 1206d''; and

(B) by striking ''section 1202 or 1205'' and inserting ''section 1202, 1205, or 1206e''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1702. ELIGIBILITY FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES RETIRED AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORM OF DISABILITY RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 1074(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking ''Under joint regulations'' and inserting ''Subject to paragraphs (2) through (5), under joint regulations''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3) A member or former member of the armed forces entitled to retired pay under subchapter II of chapter 61 of this title shall be given medical and dental care in accordance with paragraph (1), subject to the limitations and conditions specified in that paragraph, for a period of three years commencing on the date the member is retired under section 1206d of this title or elects under section 1206b of this title to be retired under that subchapter, as applicable.

''(4)(A) A member or former member of the armed forces described in subparagraph (B) shall be given medical and dental care in accordance with paragraph (1), subject to the limitations and conditions specified in that paragraph.

''(B) A member or former member of the armed forces described in this subparagraph is any member or former member of the armed forces entitled to retired pay under subchapter II of chapter 61 of this title who—

''(i) has at least eight years of service computed under section 1208 of this title;

''(ii) during the three-year period commencing on the date the member is retired under section 1206d of this title, is determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to have a service-connected disability or disabilities rated at 100 percent under the standard schedule of rating disabilities in use by the Department of Veterans Affairs; or

''(iii) during service in the armed forces—

''(I) suffered a qualifying loss insured under section 1980A of title 38;

''(II) otherwise suffered the permanent loss of use of a hand or foot; or

''(III) received a total replacement of a joint.

''(5)(A) Medical and dental care may also be given in accordance with paragraph (1) to such other members or former members of the armed forces entitled to retired pay under subchapter II of chapter 61 of this title as the Secretary of Defense shall specify in regulations prescribed under this paragraph.

''(B) The provision of medical and dental care under this paragraph shall be subject to the limitations and conditions specified in paragraph (1), except that such charges and fees may be collected in connection with the provision of such care as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe. In prescribing such charges and fees, the Secretary may specify a range of charges and fees that take into account length of service in the armed forces, nature and degree of severity of service-connected disability, and other factors in such manner as the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of this paragraph.''.

(b) REPORT ON ELIGIBILITY OF ADDITIONAL RETIRED MEMBERS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the following:

(1) The recommendations of the Secretary as to which members and former members of the Armed Forces retired under subchapter II of chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1701(a) of this Act), and not eligible for medical and dental care under section 1074(b) of title 10, United States Code (as amended by subsection (a)), on a life-time basis should be eligible for such care on a life-time basis.

(2) An assessment by the Secretary of the feasability and advisability of providing eligibility for medical and dental care under section 1704(b) of title 10 United States Code, on a life-time basis to all members and former members of the Armed Forces retired under subchapter II of chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code (as so added).

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Thursday, September 18 at 9:30 a.m. in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing to examine Federal declinations to prosecute crimes in Indian Country.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at (202) 224–2251.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2008

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it

stand adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, September 16; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate proceed to a period of morning business for up to 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the second half; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 3001, the National Defense Authorization Act, with no motions to proceed in order prior to the cloture vote; that the cloture vote on the bill occur at 3 p.m., with 30 minutes prior to the vote equally divided and controlled between the two leaders, with the majority leader controlling the final 15 minutes and the filing deadline for second-degree amendments be at noon.

I further ask that the Senate recess from 12:30 until 2:15 to allow for the weekly caucus luncheons to meet.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the managers of the bill continue to work, as I and Senator WARNER have mentioned, through our filed amendments. We are trying to reach agreement. Rollcall votes on amendments are possible prior to the cloture vote, if we reach an agreement tomorrow morning.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:07 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, September 16, 2008, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

EDWIN ECK, OF MONTANA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 14, 2013. (REAPPOINTMENT)

WILLIAM E. GRAYSON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 14, 2010, VICE NANCY KILLEFER, TERM EXPIRED.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

DOUGLAS D. RANDALL, OF MISSOURI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

RAY M. BOWEN, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

BARRY C. BARISH, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

FRANCE A. CORDOVA, OF INDIANA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2014, VICE JO ANNE VASQUEZ, TERM EXPIRED.

ESIN GULARI, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2014, VICE DANIEL E. HASTINGS, TERM EXPIRED.

G. P. PETERSON, OF COLORADO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2014, VICE KARL HESS, TERM EXPIRED.

DIANE L. SOUVAINE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2014, VICE KENNETH M. FORD, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE COAST GUARD PERMANENT COMMISSIONED TEACHING STAFF FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 189:

To be captain

KURT A. SEBASTIAN
GLENN M. SULMASY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 271:

To be captain

CDR. JOHN J. ARENSTAM
COMMANDER ALAN N. ARSENAULT
COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER E. AUSTIN
COMMANDER STEVEN A. BANKS
COMMANDER BYRON L. BLACK
COMMANDER SCOTT W. BORNEMANN
COMMANDER JOHN L. BRAGAW
COMMANDER GARY L. BRUCE
COMMANDER KEVIN C. BURKE
COMMANDER SEAN M. BURKE
COMMANDER JONATHAN C. BURTON
COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER P. CALHOUN
COMMANDER CHARLES S. CAMP
COMMANDER JAMES CARLSON
COMMANDER MICHAEL P. CAROSOTTO
COMMANDER CHARLES L. CASHIN
COMMANDER WILLIAM L. CHANEY
COMMANDER ERIC P. CHRISTENSEN
COMMANDER CALEB CORSON
COMMANDER DONNA L. COTTRELL
COMMANDER DAVID P. CROWLEY
COMMANDER EDWARD J. CUBANSKI
COMMANDER DONALD E. CULKIN
COMMANDER STEPHEN P. CZERWONKA
COMMANDER PETER N. DECOLA
COMMANDER PAT DEQUATTRO
COMMANDER DAVID M. DERMANELIAN
COMMANDER JOEL D. DOLBECK
COMMANDER WILLIAM M. DRELLING
COMMANDER DAVID S. FISH
COMMANDER JANET R. FLOREY
COMMANDER RICHARD D. FONTANA
COMMANDER JASON A. FOSDICK
COMMANDER RICHARD T. GATLIN
COMMANDER ERIC M. GIESE
COMMANDER AUSTIN J. GOULD
COMMANDER CHARLES M. GREENE
COMMANDER JAMES E. HANZALIK
COMMANDER ROBERT P. HAYES
COMMANDER DAVID C. HAYNES
COMMANDER JOHN A. HEALY
COMMANDER TIMOTHY J. HEITSCH
COMMANDER JOSEPH F. HESTER
COMMANDER GREGORY P. HITCHEN
COMMANDER JAMES D. JENKINS
COMMANDER KELLY L. KACHELE
COMMANDER JOSEPH P. KELLY
COMMANDER WILLIAM R. KELLY
COMMANDER LARRY R. KENNEDY II
COMMANDER MARC P. LEBEAU
COMMANDER ANTHONY S. LLOYD
COMMANDER MICHAEL J. LOPEZ
COMMANDER DAVID W. LUNT
COMMANDER JASON LYUKE
COMMANDER THURMAN T. MAINE
COMMANDER ROBERT T. MCCARTY
COMMANDER PATRICK J. MCGUIRE
COMMANDER BRIAN T. MCTAGUE
COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER J. MEADE
COMMANDER WILLIAM R. MEESE
COMMANDER MICHAEL A. MEGAN
COMMANDER JONATHAN P. MILKEY
COMMANDER JESSE K. MOORE
COMMANDER CAMERON T. NARON
COMMANDER THOMAS G. NELSON
COMMANDER DAVID L. NICHOLS
COMMANDER JOSE A. NIEVES
COMMANDER FRANK R. PARKER
COMMANDER GEORGE E. PELLISSIER
COMMANDER ROBERT D. PHILLIPS
COMMANDER HAL R. PITTS
COMMANDER RUSSELL C. PROCTOR
COMMANDER MARK E. REYNOLDS
COMMANDER CHARLES A. RICHARDS
COMMANDER RICARDO R. RODRIGUEZ
COMMANDER MICHAEL P. RYAN
COMMANDER STEPHEN M. SABELLICO
COMMANDER GREGORY J. SANIAL
COMMANDER JANET E. STEVENS
COMMANDER CYNTHIA L. STOWE
COMMANDER CRAIG S. SWIRBLISS
COMMANDER STEPHEN H. TORPEY
COMMANDER DAVID A. WALKER
COMMANDER MICHAEL F. WHITE
COMMANDER JAMES H. WHITEHEAD
COMMANDER KEITH T. WHITEMAN
COMMANDER MARK J. WILBERT
COMMANDER WILLIAM J. WOLTER
COMMANDER JOHN D. WOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 271:

To be commander

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LARA A. ANDERSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT ANDERSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER J. ANDRES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ALBERT F. ANTARAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CARISSA C. APRIL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PAUL D. ARNETT
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER AREX B. AVANNI
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DONALD E. BADER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PAUL E. BAKER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL M. BALDING
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID C. BARATA
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL D. BARNER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JERRY R. BARNES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD L. BATES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD E. BATSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LANCE C. BELBEN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHARLES M. BELL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL A. BILLEAUDEAUX
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GARY R. BOWEN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PETER F. BRADY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RONALD E. BRAHM
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL J. BRANDHUBER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN A. BRENNER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DONALD L. BROWN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MARKO BROZ
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KENNETH R. BRYAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TIMOTHY J. BUCHANAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STEPHEN BURDIAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAMES D. BURNS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL E. CAMPBELL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SEAN M. CARROLL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WILLIAM CARTER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ANTHONY J. CERAOLO
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER M. CHASE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KURT A. CLARKE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LAURA D. COLLINS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER J. CONLEY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID COOPER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS F. COOPER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER VERNON E. CRAIG
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT W. CRAWLEY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL W. CRIBBS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SEAN M. CROSS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LUCINDA CUNNINGHAM
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GREGORY J. CZERWONKA
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTEL A. DAHL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RUSSELL E. DASH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JERRY W. DAVENPORT
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTINA M. DAVIDSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MARY M. DEAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DIMITRI A. DELGADO
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DANIEL J. DEPTULA
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN C. DETTLEFF
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID S. DEUEL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PASQUALE DIBARI
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DEREK M. DOSTIE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ERIC J. DOUCETTE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHARLENE L. DOWNEY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN J. DRISCOLL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH S. DUFRESNE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH A. DUGAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PATRICK J. DUGAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KATHRYN C. DUNBAR
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAMES E. DUNNE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN C. DURBIN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LAWRENCE K. ELLIS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ANDREW W. ERIKS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAMES P. ESPINO
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAMES C. ESTRAMONTE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MATTHEW J. FAY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SAMUEL D. FORBES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GREGORY T. FULLER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GEORGE D. GANOUNG
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD J. GAY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID D. GEFELL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER OWEN L. GIBBONS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER BRIAN C. GLANDER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTIAN J. GLANDER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JEFFREY W. GOOD
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DOUGLAS D. GOODWIN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER YURI V. GRAVES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN P. GREGG
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RYAN K. GRIFFIN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN HALL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD W. HANCOCK
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HEATHER W. HANSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RANDAL A. HARTNETT
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TIMOTHY L. HAWS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JONATHAN HICKEY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH P. HIGGINS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN L. HOLLINGSWORTH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RUSSELL E. HOLMES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TROY A. HOSMER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAMES P. HOUCK
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER EVAN D. HUDSPETH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH P. HUMBERT
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID A. HUSTED
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WILLIAMSTUART W. IRWIN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LAMAR V. JOHNSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KAREN JONES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KEVIN M. JONES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STEPHEN D. JUTRAS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS J. KAMINSKI
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER R. KAPLAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER BRIAN P. KEFFER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ELIZABETH F. KEISTER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ROBERT S. KEISTER

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT A. KEISTER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT J. KELLY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN W. KENNEDY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER BRENDEN J. KETTNER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT H. KIM
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KEVIN M. KING
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ERICH F. KLEIN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JADON E. KLOPSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MARC W. KNOWLTON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER BRIAN K. KOSHULSKY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HEATHER M. KOSTECKI
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GEORGE E. KOVATCH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH E. KRAMEK
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PATRICIA T. KUTCH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SHERMAN M. LACEY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ROBERT J. LANDOLFI
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHASE R. LANDON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER EDWARD J. LANE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT E. LANGUM
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KEITH H. LAPLANT
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RAYMOND J. LECHNER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER BRANDON W. LECHTHALER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL R. LEONGUERRERO
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DOUGLAS LIESS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TODD R. LIGHTLE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS C. LINKE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH B. LORING
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STEVEN B. LOWE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KRISTI M. LUTTRELL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TUNG T. LY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PATRICK J. MACK
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GREGORY H. MAGEE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAY E. MAIN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WILLIAM J. MAKELL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RYAN D. MANNING
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PAUL T. MARKLAND
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER AUGUST T. MARTIN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT P. MASON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DERRICK T. MASTERS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STEVEN P. MCGEE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL C. MCKEAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSHUA D. MCTAGGART
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CARL R. MESSALLE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FRANCES M. MESSALLE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS S. MEYER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHARLES D. MILLER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ERIC J. MILLER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KEVIN W. MOHR
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MARK G. MOLAND
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SHANE D. MONTOYA
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS S. MORKAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KENNETH M. MOSER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HOLLY L. NAJARIAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PATRICK S. NELSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAMES E. NOE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ROBERT R. OATMAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RONALD PAILLIOTET
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MATTHEW F. PERCIAK
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DANIEL PICKLES
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL F. PIERSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH PONSETI
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN L. PRIEBE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN W. PRUITT
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JEFFREY K. RANDALL
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN W. REED
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PATRICK S. REILLY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS C. REMMERS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSHUA D. REYNOLDS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RODD M. RICKLEFS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN G. RIVERS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT M. ROGERS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LUIS M. ROLDAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STANLEY T. ROMANOWICZ
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CONNIE M. ROOKE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ERIC W. RUBIO
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SEAN P. RYAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL K. SAMS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID W. SAUNDERS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PATRICK C. SCHREIBER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD J. SCHULTZ
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JERROLD N. SGOBBO
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PATRICK J. SHAW
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER EDWARD B. SHEPPARD
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DOUGLAS C. SIMPSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STEVEN P. SIMPSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER VINCENT J. SKWAREK
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID V. SMITH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KYLE J. SMITH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER NEVADA A. SMITH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL S. STEWART
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PAUL M. STOCKLIN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER A. STRONG
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS J. STUHLREYER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PAUL D. STUKUS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LINDA A. STURGIS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CURTIS L. SUMROK
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH SUNDLAND
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD T. SUNDLAND
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAMES P. SUTTON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TOBIAH T. TAYLOR
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LAURA J. THOMPSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GREGORY TLAPA
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SHAWN C. TRIPP
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TROY J. VEST
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KURTIS L. VIRKAITIS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MARK VISLAY
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MARK R. VLAUN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DANIEL P. WALSH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS F. WALSH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JUSTIN H. WARD
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ADAM R. WASSERMAN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER AARON E. WATERS
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER SCOTT J. WEAVER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER S. WEBB
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER BLAKE E. WELBORN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ADRIAN L. WEST
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD J. WESTER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TIMOTHY J. WHALEN
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STEVEN A. WHEELER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STEPHEN R. WHITE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER STEVEN D. WHITEHEAD
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CRAIG J. WIESCHHORSTER
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DAVID S. WILHELM
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HARRY L. WILSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER NEIL A. WILSON
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DONALD L. WINFIELD
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER T. WOODLE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HOWARD H. WRIGHT
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JEFFREY V. YAROSH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JAMES R. YOUNG
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DANIEL L. YOUNGBERG
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHERIAN ZACHARIAH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL S. ZIDIK
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER H. ZORMAN

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL GARRY C. DEAN
BRIGADIER GENERAL STEVEN R. DOOHEN
BRIGADIER GENERAL DONALD E. FICK
BRIGADIER GENERAL KATHLEEN E. FICK
BRIGADIER GENERAL LINDA K. MCTAGUE
BRIGADIER GENERAL ALAN W. PALMER
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES E. TUCKER, JR.
BRIGADIER GENERAL JANNETTE YOUNG

To be brigadier general

COLONEL JOHN D. BLEDSOE, JR.
COLONEL BREWSTER S. BUTTERS
COLONEL CHARLES E. FOSTER, JR.
COLONEL MARK R. KRAUS
COLONEL CATHERINE S. LUTZ
COLONEL JOSEPH K. MARTIN, JR.
COLONEL JAY M. PEARSALL
COLONEL JAMES W. SCHROEDER

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ALAN S. THOMPSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

JOHN J. ABBATIELLO
KENNETH F. ABEL
DALE R. ADDINGTON
MICHAEL A. ADDISON, JR.
REX E. ADEE
ROY A. AGUSTIN
ALEE R. ALI
MATTHEW G. ANDERER
WILLIAM D. ANDERSEN
ALBERT J. ANDERSON
BRUCE P. ANDERSON
TIMOTHY M. APPLEGATE
CHRISTOPHER L. ATTEBERRY
ERIC AXELBANK
DAVID S. BABYAK
KENNETH W. BACKES
MARK A. BAIRD
MATTHEW C. BAKER
REGIS J. BALDAUFF
DAVID D. BALDESSARI
DARWYN O. BANKS
GEORGE A. BARBER, JR.
FRANCESCA BARTHOLOMEW
MICHAEL J. BAUER
TONY D. BAUERNFEIND
LONNY E. BEAL
ROBERT D. BECKEL, JR.
VINCENT K. BECKLUND
DAVID T. BECKWITH
MARK BEDNAR
MARY A. BEHNE
CAROLYN A. BENYSHEK
CRAIG N. BERG
MITCH L. BERGER
WILLIE A. BERGES
JAMES B. BERRY
LAURA W. BERRY
WILLIAM A. BERRY
JAY R. BICKLEY
BRENT D. BIGGER
DANIEL J. BIRRENKOTT
DARREN L. BISHOP
DAVID P. BLANKS
STEVEN J. BLEYMAIER
DAVID W. BLIESNER
SONNY P. BLINKINSOP
PETER J. BLOOM
ROBERT S. BLUE
CRAIG L. BOMBERG
KEITH P. BOONE
LINDSEY J. BORG
KEITH M. BOYER
MATTHEW C. BRAND
BRAD A. BREDENKAMP
CYNTHIA A. BROWN
EDWARD R. BROWN
ELIZABETH A. BROWN
ERIC D. BROWN
JEFFREY D. BROWN
JEFFREY G. BROWN
STEPHEN E. BROWN
STEPHEN M. BROWNING
JAY E. BRUHL
LAWRENCE A. BRUNDIDGE
ARCHIBALD E. BRUNS
RANDALL D. BURKE
ALAN R. BURKET
ROLANDA BURNETT
MICHAEL R. BURTON
ANGELA M. CADWELL
DEBORAH A. CAFARELLI
SCOTT E. CAINE
PAUL M. CALTAGIRONE
RUSSELL G. CARRIKER
JAY A. CARROLL
MARTIN A. CHAPIN
BRADY C. CHEEK
JULIAN M. CHESNUTT
GREGORY S. CLAWSON
MICHELLE M. CLAYS
ROBERT V. CLEWIS
STEPHEN D. CLUTTER
GEORGE A. COGGINS
CHRISTOPHER J. COHOES
MARK A. COLBERT
ROFTIEL CONSTANTINE
RICHARD H. CONVERSE
DOUGLAS E. COOL
GARY L. COOPER II
THEODORE A. CORALLO
ROBERT COSTA
RONALD C. COURNOYER
DANIEL J. COURTOIS
JEFFREY L. COWAN
JAMES H. CRAFT
KENNETH B. CRAIB, JR.
CHRISTOPHER E. CRAIGE
ANDREW A. CROFT
JAMES P. CUMMINGS
HENRY L. CYR
DAVID W. CZZOWITZ
DAVID H. DAHL
PETER J. DAHLIN
KENNETH J. DALFONSO
JOHN V. DALLIN III
MARK S. DANIGOLE
PHILIPPE R. DARCY
MICHAEL J. DARGENIO
KELLIE L. DAVILAMARTINEZ
JAMES A. DAVIS
RICKY A. DAVIS
ROBERT R. DAVIS
SCOTT E. DECKER
FREDERICK DEFRANZA
MARK D. DELONG
NICHOLAS J. DEMARCO
JASON J. DENNEY
JOSEPH B. DENNIS
ANGEL A. DIAZ
MARK S. DIERLAM
TODD A. DIERLAM
KEVIN D. DIXON
RHEA E. DOBSON
BRIAN P. DONAHOO
RICHARD E. DONNELLY
JIMMY D. DONOHUE
ANTONIO T. DOUGLAS
ROBERT A. DOUGLAS
GLEN R. DOWNING
DONALD R. DRECHSLER
WILLIAM D. DRIES, JR.
DANIEL A. DRISCOLL
JOHN F. DROHAN
KENNETH E. DUCK
BRIAN P. DUFFY
PATRICK A. DUNN
STEVEN A. DUTKUS, SR.
JAMES P. DUTTON
DUNCAN A. DVERSDALL
MICHAEL J. DWYER
KARL E. EAGER
ROBERT M. EATMAN
PAUL B. EBERHART
JAMES R. ECHOLS
JAMES K. ECK
ROBERT H. EDMONDSON
ROBERT S. EHLERS, JR.
MARK H. EICHIN
GEOFFREY S. ELLAZAR, JR.
WILLIAM A. ELLIS
SCOTT A. ENOLD
MARK A. ERICKSON
TIMOTHY A. FARRELL
RUSSELL D. FELLERS
TIMOTHY J. FENNELL
MICHAEL A. FERRIS
MICHAEL FINN II
CHARLES E. FIQUETT
LEE A. FLINT III
MARK E. FLUKER
MYRON K. FORTSON
JACKSON L. FOX
SCOTT M. FOX
CHAD P. FRANKS
FRANK FREEMAN III
THOMAS FRENCH
JOSEPH P. FRIERS
CHRIS T. FROEHLICH
WALTER J. FULDA
MICHAEL W. GAAL
RICHARD K. GANNON
JOAN H. GARBUTT

ROBERT A. GARLAND, JR.
CHRISTOPHER A. GARRETT
JAMES A. GARRETT
WILLIAM B. GAUTIER
SCOT B. GERE
CAROL C. GIACHETTI
DARREN P. GIBBS
DAVID J. GIBSON
ALEXANDER V. GICZY
KEVIN B. GLENN
PAUL D. GLOYD
DONAVAN E. GODIER
DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
GERALD V. GOODFELLOW
ANNE L. GORNEY
GLENN L. GRAHAM
PHILIP T. GRECO
SANDRA M. GREGORY
DANIEL T. GRILLONE
MARY E. GRISWOLD
STEVEN M. GRISWOLD
RONALD L. GROVE
JON E. GULLETT
MATTHEW E. HABER
MICHAEL W. HAFER
CLAY W. HALL
TIMOTHY J. HALL
DANIEL B. HANCOCK
ELIGAH HANKS, JR.
HUGH J. HANLON
TIMOTHY S. HANNUS
DARREN T. HANSEN
JOHN M. HANSEN
RALPH S. HANSEN
PHILLIP C. HARDING III
JAMES W. HARDY
LESLIE L. HARGETT
LORING C. HARKEY
CHRISTOPHER D. HARNESS
SEAN P. HARRINGTON
STEPHEN L. HART
MARK C. HARYSCH
STACEY T. HAWKINS
KIM D. HAWTHORNE
BRADLEY F. HAYWORTH
BARBARA J. HEINLEIN
ROBERT D. HELGESON
JAY B. HELMING
TIM V. HENKE
BRIAN G. HERMANN
ROBERT M. HESSIN
JAMES R. HETHERINGTON
DAVID W. HICKS
KEVIN R. HIGHFIELD
CHRISTOPHER D. HILL
JAMES C. HODGES
LAWRENCE M. HOFFMAN
JOHN J. HOKAJ
DALE A. HOLLAND
STEVEN L. HOPKINS
RICHARD H. HOUGHTON
EDDIE R. HOWARD
RUSSELL R. HULA
LINDA S. HURRY
MICHAEL T. IMBUS
GARY K. INGHAM
WALTER L. ISENHOUR
THOMAS E. JACKSON
DARREN V. JAMES
MARC S. JAMISON
DOUGLAS W. JAQUISH
CHARLENE D. JEFFERSON
WILLIAM P. JENSEN
BARRY K. JOHNSON
BRIAN D. JOHNSON
CLARENCE JOHNSON, JR.
TATE A. JOHNSON
JACQUELINE H. JONES
SHANNON D. JURRENS
MICHAEL B. KATKA
THOMAS J. KAUTH
LORETTA A. KELEMEN
JEFFREY W. KELLY
THOMAS J. KENNEY
JAMES R. KING, JR.
NEDIM KIRIMCA
BRIAN W. KIRKWOOD
KENNETH S. KLEIN
MARK R. KLING
MATTHEW A. KMON
TAMMY M. KNIERIM
MALLORY P. KNIGHT
JEFFRY D. KNIPPEL
JOHN B. KNOWLES
ALAN L. KOLLIEN
ANNE M. KONNATH
HOWARD N. KOSHT
DANIEL A. KOSIN
JAMES F. KOTT
GEORGE J. KRAKIE
KEVIN C. KRAUSE
KYLE J. KREMER
JEFFREY B. KROMER
SHANNON E. KRUSE
PAUL M. KUCHAREK
PATRICK T. KUMASHIRO
SUZANNE S. KUMASHIRO
SHIAONUNG D. KUO
FRANK J. KUSKA
BRUCE A. LACHARITE
HENRI C. LAMBERT
PETER J. LAMBERT
GEORGE H. LAMONT
TODD R. LANCASTER
ALFONSO A. LAPUMA
PATIENCE C. LARKIN
GLEN K. LAWSON
KELLY A. LAWSON
RANDOLPH S. LAWSON
RICHARD C. LEATHERMAN
JEANNIE M. LEAVITT
RICHARD D. LEBLANC
MICHAEL A. LECLAIR
STEVEN W. LEGRAND
WILLIAM S. LEISTER
DEBORAH J. LIDDICK
WILLIAM J. LIQUORI, JR.
VINCENT J. LOSTETTER, JR.
MARK C. LUCHS
CHRISTOPHER J. LUEDTKE
DAVID A. LUJAN
STUART A. LUM
JEFFREY MACEACHRON
MICHAEL N. MALOY
BRYAN S. MANES
HOLLY R. MANGUM
ROBERT W. MANN
TIMOTHY J. MANNING
THOMAS A. MARKLAND
BRENT P. MARKOWSKI
THOMAS A. MAROCCHINI
JAMES A. MARSHALL
COREY J. MARTIN
DAVID A. MARTINSON
DAVID W. MARTTALA
MICHAEL L. MASON
RODNEY M. MASON
BYRON P. MATHEWSON
MARK J. MATSUSHIMA
RICHARD W. MATTON, JR.
RANDY A. MAULDIN
PAUL J. MCANENY
DAVID C. MCCORMICK
TODD G. MCCREADY
ERICK D. MCCROSKEY
MICHAEL B. MCDANIEL
JOHN P. MCDONNELL
EUGENE L. MCFEELY
GAY M. MCGILLIS
STACY S. MCNUTT
TRACEY M. MECK
ROBERT C. MENARD
TAL W. METZGAR
MICHAEL B. MEYER
RAYMONE G. MIJARES
SAMUEL P. MILAM
JOHN C. MILLARD
STEPHEN R. MILLER
TOM D. MILLER
RICKY L. MILLIGAN
ROBERT M. MONARCH
MICHAEL G. MONSON
HUMBERTO E. MORALES
ALBERTO MORENOBONET
CHRISTINA M. MORRIS
MARK R. MORRIS
PATRICK L. MORROW
SCOTT E. MOSER
JOHN C. MOSS
SCOTT F. MURRAY
CHARLES H. MYERS
GREGORY A. MYERS
MICHAEL L. MYERS
NICHOLAS S. MYERS, JR.
DAVID S. NAHOM
MICHAEL F. NAHORNIAK
LOWELL A. NELSON
RICHARD S. NELSON
WILLIAM J. NELSON
BRIAN M. NEWBERRY
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS
WESLEY S. NORRIS
MICHAEL J. NOVOTNY
STEPHEN D. OCONNOR
RAYMOND P. OMARA
DANIEL J. ORCUTT
JOHN L. PARKER
JOHN C. PASCHALL
ERIC J. PAYNE
JOHN G. PAYNE
RICHARD E. PEARCY
SHAWN D. PEDERSON
MICHAEL E. PEET
CLAYTON B. PERCE
RONALD L. PERRILLOUX
STEPHEN D. PETTERS
TIMOTHY J. PFEIFER
WILLIAM E. PINTER
CHRISTOPHER E. PLAMP
FRANZ M. PLESCHA
JOHN E. POAST III
ADRIAN C. PONE
RICHARD T. POORE, JR.
TODD J. POSPISIL
OM PRAKASH II
JOHN C. PRATER
ARTHUR C. PRICE
MYLAND E. PRIDE
JAMES A. PRYOR
JEANNA L. PRYOR
CLIFFORD T. PUCKETT
GEORGE R. PULLIAM
JOHN R. QUATTRONE
DONALD REESE
DAMON R. REYNOLDS
CARLOS F. RICE
LISA D. RICHTER
EDWARD J. RIMBACK
LLOYD E. RINGGOLD, JR.
CHRISTOPHE F. ROACH
GREGORY D. ROBERTS
WILLIAM B. ROBEY
AARON N. ROBINSON
BRIAN S. ROBINSON
GEORGE M. ROGERS
PAUL J. ROGERSON
JENNIFER L. ROOKE
DARLENE M. ROQUEMORE
JOHN J. ROSCOE
ROBERT W. ROTH
RICKY N. RUPP
MARK A. RUSE
BRADLEY C. SALTZMAN
DARLENE M. SANDERS
DERREK D. SANKS
DEXTER M. SAPINOSO
THOMAS P. SCHADEGG
DONALD M. SCHAUBER, JR.
LYNN I. SCHEEL
JON SCHILDER
SUSAN B. SCHLACTER
MICHAEL J. SCHMIDT
DAVID M. SCHROEDER
TIMOTHY P. SCHULTZ
JEFFREY K. SCHWEFLER
JEFFERY C. SCOTT
JAMES R. SEARS, JR.
KENNETH C. SERSUN
SHAWN P. SHANLEY
SCOTT D. SHAPIRO
ANTHONY C. SHAW
JEFFREY A. SHEPPARD
JOHN R. SHIELDS
CHRISTOPHER M. SHORT
HOWARD A. SHRUM III
ERIC SILKOWSKI
FRANK W. SIMCOX IV
KEVIN H. SIMMONS
TIMOTHY J. SIPES
LYNDEN P. SKINNER
THOMAS J. SKROCKI
DENETTE L. SLEETH
JEFFREY J. SMITH
KENNETH P. SMITH
KIRK W. SMITH
MATTHEW N. SMITH
ROBERT J. SMITH, JR.
RYAN J. SMITH
STELLA T. SMITH
DONALD A. SNYDER
INEZ A. SOOKMA
CRAIG A. SOUZA
JENNIFER L. SPEARS
LANCE H. SPENCER
CHRISTOPHER V. STAFFORD
STANLEY STAFIRA
DARRYL L. STANKEVITZ
ROBERT W. STANLEY II
JAMES M. STARLING
STEVEN H. STATER
THOMAS M. STEELE
CHAD M. STEVENSON
TROY R. STONE
MICHAEL K. STOWERS
BRAD M. SULLIVAN
DAVID M. SULLIVAN
WILLIAM C. SUMMERS
GERALD A. SWIFT
RAYMOND A. SWOGGER
MICHAEL F. TARLTON
PATRICK W. TAYLOR
RODNEY L. TAYLOR
SCOTT J. TEW
ANTHONY J. THOMAS
EDWARD W. THOMAS, JR.
ANDREW J. THURLING
MICHAEL A. TICHENOR
MICHAEL J. TILLEMA
LESA K. TOLER
JOHN S. TOMJACK
RAYMOND G. TOTH
TIMOTHY J. TRAUB, JR.
TROY A. VANBEMMELEN
STEPHEN S. VANDERHOOF
CURT A. VANDEWALLE
ALVIN M. VANN, JR.
GLENN M. VAUGHAN
BRIAN T. VAUGHN
THOMAS A. VENTRIGLIA
PATRICK H. VETTER
STEVEN A. VLASAK
RANDALL L. VOGEL
MARK K. WAITE
JON W. WALKER
WARD A. WALKER
MICHAEL S. WASSON
ERIC E. WATKINS
CHRISTIAN G. WATT
JAMES L. WEINGARTNER
PAUL A. WELCH
RORY D. WELCH
STEVEN M. WELD
DERON L. WENDT
JOHN E. WEST, JR.
WILLIAM P. WEST
NATHAN T. WHITE
RANDALL G. WHITE
JOHN A. WILLIAMS
MARK C. WILLIAMS
STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS
HAROLD L. WILSON
DONALD W. WINGATE, JR.
ANNE M. WINKLER
JOHN S. WINSTEAD
DANNY R. WOLF
KENTON T. WOOD
PAUL R. WOOD
WILLIAM A. WOODCOCK
TIMOTHY A. WOODS
COLIN J. WRIGHT
DAVID C. WRIGHT

JEFFREY S. YOCUM
PAUL A. ZAVISLAK, JR.
MICHAEL P. ZICK
TIMOTHY A. ZOERLEIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHELLE T. AARON
HEATHER M. ALEXANDER
JAN M. ALLEN
OLUWANISHOLA ASENUGA
ANOOP K. ATTREYA
JAMES A. BENJACK
SUSAN L. BLACK
SUSAN B. BOWES
STEVEN P. CLANCY
DANNY E. ERVIN
GLEN S. FISHER
CRAIG H. FORCUM
NORMAN C. FOX
TIMOTHY S. GARTEN
PHILIP E. GOFF
JANETTE B. GOODMAN
DOUGLAS G. HARPER
BETH B. HARRISON
DANIEL J. HESER
WILLIAM C. ISLER III
JOHN H. JORGENSEN
MICHELLE R. KASTLER
DAWN KESSLERWALKER
DAVID J. KUCH
JOHN F. LECKIE
PAMELA A. LUCAS
PETER H. MASON
TERRY R. MATHEWS
RANDY P. MCCALIP
THERESA J. MEDINA
JOHN F. MILESKI
MIRIAM MONTES
BRIAN E. MOORE
COREY J. MUNRO
JASON P. NOLZ
PATRICK S. OMAILLE
DARRIN K. OTT
JAMES W. PANK
WANDA L. PARHAMBRUCE
CHRISTOPHER I. PATRICK
TERESA K. ROBERTS
ROBERT A. RODGERS
DAVID N. SCHAAF
MONICA U. SELENT
LYNN M. SHINABERY
CHU H. SOH
KATHY C. TAYLOR
MITZI D. THOMASLAWSON
JUAN I. UBIERA, JR.
TRISHA K. VORACHEK
DAWN L. WERNER
DANA L. WHELAN
KIRK P. WINGER
DIRK P. YAMAMOTO
CHRISTINA D. ZOTTO
JULIE F. ZWIES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ELAINE M. ALEXA
STEPHANIE P. ALLISON
RICHARD Y. BAIRD
FRANCES M. BARTZ
JAMES C. BELCHER II
TERENCE G. BENSON, JR.
ALLAN E. BIGTAS, JR.
JON E. BLACK
DOUGLAS J. BLOCK
TIMOTHY J. BONJOUR
BRYAN D. BONZO
GOLDIE R. BOONE
SHANNON L. BRANTLEY
COLIN M. BURCHFIELD
CHARLENE M. BURRELLWHITE
LARA L. BUSH
ANTHONY J. CAGLE
JENNIFER R. CAREY
JOHN F. CARGIOLI
RICHARD C. CASABAR
BRANDON N. CHRISTENSEN
NICOLE E. CIONI
KRYSTYN R. CLARK
JEFFREY S. COLLINS
ERICKA A. COMER
PAUL M. CONROY
HJALMAR CONTRERAS
MICHAEL J. CURTIN
KELLY L. CZEISZPERGER
CHRISTOPHER D. DADIVAS
JON K. EHRENFRIED
CARL S. ERICKSON
ANGELICA M. ESCALONA
RICHARD C. EVORS
FORREST T. FORNASH, JR.
DONNA J. FOX
NICOLE M. FULLER
PATRICIA B. GARCIA
NICOLE D. GARRIS
DAVID R. GILLIAM, JR.
JULIE M. GORDONSMITH
STEVEN B. GRAVES
MIRANDA L. HANCOCK
BENJAMIN R. HANDO
ELAINE HARRIS
NGY S. HENG
LORI E. HENRICHS
KEISHA D. HENRY
ROWENA G. HIBLER
PAUL T. HOPPER
TIMOTHY D. HOULE
JESSICA D. HUGHES
WILLIAM D. INGRAM
TARA M. JAYNE
EDWARD R. KELLY
PAUL A. KEOWN
CHRISTOPHER J. KIESOW
WESLEY T. KINERK
JAMES C. KISNER, JR.
JAY S. KOST
JEANE M. LAMBRECHT
BRIAN J. LANGFORD
JOHNATHAN C. LATIMER
COURTNEY M. LEE
DENISE M. LENNON
SUE L. LITTLEJOHN
FE LOBOMENENDEZ
MARCOS J. LOPEZ
THOMAS J. MALLEY
LINDA K. MARTILLA
JUSTIN L. MARTIN
SCOTT L. MAYNARD
MARK T. MCELROY
ARTHUR L. MILLER
NORA M. MONNETT
DAVID B. OERTLI
MELISSA H. PREVO
CRYSTAL E. PRICE
STEVEN D. RAU
BRANDI A. RITTER
MARY G. ROJAS
JANET P. RUDDERHAM
MICHAEL J. RUTTER
MELINDA D. SAMS
JEREMIAH Y. SAMSON
STEVEN M. SCHMIDT
CHRISTOPHER R. SEAMAN
ERIC F. SEVERSON
JANICE M. SHELLEY
PETER G. SHERMAN
GREGOR G. SIEBERT
SHAWN V. SIMA
STEPHEN C. SIMPSON
MICHAEL A. SKINNER
RICHARD D. SOTO
DENNIS L. SPENCER
ERIC W. STEPHAN
RANDALL L. STEVENS
STEPHANIE A. STICHERT
JADE N. TEXCELL
JUSTIN L. THEISS
GEORGETTE A. TREZVANT
OLEG P. VORONIN
LEE A. WARLICK
MARIA C. WEST
BARRY T. WHITE, JR.
ROBERT N. WILLIAMS
CHARLES B. WINDFELDER, JR.
DENNIS C. WOOTEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

NICOLA S. ADAMS
PRUDENCE R. ANDERSON
TERESA L. BABAKAN
WENDY J. BEAL
IWONA E. BLACKLEDGE
STEPHANIE J. BUFFETT
CAROLYN K. CALVIN
MARCIA R. CANNONIER
LINDA M. CASSAVOY
TONIA J. DAWSON
VIVIAN P. DENNIS
KELLY M. DUFFEK
GRETCHEN J. ENGLAND
REBEKAH F. FRIDAY
COLLEEN M. FROHLING
BETH A. GAMBILL
TESFAY K. GSELASSIE
PATTY HARRISPERKINS
VIRGINIA M. JOHNSON
MARLENE M. KERCHENSKI
BRENDA J. KOIRO
REBECCA L. LEHR
GWENDOLYN A. LOCHT
TERRI S. LOMENICK
KELLI T. LORENZO
CHRISTINE R. LOWERY
KATHERINE M. LOWRY
JACQUELINE L. MACK
MARTIN J. MCGEE
DEBRA J. MCKITRICK
CAROL F. NELSON
KAREN M. OCONNELL
REGINA R. PADEN
ERIN L. PETERSON
KEVIN S. POITINGER
KATRINA M. POOLE
STEVEN L. POPE
CYNTHIA J. ROBISON
YOLANDA ROGERS
MICHAEL H. ROSS
FRANCIS SCHLOSSER
DENISE E. SEWELL
ELIZABETH C. SHAW
PAIRIN SKAGGS
KEITH R. SMITH
JENNIFER L. SNYDER
JUDY D. STOLTMANN
JACQUELINE D. THOMAS
LESA R. TILLEY
BRIAN G. TODD
BRENDA I. WATERS
MELISSA R. WELLS
CHARLES T. WHEELER
BERNICE J. WILDER
NNEKA C. WILLIAMS
TAMBRA L. YATES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JADE A. ALOTA
JOY M. ANDERSON
BRIAN R. BAKER
TERRY V. BATES
MARIA J. BELMONTE
JANICE L. BERTI
STEVEN R. BLEVINS
JASON D. BOLT
ARCHER L. BRAXTON
JULIANNA N. BROWNE
BRENDA J. BRYANT
CANDACE BURR
DAVID W. BUSHMAN
FARA M. BUSS
MARK B. BUTLER
RANDY J. BYRD
CHRISTINA M. CARTER
JONATHAN A. CASEY
ANITA F. CHAPEL
RICHARD D. CLARK
MARIAELENA COPPOLA
JAMES D. COTE
HEATHER M. DAHMER
DEBORAH L. DAVIDSON
AMALIA M. DIVITTORIO
KATHERYN W. ELLIS
CYNTHIA L. ENNIS
DORIS J. ESKILDSEN
JASON P. FEESE
CAROLINE FORCE
GWENDOLYN A. FOSTER
SHARON B. FRAZIER
TIMOTHY E. GILLISPIE
JAMES B. GOODE
VONDA L. GOODISON
ERIC F. GOOSMAN
JACK C. GRAMLICK
ANDREA L. GUERRERO
MONICA A. HAMILTON
ANGELA M. HARRISH
JOANN M. HENDERSON
JAMES D. HERRIN
MARY C. HESLIN
JOHN C. HESS, JR.
TRACY L. HINOTE
MICHELE J. HOLDERNESS
ERIKA R. HOOPER
DONNA L. HORNBERGER
ROCKY D. HOSIE
LISA S. HURTON
NICOLE K. IVY
SHERRY A. JOHNSON
GLORIA G. JONES
GWENDOLYN S. KAEGY
MARYANN L. KAHANA
KRISTOPHER J. KILLIUS
SHERRY M. KILLIUS
CHARLOTTE B. KNIGHT
MARY E. KRIVAC
PETER N. KULIS
COLLIS H. LANG
MARY A. LONG
MICHAEL E. MACLAIN
BEVERLY A. MAROON
ANDREA J. MARTIN
GORDON A. MASALIHIT
BLAIR S. MCKEE
JOHN J. MODRA, JR.
MICHELE D. MOLDREM
BRIAN A. MOLLOY
CHARLES R. MORRIS II
JARED A. MORT
DARCY L. MORTIMER
JASON D. NAFTS
KRISTI R. NORCROSS
MICHAEL J. OKEEFE
JAMES J. PFEIFFER
KIMBERLY A. POLSTON
AMIE E. PURNELLDAVIS
BERNICE S. RAMSEY
SHELLEY A. RAY
LEEANN RICKARD
JOYCE M. RIVERA
DWAYNE ROLNIAK
TAYLOR ROSE
NICOLE R. SALAS
NANCY L. SALMANS
TRACEY S. SAPP
MICHELLE A. SCHNAKENBERG
ROBERT B. SCHOLES
MICHAEL SLY
JAMES A. SMITH II
PAMELA L. STEARNS
MARIA F. STOHLER
DEBRA J. STORMS
GENEVIEVE B. STRATTON
DIANNE M. STROBLE
ROBERT P. SZEWCZYK
REGINA R. THOMAS
JUDY T. TUPOLO
MATTHEW R. UBER
STEPHEN J. URBAN III

DION R. VECCHIO
EVANGELINE S. VIDA
JAMES A. WAINRIGHT
JEFFREY H. WERT
DEVERIL A. WINT
WILLIAM F. WOLFE
KIMBER L. WRIGHT
MICHELLE L. WRIGHT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531(A):

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT L. CLARK
RANDALL S. CORY

To be major

AMORY S. BALUCATING
JOHN K. BINI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

THEODORE A. MICKLE, JR.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

CHRIS D. FRITZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

SHANNON B. BROWN
ALAN P. CONILOGUE
RUSSELL A. CRANE
ARNOLD K. IAEA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

HOWARD DAVIS
COREY HARRIS
KRISTOPHER LABOWSKI
LISA LIVINGOOD
TIMOTHY REYNOLDS
DEIDRA SIDDAL
JAMES WILKINSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

KATHERINE L. FROEHLING

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

STEVIC B. ABAD
DAVID L. BELL, JR.
ANDREW A. BOOKWALTER
HEIDI S. BOREK
JASON J. BREZOVIC
WILLIAM J. BURKE, JR.
MATTHEW W. CHANG
SARAH E. DAVIS
JEFFREY D. DOMARK
NICOLE C. EISENBERG
MELISSA P. FRIES
MICHAEL A. GENTILE
CHRISTOPHER N. HANHILA
MICHAEL J. HAWLEY
EDGAR A. HEIL
SUSAN E. HINMAN
KEVIN E. HUDSON
NGUYEN N. LE
CHRISTINA W. LEDBETTER
KHON H. LIEN
GARIN M. LIU
WILLIAM LOPEZ
BEIHUA LU
JOHN W. MCGEHEE, JR.
ELAINE R. MCNEIGHT
KEITH R. MERCHANT
LINDSAY S. MONTGOMERY
AN V. NGUYEN
JEROME N. RAGADIO
BRADLEY R. ROSS
ALLAN J. SANDOR
CHERI R. SMILEY
JODIE L. SPENCER
CHARLES G. STEPHENHASSARD
DANIEL D. SURH
JOSE A. SURIS
RICHARD P. TAYLOR
NATHAN J. WONDER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

DANA E. ADKINS
JOCELYN R. AJALA
JOHN E. ALEX
MARK M. ALLEN
MELISSA C. AUSTIN
MATTHEW C. AXTMAN
MARCO A. AYALA
ANDREW J. BALDWIN
AMY E. BALKA
JAIME L. BARATTA
MICHAEL M. BARNA
JAMES M. BARRETT
JERRY A. BATES
ROBERT A. BECK
DANIEL J. BECKER
DIEDER H. BECKS
PAMELA L. BECKS
DEIRDRE A. BELL
CRAIG C. BENSON
ERIN B. BISSELL
JASON B. BLITZ
CHLOE A. BOMBERGER
LUKE F. BREMNER
NORMAN Y. BRIONES
MATTHEW A. BROOM
LEAH C. BROWN
ZACHARY W. BROWN
DAVID I. BRUNER
LEANDER CANNICK III
MARIO J. CARDOSO
DAVID CARROUTH
COREY A. CARTER
RAYMOND E. CARTER
ROBERT W. CARTER
THOMAS W. CARVER
BENJAMIN CHIN
WILLIAM T. COBB II
KEVIN B. COLDWATER
MICHELLE COLLINS
MICHELLE E. CONKLIN
TIMOTHY D. COSTELLO
GEORG J. DAHL
JOSHUA D. DAHLKE
TANIA Y. DAY
TRAVIS G. DEATON
RODERICK H. DOSS
DAVID DRAGHINAS
ERIC B. DRAPER
JENIFER K. DRINKWINE
ERIC J. DUFFY
KRISTINA E. DUFFY
ANDREW W. DVORAK
MARILISA G. ELROD
CHARLES G. EMOND, JR.
TODD J. ENDICOTT
JONATHAN M. ENDRES
HEATHER M. ENGELHART
GREGORY M. ENNIS
RYAN A. FAN
ERIC A. FARABAUGH
CHARLES D. FARWELL
ROBERT S. FELL
JOSHUA A. FERGUSON
JOHN L. FERRELL
MARC H. FERRERA
MARK N. FLANAGAN
JAMES J. FLETCHER
ANDREW S. FLOTTEN
MICHAEL P. FOSTER
RYAN C. FOWLER
JEREMY C. FRANCIS
JERALD W. FROEHNER
ALEXANDER B. GALIFIANAKIS
CLAIRE D. GANAL
EDIBERTO D. GARCIA
JEFFREY W. GERTNER
CHARLES F. GOULD, JR.
SCOTT E. GRABILL
KATRINA L. GRAY
MARION A. GREGG
RONNIE M. GUNDLACH
COREY G. GUSTAFSON
AMANDA D. D. HAGEN
JENNIFER E. HALL
NOA C. HAMMER
CHRISTOPHER G. HARDY
SCOTT M. HARLEY
SHANNON L. HART
DAVID W. HAYES
DARCI R. HAZELWOOD
VIJAY G. HEGDE
BRADLEY W. HICKEY
THOMAS R. HICKS
JOHN P. HILL
PAUL B. HILLESHEIM
WESLEY R. HODGSON
STEVEN J. HOLLEY
ALEXANDER M. HOLSTON
KERRY A. HUDSON
ASHLEY E. HUMPHRIES
EDWARD S. HURD
CRAIG J. HURT
MARK D. JACOBY
JACLYN A. JENSEN
MICKAILA J. JOHNSTON
LINDSAY E. JONES
MICHAEL J. KAVANAUGH
KRISTOFER A. KAZLAUSKAS
BRYAN J. KEENAN
CARLOS C. KENNEDY
DANIEL KIM
JOSHUA T. KINDELAN
KENNETH M. KINGDON
BRIAN T. KLEYENSTEUBER
ALLAN N. KREMP
ERIC J. KUJAWSKI
HEATHER M. KURERA
THEOMAL D. KURERA
BRIAN E. LAAKANIEMI
ALAN S. LAM
SHANNON V. LAMB
EDWIN J. LANDAKER
IAN M. LAUGHLIN
TAMEEKA L. LAW
MICHELLE N. LECHER
BRIAN E. LEDDEN
ELIZABETH A. LEONARD
SEAN P. LEONARD
BRETT H. LESSMANN
PHILIP R. LETADA
ANDREW G. LETIZIA
MERCURY Y. LIN
JASON J. LONGWELL
THOMAS D. LOUWERS
KIMBERLEY R. LOVELACE
DAVID M. MANN
CYNTHIA J. MARESSO
ROBERT M. MARKS
ERIN S. MARNER
BRIAN C. MARTIN
MATTHEW R. MATIASEK
CARI E. MATTHEWS
DAMON M. MCCLAIN
JAMES M. MCDONALD
MEGAN B. MCGAVERN
MARY M. MCGRANAHAN
MICHAEL J. MCNEARNEY
KATHERINE B. MCNIFF
JOSHUA M. MEADOR
MICHAEL R. MELIA
MARK A. MESSICK
TAMARA MIDDLESWORTH
HEATHER J. MILLER
LISA M. MONDZELEWSKI
TODD J. MONDZELEWSKI
GREGORY P. MONTOYA
PAMELA A. MONZON
MICHAEL S. MORROW
JENNIFER MOYNIHAN
LACHLAN I. MUNRO
WAYNE T. MURPHY
TIMOTHY J. NEHER
CAMERON J. L. NELSON
CHRISTOPHER NEVAREZ
JOSEPHINE C. NGUYEN
TRUONG D. NGUYEN
WILLIAM B. NGUYEN
THOMAS W. NIPPER II
DANIELLE M. NOREIKA
FARZAD NOWROUZZADEH
CATHERINE M. OBERHOLZER
TIFFANY M. OHTA
SHAUNA F. OSULLIVAN
JASON P. PALMER
BRIAN T. PAQUETTE
NINA H. PATEL
JULIA L. PAZ
MATTHEW T. PENA
JOSEPH M. PEPEK III
MICHELLE A. PERKINS
VICENT M. PERONTI
JAMES A. PETERSON
TIMOTHY A. PLATZ
MICHAEL PRUDHOMME
DOUGLAS J. PUGLIESE
ERIK J. REAVES
SHAWN D. REDDING
JASON P. RENSCHLER
NEIL J. RESNICK
WILLIAM W. REYNOLDS, JR.
KENNETH E. RICHTER
LISA K. RIVERA
CHRISTINE E. RIVERS
HEATHER A. ROBERTSON
JANET G. ROBINSON
GREGORY J. ROCHFORT
RYAN C. ROCKHILL
ANTONIO ROMERO
ADNYBEL ROSARIOORTIZ
LANCE A. ROY
JASON M. RUBINO
DOCILE A. SAGUAN
CAMILO SANTIAGO
GREGG W. SCHELLACK
DIETRICH W. SCHELZIG
TAMMY E. SERVIES
COREY A. SHAW
PAUL G. SHUPE
PETER J. SILVESTRI
DANIEL C. SIZEMORE
AMER SKOPIC
VAL S. SMALLEY
JENNIFER G. SMITH
ROBERT J. SOBEHART
JAMES B. SOLOMON
CHAD S. SPARKS
JASON E. SPRING
ANGELA L. STALLWORTH
DAVID A. STANECK
MELISSA R. STEGNERWILSON
DANIEL M. STULACK
DANIEL M. SUTTON
KIMBERLY SYRES
JANEL T. TAKAHASHI
ADRIENNE S. TEDESCHI
BRIAN J. THOMPSON
DIANA TOROK
HUY TRAN
JAMES A. TREADWELL
RALPH E. TUTTLE
TARA E. VANDRUNEN
JOEL K. VERBRUGGE

JARED A. VOGLER
TUONG N. VU
RYAN E. WALL
KENNETH W. WATERS
CHRISTOPHER M. WATSON
KATHERINE A. WAYMAN
REBECCA R. WELCH
RASHAD C. WILKERSON
ERIC M. WISOTZKY
DAVID M. YOU
VINCENT A. I. ZIZAK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

CHRISTOPHER W. ABBOTT
ZIAD T. ABOONA
SONIA I. ADAMS
JOHN R. ASHBURN, JR.
ANGELA R. BAILEY
JERRY J. BAILEY
KEVIN S. BAILEY
STEVEN M. BAILEY
EDWARD A. BENCHOFF
JOSEPH L. BONVIE
NEIL J. BONZAGNI
JOSEPH M. BOYLES
JOHN L. BRADLEY
RAYMOND M. BRISTOL
CHRISTYE Y. BROWN
JODY A. BRUTON
KEITH J. CASTLETON
LORI A. CHRISTENSEN
KYLE C. CIPRA
ROLLIN S. CLAYTON
STEVEN C. CLIFFORD
GEORGE P. COAN III
OCIE M. COEFIELD
ROBERT E. COMEAU
CHRISTOPHER L. COOPER
JOHNNY L. COSBY
SHAWN P. CRAWFORD
SAMUEL CRUM, JR.
DOMINGO C. CRUZ
JOHN B. DAY
MICKEY J. DEAVERS
RODEL H. DIVINA
KIM M. DOBRZYN
KARLTON K. DODSON
JOSE A. DOMINGUEZ
JUSTIN W. DOWE
GREGORY R. FAIRCHILD
TAMMY A. FELKER
LILIANA FLORES
DAWN M. FREEMAN
MELODY S. FUGAZZOTTO
HONG GAO
JOHN D. GARBRECHT
ADRIAN D. GASKIN
LEAH Y. GEISLINGER
WILLIAM L. GETSY
MICHAEL J. GREGONIS
JOHN S. GRIESENBECK
VINCENT J. GRIMM
TIMOTHY D. HENNING
DARYL A. HOLDER
SUSAN A. HOLT
DUSTIN M. HUBER
DEON L. HUFF
VICTORIA L. JACKSON
THEODORE J. JUAREZ
S J. KENTON
DAVID G. LANG
ROBERT D. LIPPY
KENNETH E. LUND, JR.
EDUARDO C. MACALANDA
ANDREW J. MACGREGOR
PATRICIA A. MARSHALL
SEAN M. MCCARTHY
ANNE L. MCKEAGUE
KELLIE L. MCMULLEN
JOHN L. MELTON
RYAN L. MESKIMEN
DAVID P. MITCHELL
JAIME L. MONTILLA
ROBERT C. MORRISON
AMY C. MOSCATELLI
THOMAS P. MURPHY
JOSE E. NIEVES
BRENT A. OLDE
MICHAEL B. OVERTON
ANTHONY J. OWENS
EDWARD H. OWENS
BRADLEY D. PACKER
RANDY L. PANKE
ERIC R. PARSONS
PAUL L. PATILLO
GREGORY S. PATTERSON
JAMES W. PERRY
JACQUELINE L. POLLOCK
ALLEN J. RAMOS
CHADWICK E. RAY
JAMES M. ROGERS
RUSSELL E. SAARI
TIMOTHY E. SAMUELSON
JESSIE C. SANTIAGO, JR.
NICHOLAS D. SCHNAUFER
TIFFANY L. SCOTT
ERIN M. SIMMONS
SHAWN E. SOUTIERE
HAZELANN K. TEAMER
DENNIS C. TOLENTINO
ORLANDO M. VALCARCEL
BETH A. VEALEY
ANGELA M. WEBSTER
MATTHEW A. WEINER
FITZGERALD A. WHEELER
LISA A. WHITE
ROBERT C. WIEDERIEN
MORTEZ WILLIAMS
SHAWN F. WOOD
TIMOTHY B. WORLEY
THEODOR A. ZAINAL
MANUEL R. ZAMBRANO
TOM A. ZURAKOWSKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

CATHERINE K. K. CHIAPPETTA
SUSAN L. DONOVAN
BRENT K. FAULKNER
RICHARD E. FEDERICO
JESSICA M. HUDSON
CLIFTON H. HUTCHINSON II
TAHMIKA R. JACKSON
SHANE E. JOHNSON
JASON L. JONES
DANIELLE M. KAMENSKY
ROBERT T. KLINE
MYOUNG H. LEE
JANELLE M. LOKEY
DEBORAH M. LOOMIS
RACHEL S. MANGAS
MICHAEL J. MARINELLO
ANNE Y. MARKS
JOHN M. MONTGOMERY
AMANDA R. MYERS
STEVEN M. MYERS
STEVEN R. OBERT
MICHAEL M. OREGAN
JOHN B. REESE
SERGIO F. SARKANY
GILBERT A. SERRANO
HOLLIS N. SIMODYNES
MATTHEW J. SKLEROV
WILLIAM P. SMITH
GRETCHEN D. SOSBEE
BRIAN V. SPENCER
ROBERT B. STALEY
MARK R. STEWART
ERIC L. STROM
BART K. TOMERLIN
COLIN R. TOPP
KELLY A. TRUNNELL
IAN P. WOLF
SYLVAINE W. WONG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

PAUL G. ALBERS
AGNES I. AMBROSI
JOEY M. ANDRES
STELLA M. ANNUNZIATO
EDWARD D. ASSELIN III
BRIAN D. ATCHISON
ROBERT H. BERNARDWORT
PHILLIP A. BOYER
TAMARA S. BRAGHIERI
JOHN G. BROOM
CRAIG J. CANTU
RONALD W. CLEVELAND
GARRY P. CLOSAS
JOHN D. CONNOLLY
PATRICIA T. CORKHILL
CHERYL L. COTTRELL
JESSICA CRUZ
WILLIAM G. DANCHANKO
SUSAN N. DEIKE
JON A. DELOGE
CHARLES E. DICKERSON
ANDREW J. DONADIO
MICHELLE D. DONADIO
KERRY L. EBUENG
HEATHER B. ENNIS
DAVID A. EVERHART
KENNETH L. FOLSOM
DAWN E. GALVEZ
KEITH A. GANLY
CHARLES H. GOODSON
RYAN P. GRISWOLD
MICHAEL J. GUY
ROBERT J. HAAG
KUTURAH J. HARRIS
SHAWN M. HARRIS
TOD A. HAZLETT
RANDY S. HENINGER
TED W. HERING
LINDA A. HUBER
JEREMIAH R. INGEMUNSON
COREY A. JAGO
JAMESETTA W. JOHNSON
PAUL T. JOHNSON
LALON M. KASUSKE
CHRISTOPHER D. KEITH
KELLIE M. KLINE
RENEE T. KRAMER
BETH A. LAWHORN
SOPHIA M. LAWRENCE
JULIE A. LEACH
PANDORA J. LIPTROT
PATRICIA I. LOVATO
MARK A. LYNCH
HALEY T. MACEK
SUZANNE F. MALDARELLI
DONALD L. MCGUFFEY
RONALD J. MCGUIRE
BRIAN E. MILLER
CHARLES A. MINER
WILLIAM T. MOONEY
LOUISE B. NELLUMS
CHARLENE R. OHLIGER
MICHAEL D. OVIATT
MICHAEL A. PAYNE
JAMES P. PELLETIER
DANIEL F. RICE
JODY L. RICH
BARBARA A. RINEHART
ROBERT J. ROADFUSS
DANA F. ROBINSON
WILLIAM J. ROULAINE
TIMOTHY R. ROUSSELOW
RICHARD W. SCHULZ
PAULGERARD J. SCOTT
MICHAEL J. SPAGNA
ANNE M. SPRINGER
JAMI A. STAKLEY
SHALANDA D. STEPHENS
SONSIRE M. STERRETT
MELISSA A. SUMMERVILLE
LAURI L. TEBBETTS
RYAN S. TELFORD
ELAVONTA S. THOMAS
MARK A. THOMAS
JOHN I. THOMPSON
LORI M. THOMPSON
RICKY K. THOMPSON
KELLY E. K. VEGA
PATRICK H. WAINRIGHT
JOHN M. WATERS
RALPH L. WILLOUGHBY, JR.
ANDREW S. WILSON
BRIDGET B. WISESANANTONIO
JOHN P. ZALAR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JOSEPH K. AHN
ROBERT G. ALEXANDER III
DONALD E. BAKER
KERRY E. BAKER
FORREST D. BAUMHOVER
DONETTE V. BECKFORD
CARLA S. BERG
DANIEL L. BESSMAN
KENNETH S. BODMAN
JONATHAN A. BOUCHER
MICHAEL J. BREAUX
PATRICK W. BROWN
ROGER M. BRUCE
REX B. BURMAN
KEITH A. CAPPER
DAWN A. CHAPMAN
SHAWN A. COLEMAN
KEVIN A. CROSBY
JODY M. DANIEL
AL D. DEGUZMAN
MARK H. DICKINSON
SAMUEL C. DOWELL
MICHAEL D. EDWARDS
STEFAN EDWARDS
JOSH A. ELSTON
ILIA K. ERMOSHKIN
VINCENT V. ERNO
DAVID N. FIDELMAN
SAMUEL V. FONTE
JURMIN M. FRANCIS
JOSEPH M. GILMORE
WILLIAM K. GOODMAN
THOMAS B. GRANGER
MARK W. GREAVES
STEPHEN K. GULICK
DALE A. HANEY
SHANNON B. HARRELL
JEFFREY S. HARRIS
BRIAN D. HENDERSON
MARC R. HENSLEY
IGNATIUS K. HICKMAN
RONALD L. HOAK II
TARA L. HODGE
JASON G. HOFTIEZER
DANIEL A. HOGUE
DEREK P. HOTCHKISS
THOMAS R. JENKINS
MICHELLE N. JOACHIM
BENJAMIN B. JOHNSON
MELINDA A. JOHNSON
MATTHEW S. JONES
JIMMY E. KARAM
PATRICK J. KELLY
MATTHEW D. KREMER
JANET L. LAMB
SHANI S. LEBLANC
CHRISTOPHER M. LEE
HUI H. LEE
JOHN M. LEVERING
GWEN B. LIEGEL
ERIC D. LOCKETT
LOUIS B. LOCKLEY
MICHAEL F. LORRAIN II
PHILIP W. LOWREY
CASS K. MADSON
MICHAEL T. MCCARTER
THOMAS A. MEYER
BRIAN J. MICHALEK
CRAIG A. MIHALIK
FRANK D. MILLER
ROLDAN C. MINA
SHAWN M. MORGHEIM
PEDRO G. MORIN
DOUGLAS R. MURPHY

CHRISTOPHER A. NEWELL
STELLA E. OBAYUWANA
JOSEPH N. OBI
LEOPOLDO OCHOA, JR.
MICHAEL A. OGDEN
STEVEN M. OSBORNE
DAVID W. PAVLIK
JEFFRY M. PELTONEN
GILBERTO P. PENSERGA
JOSEPH C. PESTAR, JR.
JOSEPH H. PETH
SCOTT R. PORTER
CHRISTOPHER J. PRESSLER
DERWIN B. PROBY
CHARLES M. REED
ALLEN RIVERA
CLAYTON L. ROBERSON
DAVID W. RODEBUSH
MONTY W. RYCROFT
REYNALDO C. SANTOS
DAVID A. SCHULTZ
ANTHONY J. SEIFERT
BENJAMIN L. SHEINMAN
ELISHA E. SINGLETON
FREDERICK H. SKINNER
KEVIN J. STIELOW
CHRISTOPHER M. SWANSON
RICHARD S. THOMAS
JOHN H. TIPTON
SEAN W. TOOLE
SEAN M. URBAN
JUAN C. URIBE
KRISTIAN L. WAHLGREN
ALEXANDER D. WALLACE III
CARL R. WARD
MICHAEL L. WARNER
MELISSIA A. WILLIAMS
DARYL M. WILSON
MICHAEL D. WINN
DAVID M. WRIGHT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

CASSIE L. ALLEN
PHILIP B. BAGROW
CARL M. BARNES
CARLA M. BARRY
EDWARD D. BASS
JOSEPH S. BLAIR
JAMES A. BRADSHAW
SCOTT N. CALLAHAM
MICHAEL B. CHANEY
JUAN Q. COMETA
REAN F. ENRIQUEZ
STEPHEN D. FISHER
MICHAEL E. FOSKETT
TIMOTHY D. GAULT
MICHAEL H. GRIGGS
BRANDON S. HARDING
ROBIN S. HECKATHORNE
ROY E. HOFFMAN
JOHN D. HOKE
PATRICK S. JOYNER
ROBERT MERCADO
STEVEN D. MILLS
RONALD C. NORDAN
DONALD W. ROGERS, JR.
PAUL N. RUMERY
RICHARD H. RYAN, JR.
BENNETT C. SANDFORD
DAVID L. SLATER
YOUNG SONG
DARREN L. STENNETT
CLIFFORD A. STUART
MARK A. TANIS
DAVID B. THAMES
JOSELITO S. TIONGSON
DAVID M. TODD
DAVID S. YANG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

FERDINAND D. ABRIL
SYLVESTER C. ADAMAH
JEREMY P. ADAMS
DEAN E. ALLEN
DOUGLAS S. ANDERSON
GREGGORY A. BENTON
JARED L. BICKHAM
LEGENA M. BRIEST
ROSS B. CAMPBELL
FRANK W. CARROLL
SOMCHANH CAVANH
CRAIG A. CLUTTS
WILLIAM T. COOK
CONSTANCE L. DANNER
MARCELO M. DIJAMCO
TAMANH Q. DUONG
GREGORY P. GARNETT
JEREMY B. GATES
ERIC W. HAHN
ISAAC P. HENRY
JOHN T. JEFFREY
PATRICK C. JORS
IAN M. KELLY
CHARLES B. KUBIC
ALEX N. KURIATNYK
DUSTIN KWOK
TREVOR H. LAUGHTER
MATTHEW W. LENZ
STEPHEN T. LEPPER
ANDREW L. LITTERAL
PAUL F. MAGOULICK
SETH T. MANGASARIAN
JOEL D. MCMILLAN
JOSEPH M. OSULLIVAN
BYRON W. PAGE
AARON W. PARK
MARK W. POWELL
DAVID R. RAUTENBACH
SHAWN M. ROCKWELL
JOSE A. RUBIO
ATIIM D. SENTHILL
CRAIG A. SHELLERUD
ANDREW J. SHINKA
MAX SISSON
TORBEN T. SMITH
ANDREW J. SONIER
GREGORY D. STATON, JR.
ROBERT A. WADSWORTH
ERIC M. WALKER
JAMES P. WALLACE
ROBERT S. WELLS
CHADWICK D. WHITE
ALLEN E. WILLEY
YUE K. ZHANG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

PALMO S. BARRERA
JEFFREY S. BARTLETT
JOHN H. BREDENKAMP III
JOHN B. BRICKNER
BRENT A. FALLA
STEPHEN S. LEGG
CHRISTOPHER S. MAYFIELD
STEPHEN J. OPALENIK, JR.
JEFFREY S. SOTINGCO
HORACIO G. TAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JEFFEREY R. JERNIGAN

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

MICHAEL G. BUTEL
JOSEPH D. CALLISTER
JAY S. CLOUTIER
CAROL A. FISHER
JOHN R. HICKMAN
GLENN R. HOVER
SHARON M. HUNTER
GEORGE E. JONES, JR.
RICHARD H. MCBRIDE, JR.
ROGER W. NELSON
STEVEN P. NIEHOFF
CLAUDIA L. SANDS
ORAZIO F. SANTULLO, JR.
PAUL A. SJOBERG
JEFFREY A. SNYDER
JOHN M. SPILKER
SCOTT A. SPRENGER
TIMOTHY S. WOODRUFF

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on September 15, 2008 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

JEFFREY A. TAYLOR, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE KENNETH L. WAINSTEIN, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON FEBRUARY 27, 2007.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, today we are solemnly commemorating the seventh anniversary of the September 11th terrorist attacks. September 11th changed all of our lives. It is important that we take this opportunity to remember those who lost their lives, and those brave men and women who came to the aid of the victims. We will always be indebted to the first responders, nurses, doctors, counselors and volunteers who have tended to the wounds inflicted by Al Qaeda terrorists just 7 years ago.

As our hearts and national character continue to absorb the pain of that tragic day, we understand that our greatest healings have come from unity. We gain strength through the compatriotism of our fellow citizens, and extend our hands of help as others do the same for us.

Following September 11, 2001, our country saw a meteoric rise in volunteerism, community service and national service program enrollment. When our Nation was at its darkest, the light of unity gave us direction towards a brighter future. Men and women from every walk of life answered the call of history to become active and serve their country in any way they could.

I commend those who have committed their day to giving back. Today, dozens of organizations and thousands of individuals are turning their grief, respect, and remembrance into action and service to their community. This national day of service is patriotism manifested. Service confronts the cynicism and hopelessness of terrorism, and exemplifies our national foundation of justice, equality, and fellowship. The work being done today throughout the country renews the spirit of unity that followed tragedy. A national day of service gives our country a new tradition that I hope will grow for generations to come.

Once again, I want to thank those who have dedicated their efforts to ensuring that our country is protected against and prepared for any future terrorist attack. I also wish to remember those lives lost during the brutal attacks on September 11, 2001. As we pass the Resolution today, we are honoring the heroic service, actions, and sacrifices of Americans who so bravely came together after 9/11.

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE OF OHIO

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2008

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

First, I would like to offer my deepest condolences to her entire family, especially her son Mervyn and her sister Barbara. I want to also offer my condolences to the constituents of Ohio's Eleventh Congressional District, to all of her many friends, her colleagues—especially in the Congressional Black Caucus—and of course to her staff here in Washington and in Ohio.

On August 20, 2008 the people of Cleveland, this Nation and the world lost a giant in the fight for equality and justice when we lost my beloved friend and colleague Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

So many know Congresswoman TUBBS JONES for her exceptional work on behalf of her constituents and for the many barriers she broke and trails she blazed as the first African American woman elected to Congress from Ohio, as the first African American woman to serve on the powerful Ways and Means Committee, and as the first to chair the House Ethics Committee.

Congresswoman TUBBS JONES and I came to Congress about the same time. We worked closely together for a decade and she was one of the most remarkable persons I have ever known. Whether it was standing up for Ohio voters and fighting for election reform or fighting to end the unjust war and occupation in Iraq, she always stood on the right side of justice.

She was a political giant, a skilled legislator, an incredible orator, but she was much more than that to me. She was also my sister in arms, my confidant, and my friend. We spent many an evening in Washington together throughout our decade long friendship.

From attending events together, to just grabbing dinner or an occasional down moment, we've spent a great deal of time throughout the years. We also spent many mornings together. You see STEPHANIE was also my gym partner along with Congresswoman LAURA RICHARDSON.

STEPHANIE and I also had the chance to travel together on several occasions to places like Cuba and Israel. I will always treasure those times and memories. It was during some of our travel together, and our work together for the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, that I got the chance to know her husband, Mervyn Jones, whom she loved dearly and tragically lost in October 2003.

In the wake of his death, STEPHANIE created a scholarship golf tournament in his memory, which has become a successful annual event. I know she would be pleased that a scholarship has been now arranged in her honor.

Unquestionably, her passing has left a tremendous hole in the Congress, in the Congressional Black Caucus, and in my heart. I will miss my beautiful friend and sister, Congresswoman TUBBS JONES so very much.

My thoughts and prayers remain with the Congresswoman's entire family, her son Mervyn, her sister Barbara, her staff, her friends and her many supporters.

May her soul rest in peace..

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE OF OHIO

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2008

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today, I join my colleagues to remember and celebrate the life of a dear friend and colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. It is during times like these that we are both able to smile, thinking about those who we admired and who have distinctly touched our lives—and in the case of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES—touched the lives of thousands of Clevelanders who were so devoted to her and she to them. And of course, we sadly mourn the death of a woman who was dedicated to making the lives of Ohioans and Americans better. From increasing the minimum wage to making healthcare available to all, STEPHANIE was at the forefront, fighting for all of our families.

Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES is the real-life American success story. Born to a factory worker and skycap, STEPHANIE went to public schools in Ohio, then became a prosecutor and municipal judge and finally, the first African-American woman from Ohio elected to the United States Congress. Nearly 10 years ago, she was a little-known Democrat from Ohio who rose to prominence becoming Chair of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and a member of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee.

Like so many, STEPHANIE was taken from us too soon and too abruptly. I extend my sincerest condolences to STEPHANIE's family and especially to her beloved son, Mervyn. Your mom was a great lady and a wonderful friend. We will all miss her dearly.

IN MEMORIAL OF W.D. MOHAMMED

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, it is with great sadness I rise today to mourn the passing of Imam W.D. Mohammed—the spiritual leader for millions of American Muslims. Imam Mohammed was accepted by his followers to lead The Nation of Islam in 1975 after the passing of his father, Elijah Muhammad, leader and builder of The Nation of Islam. Imam Mohammed led Americans toward tolerance, inclusion and civic engagement.

In 1992 he delivered the very first Invocation in the United States Senate given by a Muslim. He gave an Islamic Prayer at both of President Clinton's Inaugural Interfaith Prayer Services.

His dedication to interfaith dialogue led him to address the Muslim-Jewish Conference in 1996 with leaders of Islam and Reform Judaism. He met with Pope John Paul II on two occasions including in 1999 on the "eve of the New Millennium" in St. Peter's Basilica with other world religious leaders. He served on the Advisory Panel for Religious Freedom Abroad, formed by then Secretary of State, Madeline Albright. He was at his best promoting religious freedom in America and abroad.

Imam Mohammed's loss is immense. His life was led and lived by his faith—a faith that inspired him to reach across the divides of many religions; to knock down the walls of division and search for the commonalities that all faiths share: peace and understanding.

The Imam believed he had a responsibility to speak out on the social issues of the day, taking it upon himself to apply scriptural interpretation to those issues. His leadership was recognized by all.

The world is smaller today because of the passing of the Imam. We all would do well to stop and listen to the lessons left behind by Imam W.D. Mohammed. May his soul continue to guide leaders and legions alike to the world of peace and understanding.

GREATER BOSTON INSTITUTIONS CONFER TWO AWARDS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I have had the honor for many years of sharing with the Members information about awards being presented to individuals who have performed extraordinary service to others in the field of medical services.

These awards are presented by "ROFEH International—New England Chassidic Center," under the leadership of Grand Rabbi Levi Y. Horowitz, which provides help across the world in giving access to the first-class medical treatment that we in the Greater Boston area are fortunate to enjoy. Rabbi Horowitz himself has been a distinguished leader in the field of medical ethics, and his dedication to seeing that access to the medical services he has helped support and defend is a great asset to us all. On November 23, 2008, at the Grand Ballroom of the Boston Park Plaza Hotel, the Annual Dinner of ROFEH International—New England Chassidic Center will honor, as it always does, two individuals who have distinguished themselves by their dedication to others, and the great skill they bring to those tasks. The ROFEH International Award goes to Dr. John B. Mulliken, and the Man of the Year Award is being presented to Mr. Herbert M. Gann.

Madam Speaker, the work in the medical area organized and inspired by Grand Rabbi Horowitz is a superb example of how Americans can best work together to enhance the quality of all of our lives. To Dr. Mulliken, to Mr. Gann, and to Rabbi Horowitz and his fellow and sister workers in this endeavor, I extend my congratulations, but even more important, my thanks for what they do for all of us.

Madam Speaker, I ask that these remarks be printed here along with the relevant biographical information about Dr. Mulliken and Mr. Gann.

MR. HERBERT M. GANN, ROFEH INTERNATIONAL NEW ENGLAND CHASSIDIC CENTER MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

Mr. Herbert Gann lived in Chelsea, Massachusetts until 1946 when he and his parents, Joseph and Rae Gann, and his two sisters, Beverly and Shirley, moved to Newton, Massachusetts.

He graduated Newton High School in 1951 and Boston University with a BS and BA in 1955. Mr. Gann served in the United States Army in Germany from 1956–1958.

Herb started working part time in Joseph Gann Inc., while in high school; continued in college and started working full time after graduating in 1955. He worked together with his father, Joseph Gann, until his father retired in December 2000. Mr. Herbert Gann has been the owner of Joseph Gann Jewelers, in Boston since 1987.

He learned charity from both his parents and is a very philanthropic person in his own right. His interest in Jewish Education started when his oldest daughter, Elisa, enrolled in Solomon Schechter Day School, in 1970. He continues to support that school along with Rashi Jewish Community Day School, Metro West Day School, and Gann Academy. He also supports the work of Combined Jewish Philanthropies.

Herb and Rita Gann are members of Temple Emanuel, Congregation Beth El Atereth Israel and Congregation Agdus Achim-Anshe Sfard.

Mr. Gann started going to the Rebbe's Dinners at the time they honored Reverend Louis Lourie, over 28 years ago. His interest in the Rebbe's work evolved and Mr. Gann has been on the dinner committee for many years.

Herb Gann married Rita (Kaplan) Gann in 1964. Rita was hired in 1962 as the bookkeeper at Joseph Gann Jewelers and continues to work alongside her husband. They have four children and five grandchildren.

JOHN B. MULLIKEN, MD—ROFEH INTERNATIONAL AWARD

John B. Mulliken, M.D., received his medical degree in 1964 from Columbia University, College of Physicians & Surgeons. Following his surgical residency and a research fellowship at Massachusetts General Hospital, Dr. Mulliken served in the U.S. Army in Korea and at Ft. Devens, Massachusetts. After his military service, Dr. Mulliken completed a residency in plastic surgery at The Johns Hopkins Hospital in Maryland.

Board-certified in general surgery and plastic surgery, Dr. Mulliken is an Associate Professor of Surgery at Harvard Medical School and a Senior Associate in Surgery at Children's Hospital Boston. In addition to being director of the Vascular Anomalies Center, Dr. Mulliken is director of the Craniofacial Centre. He also holds an appointment at Brigham and Women's Hospital.

A Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Mulliken is the co-founder and past president of the International Society for the Study of Vascular Anomalies, and a diplomat of both the American Board of Surgery and the America Board of Plastic Surgery. In 1998, he was the recipient of an honorary degree from Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels.

Dr. Mulliken is the author of 185 original scientific articles; dozens of reviews, journal discussions, and editorials; nearly 40 chapters; and two books, including Vascular Birthmarks: Hemangiomas and Malformations, coauthored with British surgeon Anthony E. Young, M.A., M. Chir., F.R.C.S. (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co., 1988; 483 pgs.).

Dr. Mulliken's clinical interests include craniofacial anomalies, cleft lip/palate, and vascular anomalies. His basic research is focused on molecular causes of craniofacial and vascular anomalies.

Dr. Mulliken developed the current, now widely-accepted classification system for vascular anomalies, which divides them into two major categories based on their etiology. Considered one of the world's foremost experts in vascular anomalies, Dr. Mulliken is frequently invited to lecture at hospitals around the globe and is host to many visiting scholars and physicians interested in vascular anomalies.

HONORING BOOKS FOR AFRICA FOR 20 YEARS OF SERVICE SEPTEMBER 11, 2008

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mrs. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the work of an internationally recognized non-governmental organization based in St. Paul, Minnesota that for the past 20 years has helped to transform the lives of millions of people—young and old—across the continent of Africa. With commitment and a passion for putting a book in the hands of children and elders hungry for knowledge, Books for Africa is an organization that has shipped more than 20 million books to more than 35 African countries since 1988. In so many African cities, towns and rural schools, where students had no access to books, there are now books for learning, enjoyment, and to experience the wonders of the world.

Mr. Tom Warth is the founder of Books for Africa, and he is an inspirational humanitarian. Tom's vision, enthusiasm, and his on-going commitment, along with the work of all of the board of directors of Books for Africa, continues to transform lives by facilitating the shipment of container after container of books that put real books in the hands of real people.

Now, under the strong leadership of Mr. Pat Plonsky, I am proud to continue my office's ongoing relationship with Books for Africa. Their collaborations with Peace Corps volunteers, the State Department, and the U.S.

Agency for International Development (USAID) enables the U.S. to demonstrate both its generosity and its willingness to provide a tangible learning tool. Last year, in partnership with USAID's Africa Education Initiative, 18 containers of books were delivered to Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia. All told, Books for Africa delivered 119 containers of books in 2007 to 22 countries, a truly impressive accomplishment.

This form of public diplomacy—putting the book in the hands of a child or elder—is truly the best face of America and should not only be sustained, but expanded. In the U.S. we take books for granted, but we should never forget the power of a book. And, when they are distributed by the millions, the benefit cannot be overstated.

Let me conclude by also recognizing the extraordinary effort of the volunteers for Books for Africa, as well as the donations of high quality books from publishers, schools and organizations. This combined and coordinated effort is transforming lives. If this generosity and determination to provide books can continue to match the hunger for knowledge, learning, and education by the children and adults all across the African continent then we will have even greater accomplishments to celebrate in the future.

Again, congratulations to Books for Africa for 20 years of extraordinary work to build a bridge of knowledge, education and hope between Minnesota and communities all across Africa.

A TRIBUTE TO RICHFIELD'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I am honored to congratulate the citizens of Richfield, Minnesota on the celebration of the city's 100th anniversary.

Richfield is a diverse, vibrant community whose history mirrors that of the State of Minnesota. Originally, the territory was inhabited by the Ojibwe and Dakota tribes, and, in the late 18th century, was claimed by the French. The territory was first settled in 1852 by Riley Bartholomew on the eastern shore of Wood Lake; the Bartholomew homestead remains there to this day, and is listed on the National and Minnesota Registers of Historic Places. In 1804, the territory was purchased by the United States Government from France as a part of the Louisiana Purchase, and in the years following, would become a village, revered for the fertile texture of its soil and its farming communities. Richfield's economy would remain focused on agricultural commodities until the conclusion of World War II.

Today, Richfield is a prosperous community, home to families, education facilities, businesses, community organizations, wetlands and parks. The city will celebrate its first century this year by remembering the past. In honor of the city's centennial, a statue of Charles W. Lindberg, who helped to raise the United States flag atop the island of Iwo Jima on February 23, 1945, will be dedicated at Veterans Park on July 4, 2009. The dedication will also include a memorial to all veterans from Richfield.

I am honored to represent the residents of Richfield, Minnesota in the United States House of Representatives, and I applaud everyone, past or present, who contributed to the history of this great city. I hope the events scheduled to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the city are enjoyed by all residents and I look forward to making the next 100 years just as successful as the previous century.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 588, Adjournment, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 585, Approval of the Journal, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 586, H. Res. 1420, Recognizing September 11 as a day of remembrance, extending sympathies to those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001, and their families, honoring the heroic actions of our nation's first responders and Armed Forces, and reaffirming the commitment to defending the people of the United States against any and all future challenges, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 587, H.R. 6531, To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the Highway Trust Fund balance, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

HONORING THE WEST HAVEN ITALIAN-AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION AS THEY CELEBRATE THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the members of the West Haven Italian-American Civic Association as they celebrate a remarkable milestone—their 50th Anniversary. As they mark this golden anniversary, their many members and their families can be proud of all that they have contributed and continue to contribute to our community.

My hometown of New Haven, Connecticut and its surrounding communities have always had a large and very proud Italian-American population. Over the years, a number of Italian-American clubs and organizations were formed by small groups within different neighborhoods and most were dedicated to particular towns or regions in the old country or were affiliated with certain Saints or religious societies. It was, is still today, a means of preserving and celebrating the traditions and culture brought to America from Italy.

The founders of the West Haven Italian-American Civic Association wanted to create a place where all Americans of Italian descent could meet and socialize—an organization that was more general in its appeal and that encompassed all that the local Italian-American communities had to offer. They also wanted to create an organization that would allow them to give back to the community and country that had offered them so many opportunities and blessings.

After the official incorporation of both the West Haven Italian-American Civic Association and its sister organization, the West Haven Italian American Auxiliary, member contributions made possible the purchase of a plot of land and through the volunteer efforts of the membership, the buildings and grounds were renovated and improved. In less than a decade, because of increased membership, it became clear that they would need additional space for their meetings and social gatherings. Once again the generosity and volunteer efforts of the club's membership allowed them to build a new meeting hall which is still used today.

The West Haven Italian-American Civic Association has always been more than a social organization. One of their founding principles was a commitment to give back to the community in which they and their families had found the opportunity to prosper. Through the years, local schools, service organizations, police, fire, and volunteer organizations have all benefited from the generosity of the Association's members. Through its Civic and Welfare Fund, more than $70,000 has been contributed to various causes. The Association also sponsors numerous youth sports teams and offers free use of their hall for, among many things, school bingos, sports affairs, and community fundraisers. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Association and the Auxiliary have not only realized the vision of the founding members, but have far exceeded them.

For their many invaluable contributions, I am proud to stand today to pay tribute to the membership—past and present-—of the West Haven Italian-American Civic Association and Auxiliary as they mark their golden anniversary. I have no doubt that they and future generations of members will continue to make a difference in the lives of others leaving an indelible mark on our community. My very best wishes for another 50 years of success!

IN HONOR OF THE POLISH LEGION OF AMERICAN VETERANS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Polish Legion of American Veterans (PLAV) on the occasion of their 39th Biennial National Convention and in recognition of their dedication to veterans' issues and to the community. I am proud to be an honorary member of the Polish Legion of American Veterans and of the leadership of the National Commander, Ernest Stetz.

PLAV, founded in 1920, is comprised of American veterans of Polish descent who actively engage in the community through education, charitable and civic activities. In addition to civic engagement, founding PLAV members worked for an independent Poland,

in congruence with President Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points." President Ronald Reagan signed an Act of Congress, P.L. 98–372, on July 23, 1984, granting the Polish Legion of America a Federal Charter. There are over five posts in my congressional district which host events and volunteer within the community, with dozens more around the country.

The members of PLAV work collectively to ensure that all those who served our country are provided with benefits and work with Congress to support legislation necessary to ensuring that veterans receive these benefits. This year's National Convention features Robert Kupiecki, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Poland.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor of the Polish Legion of American Veterans and in recognition of their outstanding community service and dedication to our Nation's veterans. Their involvement in the community is invaluable; may their work in the community serve as an example for us all.

CONGRATULATING U.S. OLYMPIANS JENNIFER KAIDO AND BEEZIE MADDEN UPON THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE 2008 OLYMPIC GAMES IN BEIJING, CHINA

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jennifer Kaido and Beezie Madden upon their accomplishments as participants in the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China. These athletes embody the true spirit of the Olympic games and I am proud to represent them.

Jennifer Kaido grew up in West Leyden, New York and is a 1999 graduate of Adirondack High School. In Beijing, Jennifer competed as a rower in the Women's Quadruple Sculls and her crew finished ranked fifth in the world. Beezie Madden, a resident of Cazenovia, New York competing with her horse, Authentic, brought home two medals as a member of the U.S. Equestrian Team.

Jennifer Kaido began her Olympic participation on August 10, 2008, when her Quadruple Sculls' crew finished third in their initial heat. In the repechage, they finished in second place, which qualified them for the finals. In the finals, the American crew valiantly rowed their way to an impressive fifth place finish.

At one time Jennifer's journey to Beijing seemed unlikely. It is my understanding that Jennifer had never rowed prior to trying out for the crew team her senior year at Cornell. She is proof positive that through hard work and determination anything is truly possible. Her rapid ascension in her sport to the level of Olympian is simply amazing. Moreover, it has been widely accounted that Jennifer competed in China with a level-headed attitude along with a deep love for her family and community.

Beezie Madden returns home from Beijing as one of the world's greatest equestrian jumpers. She followed up on her gold medal performance in the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens by again earning gold in the Team jumping competition. Astride her horse, Authentic, she also won a bronze medal in the individual jumping competition. In addition to these accomplishments, Beezie has earned many accolades throughout her career, including being named the U.S. Equestrian Federation Equestrian of the Year in consecutive years; she also has been named the American Grand Prix Association Rider of the Year and the U.S. Olympic Committee's Equestrian of the Year.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to extend my sincere congratulations to Jennifer and Beezie upon their accomplishments. They represented our Nation and the residents of central and northern New York extraordinarily well and I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENSACOLA, FLORIDA CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL COALITION OF 100 BLACK WOMEN

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise today to recognize the 15th anniversary of the Pensacola Chapter of the National Coalition of 100 Black Women. The NCBW of Pensacola is involved intimately in a wide variety of social, religious, economic, and political facets of northwest Florida, and I am proud to recognize its 15 years of service to the Pensacola community.

The National Coalition of 100 Black Women is a service and advocacy organization that supports women of color who want to work towards solutions on issues of concern to African-American women and youth. Started in 1971 by a small group of dedicated women from New York, the National Coalition of 100 Black Women quickly grew to over 900 members and organized as a broad national service group in 1981.

The National Coalition installed the Pensacola Chapter on October 1, 1993 with 38 local women as its founding members. The chapter's mission is to empower African-American women and youth through programs that meet their diverse needs. These programs are targeted to support black women at key stages in life and include important activities such as youth mentorship and community service.

Recent examples of the Pensacola Chapter role in the community include its Annual Hat Show and Luncheon to raise money for college scholarships targeted to African-American high school seniors. This event features a fashion show of fancy and unique hats and attracts over 500 people each year. Over the past six years, the Hat Show has raised over $50,000 for scholarships and has helped close to 100 students launch their college careers. Another key NCBW activity is its Adopt-A-School and Mentoring Program. Each coalition member is paired with a student from a particular school and provides advice and guidance to that student throughout the year.

For 15 years, the Pensacola Chapter of the National Coalition of 100 Black Women has provided vital service to the people of northwest Florida. Their devotion to empowering African-American women is a true testament to the ability of our citizens to work together in order to better our lives and our country.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am proud to recognize the Pensacola Chapter of the National Coalition of 100 Black Women for its 15 years of dedicated service to its community.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF COUNCILWOMAN FANNIE LEWIS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Councilwoman Fannie Lewis, an outspoken leader and profoundly respected member of the Greater Cleveland Community, and to honor a life spent in service to her community.

One of Cleveland's longest-serving Council Members, Councilwoman Lewis was known for her unfailing support and activism for the working class residents of the Greater Cleveland Area. Recognized as a "neighborhood activist," she emerged as the prominent voice for the economically disadvantaged in Cleveland, fighting for their rights regardless of the opposition. Councilwoman Lewis began her career in public service fighting for civil rights and equality in the Hough neighborhood in Cleveland as a recruiter for the Neighborhood Youth Corps during the 1960s. After helping local residents find work and through the Youth Corps, she continued her activism for the residents of Hough Avenue during her tenure in Cleveland's City Council.

She joined the City Council in 1980 and immediately began working on renovating Hough Avenue. Councilwoman Lewis worked tirelessly on housing development in several neighborhoods, pushing for new apartments and houses as well as a large nursing home in Eliza Bryant Village. She challenged local residents to keep their neighborhoods clean. Her tenacious voice for those with educational and economic needs stood in stark contrast to her personable disposition that enabled her to work closely with the residents she represented. Her leadership skills affected all of those around her and she worked around the clock encouraging her residents to stand up for their needs and beliefs.

In addition to her activism for housing and economic development in Cleveland, Councilwoman Lewis pushed for school vouchers for her residents in City Council, giving economically disadvantaged students and their families the opportunity to attend private schools. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Councilwoman Lewis's program in 2002, upholding her voucher program. In 2003, the Fannie Lewis Law, which requires that city residents constitute at least 20 percent of the workforce on any construction projects that receive contracts worth $100,000 or more, was passed.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in celebrating the life of Councilwoman Fannie Lewis, whose career in public service is a shining example for public officials and women everywhere. May her pioneering character and exemplary life serve as an example for all of us to follow.

THE RETIREMENT OF SAMMIE C. TWITTY, COMMAND SUITE AND DIRECTOR OF NURSING SERVICES SECRETARY, NAVAL HOSPITAL, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the service of Ms. Sammie C. Twitty on her retirement as the command suite and director of nursing services secretary, Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida in August 2008. Ms. Twitty completed an honorable career of over 40 years dedicated to the Federal Civil Service and served as executive assistant to 11 commanding officers during her tenure.

Ms. Twitty's dedication and influence on the overall mission of the hospital ensured the command was professionally and personally well received throughout the Pensacola area. Her advice on protocol matters, fitness reports, travel, and correspondence was vital to the success of every commanding officer since her arrival in the command suite. She fluidly managed schedules to accommodate complex arrangements and difficult scenarios. Directly responsible for the smooth flow and operation of the front office, she skillfully managed challenging situations with care and thoughtfulness in mind at all times.

Throughout her many years of service she has been the go to person for all administrative functions and greatly enhanced the quality of office operations wherever she worked. She had a direct, positive influence on many young sailors and civil service personnel by distinguishing herself as a loyal, honest, hard-working individual. Her outstanding service has paved the way and set the standard for all who follow. Ms. Twitty's exceptional professional abilities, dedication, attention to detail, initiative, and loyal dedication to duty reflect great credit upon herself and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, Vicki and I would like to congratulate Sammie Twitty on her retirement and wish her many more years of success and happiness.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, due to personal matters, today I missed rollcall vote No. 585 on approving the Journal, rollcall vote No. 586 on H. Res. 1420 regarding the anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, rollcall vote No. 587 on final passage of H.R. 6532 to restore the highway trust fund balance, and rollcall vote No. 588 on the motion to adjourn the House. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on each of these four rollcall votes.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DONAUSCHWABEN'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Society of the Donauschwaben on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The group is celebrating 50 outstanding years of preserving German culture on August 9, 2008 with a beautiful gala, featuring traditional German dishes and dancing.

Over the past 50 years, the Society of the Donauschwaben has greatly enhanced Cleveland's diverse community in numerous ways. Donauschwaben's German-American Cultural Center in Olmsted Township is an epicenter of German culture in Ohio. The center provides extensive classes in German for young children, teens, and adults and displays traditional German costumes, relics, books, and photographs. The group is also the umbrella organization for several clubs that share German traditions with the Greater Cleveland community through cultural events and programs throughout the year.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in recognizing the Society of the Donauschwaben and congratulating them on 50 years of sharing German culture with the Greater Cleveland community. Their contributions exemplify the diversity and culture that our community is so fortunate to possess.

COMMEMORATING TALA DE WYNTER FOR SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAPA VALLEY COMMUNITY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Tala De Wynter, who has been a pioneer in the Napa County community and is being honored today at the Napa County Hispanic Network 25th Anniversary Gala.

De Wynter was born and educated in Lima, Peru. She has resided in Napa since 1965 with her husband and two children. Since coming to Napa, De Wynter has invested her time in helping others, in creating opportunities and bridging the communication gap in the Latino community. In the 1970s, the Napa Valley was in need of inexpensive healthcare for farm workers and the low-income community. De Wynter, along with other community members established Community Health Clinic Ole. What started off as a small clinic in Rutherford has generated six sites, with six full-time doctors, 10 mid-level providers, and this year it received 1.3 million dollars from Auction Napa Valley.

Continuing the tradition of providing for others, she served as the director of El Centro de Informacion (The Center for Information). The Centro was viewed as a controversial organization for providing services exclusively to the Spanish speaking community. De Wynter and other Latino activists also realized the need to support young Latinos in their quest for higher education, and in 1984 they founded the Napa County Hispanic Network. The Hispanic Network is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year, and will award 25 high school and college students with a $1,000 scholarship.

De Wynter also started the first immigration consulting business in Napa. She was also the coeditor of Noticias Bilingues del Valle, the Spanish section of the Napa Valley Register and served as the editor of the Spanish language newspaper, Tiempo Latino. De Wynter was also the first Latina woman to be elected to public office in Napa County when she was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Napa Valley Unified School District in 1975.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, Tala De Wynter has earned the respect of her colleagues and community. Through visionary leadership and persuasion Tala De Wynter has created pathways for other leaders in the community to follow. For these reasons and for the lasting impact Community Health Clinic Ole and the Napa County Hispanic Network continue to have in Napa County, it is appropriate that we honor Tala De Wynter.

HONORING SIDNEY PAUL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, for more then five decades Sidney Paul has been involved in social work, including 25 years as the Executive Director of the Mental Health Association of Rockland County.

He has devoted his professional life to serving virtually all segments of his community including five years as a clinician at Rockland Jewish Family Service before his retirement in 2007.

He has been recognized for his outstanding leadership by a number of groups including: the National Association of Social Workers, who named him Social Worker of the Year; the New York State Office of Mental Health, who gave him its Lifetime Achievement Award; the Mental Health Association of Rockland, which awarded him the Joseph R. Bernstein Award; and NAMI-FAMILYA, which gave him the Florence Gould Gross Award.

In 2002 the Mental Health Association of Rockland dedicated the Sidney Paul Center. Sid, as all know him, has been married to Cyrille for 53 years. They have three children Andrew, Amy and David and six grandchildren.

I join with the Rockland Jewish Family Service in honoring Sidney Paul with their Lifetime Achievement Award for the more than half a century of good works he has done for his community and the people in it.

IN HONOR OF THE UAW LOCAL 1050

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the UAW Local 1050 on the occasion of their 60th anniversary, and in

recognition of the Unions' exemplary work in the Greater Cleveland Area.

Cleveland's UAW Local 1050 became a chartered member of the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America Union (UAW) 60 years ago this month. The UAW is one of North America's largest unions, representing workers from nearly all sectors of the economy. The UAW Local 1050 represents over eight-hundred employees of the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) Cleveland Work's Facility. The facility specializes in manufacturing large aerospace, small aerospace and car and truck wheels. A testament to the workers, the facility is thriving and even during times of economic hardship. The Union members work together to ensure each other's safety and collective success in the workplace. The UAW Local 1050 has numerous committees promoting community including a Veteran's Committee, Women's Committee, Recreational Committee and a Retiree's Committee.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor of the UAW local 1050 on the occasion of their 60th anniversary, and in recognition of the outstanding work of all of its members.

HONORING MARSHA AND GARY FORMAN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, Marsha and Gary Forman have deeply involved themselves, both personally and through organizations, in helping their community and the people in it.

For 15 years Marsha has served on the Rockland Jewish Family Service Board. Further, she is Vice President of Community Development for RJFS, Chair of the Outreach Committee, and Co-Chair of the RJFS/ ARC Collaborative Project.

Gary has committed himself to the RJFS, sharing his talents and abilities for fundraising and in the creation and design of the Life Member Wall. Together they have sponsored the RJFS Sunday Social Respite Program for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and the Caregiver Support Group for families with children on the Autism spectrum.

Away from RJFS Marsha has been a school nurse at the Reuben Gittleman School for fourteen years, while Gary is a partner and Executive Vice President of HenschelSteinau. They are parents of Brian and Corrie.

They both have served on the Board of the Gittleman School with the middle school being renamed The Marsha and Gary Forman Middle School. Both serve with numerous community organizations.

I join with Rockland Jewish Family Service in honoring these two wonderful people in recognition of all the good works they have performed for their community.

TRIBUTE TO EDEN HOUSING

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Eden Housing's 40th Anniversary Celebration. Eden Housing, based in Hayward, California, was founded in 1968 by a dedicated group of volunteers committed to expanding housing opportunities for disadvantaged communities. This group of six community activists was concerned about the lack of non-discriminatory, affordable housing in Alameda County.

These pioneers, working out of makeshift ''headquarters,'' such as local coffee shops, were initiated into affordable housing development by rehabilitating six older homes in Oakland for first time homebuyers. Their next project was a much larger development, the 150-unit Josephine Lum Lodge for seniors in Hayward.

Since those pioneering days, Eden Housing has developed 5,072 units of affordable housing for low-income families, seniors and people with disabilities. Its buildings are located in 21 cities in six Northern California counties.

Although Eden Housing's initial home base for development was Alameda County, Eden's charter calls for the organization to work wherever there is a need for affordable housing in California.

In the mid-1990s, Eden expanded the scope of affordable housing development to include provisions of free onsite support services and programs for its residents. To design and implement its resident support services, Eden founded an affiliate, Eden Housing Resident Services, Inc.

I join the community in honoring all who have contributed to the success of Eden Housing. The community activists who provided the vision and leadership for the creation and early development of Eden Housing are noteworthy.

Eden Housing continues to revitalize California communities through its affordable housing development and property management activities, through the partnerships it establishes and the investments it makes in California neighborhoods and through the free social services and supportive programs they provide to meet the needs of their residents.

Happy 40th anniversary Eden Housing. I send you my best wishes for many more years of successful service.

H.R. 1415

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2008

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of my colleague and dear friend, United States Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, who left us far too soon.

STEPHANIE's fearless passion for social justice, unyielding commitment to improving the lives of her most vulnerable constituents, and limitless love for her family and friends, will forever resound throughout our Cleveland community and across our nation. Her professional achievements were many—her success as a county prosecutor, municipal judge, trial court judge and Congresswoman are well known, but it was her strength of character in the face of personal hardship, her dedication to and ability in helping others and her luminous zest for life that ran through everything she did. It is these attributes, framed by her hearty laugh and generous heart—that will forever be remembered.

STEPHANIE's life touched and inspired countless lives, young and old, and her energy and positivity knew no bounds—reaching from the block clubs of Cleveland, to the halls of Congress, across the country and around the world. Wherever she went, people were drawn to her quick smile, sharp intellect, easy going nature and passion for making the world a better place. The child of devoted, working class parents, STEPHANIE blazed a trail of possibility and hope for women everywhere, especially for African American women, when she made history upon being elected as the first African American woman from Ohio elected to Congress. STEPHANIE was not afraid to stand up against the tide—she was one of the Representatives to vote ''no'' to authorizing the use of force in Iraq—an action she believed to be a grave affront to the honor of United States veterans and the honorable service of our United States military women and men.

STEPHANIE's sage advice and ability to get to the heart of the matter was coveted by her family and wide circle of friends. Her warmth, friendship and loyalty inspired and strengthened the lives of many, including my own. People from all walks of life—from United States Senators to the cashier around the corner—called STEPHANIE ''friend'' and ''sister.''

STEPHANIE's most cherished roles were as wife and mother. Her unwavering devotion to her family was evidenced her entire life. Together, STEPHANIE and her late husband, Mervyn Jones Sr., raised their son, Mervyn, Jr., who was heart, soul and center of STEPHANIE's life.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of my dear friend and confidant, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. Our shared experiences—from our Cleveland childhood to standing together in the House of Representatives—was the foundation for a friendship that grew and strengthened over the past thirty years.

Her passing is a profound loss for all of us, and especially for her beloved son, Mervyn, yet her fiery spirit, love for her family and friends, and commitment to serving the most fragile of our society will be forever reflected in those who loved and knew her well—in Cleveland, Washington, and far beyond. The indomitable spirit, love for life and passion for social justice that defined my friend, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, will live on forever, through every friendship she ever forged and within everyone whose life was improved, inspired and lifted because of her, and she will be remembered always.

TRIBUTE TO VINCENT DARCANGELO

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to Vincent Darcangelo, a constituent of mine who was recently elected State Commander of the Pennsylvania branch of the Disabled American Veterans at the organization's 78th annual state convention.

As state commander, Vince will be responsible for the oversight of the organization and its programs and services. The Hermitage resident also has a seat on the Pennsylvania Veterans Commission and on the "War Council."

I am proud to call Vince my friend and pleased to be able to congratulate him on his achievement. His fellow veterans could not have chosen a more diligent or effective leader.

Vince Darcangelo served in the Air Force from 1967 to 1971. He suffered a permanent disabling injury in 1968 while serving in South Korea. Serving in the security forces, he was assigned to a three-man vehicle patrol at a base bomb depot. A passenger on a Jeep, Vince was assigned to man an M–60 machine gun. While on patrol immediately after a monsoon, the road became very muddy, and the driver lost control of the Jeep which rolled over an embankment where he was injured.

He joined the Disabled American Veterans organization immediately after being discharged in 1971 and has been an active leader ever since. Vince has been the elected commander of the Mercer County Chapter of the DAV for over 20 years. He has served in numerous chairs at the chapter, district and state level of the DAV and recently retired after serving 25 years as a veterans employment representative at the Mercer County CareerLink.

On a personal level, Vince has been married to the former Donna M. Villard for 37 years. They met while he was assigned to a fighter interceptor squadron in Maine in 1969.

Vincent Darcangelo is a man who has served his nation, his community, his state and his family with equal dedication and effectiveness. His service sets an example for us all.

THE DAILY 45: RODRIGO VALLE

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, everyday, on average 45 people—a man, a woman or a child—is fatally shot. On September 11, two teens were arrested in connection with the fatal gang-related shooting of a 13-year-old boy near Santa Ana High School in Santa Ana.

An 18-year-old man and a 16-year-old boy were arrested in connection with the murder of Rodrigo Valle. According to police, Valle was shot in the chest on September 10th after refusing to respond to the gang question, "Where are you from?"

I personally don't know where the child was from, but I mourn over where he's not going. He's not going to school; he's not going home to his loved ones; and he's not going to discover a cure for cancer, fly to the moon, or start his own family. His life, like the lives of thousand of others this year—was taken as a result of gun violence.

Americans of conscience must come together to stop the senseless death of "The Daily 45." When will Americans say "enough is enough, stop the killing!"

RECOGNITION OF THE TAIWAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, JASON C. YUAN

HON. DOUG LAMBORN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Ambassador Jason C. Yuan on his recent appointment as the Taiwan Representative to the United States. Ambassador Yuan's extraordinary career of diplomatic service spans more than 40 years. His previous assignments include Assistant and Acting Naval Attach, Embassy of the Republic of China in the United States; Representative, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Canada; Ambassador of the Republic of China to Panama; Director General, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Los Angeles; and Vice Chair, Non Government Organization Affairs Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China. Ambassador Yuan's distinguished career has been marked by numerous awards including the Scholarship Medal and twice the recipient of the Foreign Service Medal. Through his extensive experience in fostering goodwill among nations combined with his admirable sense of duty and commitment to diplomatic service, I say with the utmost of confidence that Mr. Yuan will be a valuable asset to this relationship. I applaud Ambassador Yuan's appointment to this assignment and look forward to working with him for years to come.

ON THE PASSING OF J. PATRICK ROONEY

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I was shocked and deeply saddened to learn of the passing of my friend and mentor, J. Patrick Rooney. Pat Rooney was a man who had a head for business and a heart for "the least of these." Pat Rooney was an inspiring leader, a good friend and a great man.

In addition to building one of the most successful business careers in Indiana, Pat Rooney conceived of and tirelessly promoted reform in the areas of education and health care.

He will always be remembered for having launched the first privately funded educational choice program in America, an idea that has been replicated in dozens of cities across America to the benefit of tens of thousands of underprivileged children.

He will also be remembered as the father of the Health Savings Account, the leading free-market reform to the current crisis of the uninsured in America. His unshakeable belief in the ability of the individual to make their own health care choices has shaped the American health care debate for the past decade.

I will miss my friend and mentor Pat Rooney on a very personal level. His ability to challenge and encourage those of us who knew him well was unique among his peers, and I will miss him greatly.

May God bless the life and memory of J. Patrick Rooney.

HONORING ROSE LEIBOW EISENBERG

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, Rose Leibow Eisenberg was born on September 14, 1908 at home at 38 Jefferson Street in Lower Manhattan, the youngest of four children of Bella and Harry Leibow. Speaking Yiddish at home, Rose learned English in the kindergarten at the Educational Alliance. As the family prospered, they moved uptown, finally settling in the Bronx where Rose attended PS 42 and then Morris High School.

She was the only one of her siblings to seek higher education, graduating from the New York Training School for Teachers in June, 1928. Later she would take graduate work at Teachers College, Columbia, Brooklyn College and Queens College. In August of that year she married Azriel Eisenberg, an educator, to whom she was married for 57 years until his death in 1985. They had two children, a daughter Sora, and a son Judah. Sora is an educator and retired Salomon Schechter Day School principal, married to Aaron Landes, a distinguished Rabbi and retired Rear Admiral in the U.S. Navy. Judah was a world renowned physicist, professor and vice rector of Tel Aviv University.

The Eisenbergs moved frequently as Azriel rose in his field. They lived in Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia and finally New York, where Azriel became the Executive Vice President of the Jewish Education Committee, now the Board of Jewish Education. Rose returned to teaching and taught kindergarten at PS 69 in Jackson Heights for sixteen years.

The much beloved and respected matriarch of her family of nine grandchildren and 17 great grandchildren, Rose carried on after the death of her husband and the untimely death of her son. She remains an intellectually sharp and humorous person who is an inspiration to everyone who knows her.

I join her family in wishing her the very best on her 100th birthday.

HONORING FRANK HUMPERT OF NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major General Frank Humpert, who is being honored by the Napa Valley College Foundation for his years of service to the students and citizens of Napa County and beyond.

Frank is a native of Napa whose life's work has been advancing educational opportunities for young people in the community. He is a graduate of Napa High School, Napa Valley College, the University of California, Berkeley, Troy State University and the Air Force War College. He served for 37 years in the United States Air Force, retiring with the rank of Major General.

Frank's contributions to Napa Valley College (NVC) have been particularly extraordinary. He served on the NVC Foundation Board of Directors for 20 years, retiring in 2007. During his 20 years on the board, Frank was instrumental in growing the endowed scholarship fund from $387,000 to over $2.6 million, helping thousands of students further their education and realize their dreams. He also established the Humpert Family Scholarship Fund, which he contributes to regularly.

Frank is also well known throughout the Napa Valley for his love of football. He played for UC Berkeley in the 1950 Rose Bowl. To this day, he is a constant presence on the Napa High School sidelines and has provided his wisdom, wit and guidance to nearly three generations of Napa High athletes.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize Frank Humpert for his many years of service. He has been a model citizen and leader in Napa County and his presence has enriched the lives of everyone in our community. I join his wife Analee, three children, nine grandchildren and four great grandchildren in wishing him continued success and fulfillment.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF PENSACOLA JUNIOR COLLEGE

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise today to recognize the 60th anniversary of Pensacola Junior College, the oldest public two-year college in Florida. The college has served the residents of Northwest Florida with distinction, and it is a privilege to recognize its 60 years of devoted service to the community.

Pensacola Junior College opened its doors in an old boarding house on the corner of Palafox and Cervantes Streets in downtown Pensacola on September 8, 1948. A total of 136 students attended the college that year. During the 2007–2008 academic year, PJC served almost 34,000 students. Today the college has full-service campuses in Pensacola, Warrington, and Milton, as well as a Downtown Pensacola Center and a Pensacola Naval Air Station Center. The college is in the process of opening new locations in North Escambia County and South Santa Rosa County. Almost 40 percent of graduating seniors from local high schools begin college life at PJC.

Pensacola Junior College is widely recognized as one of the premier two-year colleges in America, offering more than one hundred majors and areas of concentration, along with the latest high-tech resources. The Mary Ekdahl Smart Center for Patient Simulation Training & Research on the Warrington campus is one of the nation's outstanding nursing education centers. The Anna Lamar Switzer Center for Visual Arts and the Ashmore Center for the Performing Arts both serve as centers for the area's cultural community. The college's Public Broadcasting Service station, WSRE, provides area residents with quality programming, as well an abundance of other educational services.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges, PJC offers associate of arts degrees, associate of science degrees, and associate of applied science degrees, as well as a multitude of certificate programs. In addition, PJC offers excellent opportunities through its distance learning programs, adult basic education and continuing education departments, dual enrollment program, and adult high school.

PJC is led by an outstanding, local board of trustees, chaired by Mr. Vincent Andry, with Mr. John O'Connor as vice chairman. The college welcomed recently its sixth president, Dr. Ed Meadows. Almost 100,000 students have graduated from PJC over the past 60 years, and more than one million students have attended PJC during its 6 decades of service. It is a privilege to have this outstanding college as an integral part of the Northwest Florida community.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am proud to recognize the 60th anniversary of Pensacola Junior College.

HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENERAL ATHLETIC UNION AND SCOUTS-HOMENETMEN

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 30th Anniversary of the Armenian General Athletic Union and Scouts-Homenetmen, Glendale Ararat Chapter. As an ardent believer in the strong mind in a strong body concept, Homenetmen provides young adults with scouting, moral, physical, health, social and cultural education. Established on December 15, 1978, by seven volunteer members, the Ararat Chapter has served over 14,000 members since its inception.

Ararat's main focus consists of developing and supervising balanced programs for our community's youth. A dedicated staff of eight, assisted by more than 300 volunteers, does a remarkable job of planning, implementing and overseeing year-round supervised after-school and weekend activities for more than 2,300 children, teenagers and young adults between the ages of 7 and 25.

Homenetmen ensures that youngsters are taught civic and cultural values, volunteerism, teamwork, and leadership training in a family-oriented atmosphere, and are kept away from the negative influences of drugs, gangs and crime.

Homenetmen has always been an influential organization in the community. In accordance with their roots in civic duty, they have built close ties with other community and volunteer organizations. Some of Homenetmen's accomplishments include blood drives with the American Red Cross, drug awareness education programs with the Glendale Adventist Medical Center, preparation of holiday lunches and dinners in cooperation with the Salvation Army, graffiti cleanups, participation in cancer walks and visiting senior retirement homes.

Our community is grateful to Homenetmen and honors them as an important resource in shaping the lives of the children in the 29th Congressional District. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Homenetmen, Glendale Ararat Chapter on their 30th anniversary.

HONORING ERNESTINE PIGG

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ernestine Pigg, a remarkable citizen from my congressional district. Ernestine recently marked her 45th consecutive year teaching citizenship classes for legal immigrants.

Ernestine Pigg began teaching citizenship classes at Fort Knox, KY in 1963. Her final class graduated in 2007. Through the years, Ernestine has remained exceptionally generous with her time as she's prepared more than 2,000 students to pass a Federal test to become United States citizens.

In addition to her work with immigrants, Ernestine has also volunteered her services and expertise in foreign languages as a teaching assistant at North Hardin High School in Radcliff, KY and at Armor Office Basic classes at Ft. Knox. She has also assisted Army JROTC students with various fundraising activities and community outreach projects.

It is my great privilege to honor Ernestine Pigg today before the entire United States House of Representatives. Her spirit of volunteerism and special commitment to the future success of her students is a portrait of outstanding citizenship worthy of our collective respect and appreciation.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL INTEGRATED PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS AND REPORTABLE CONDITIONS ACT

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. TERRY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues, Congresswoman BALDWIN (WI–02) and Congressman TOWNS (NY–

10) on the introduction of the National Integrated Public Health Surveillance Systems and Reportable Conditions Act which addresses a critical aspect of our public health system in the United States: our science infrastructure at all levels of government.

That infrastructure, primarily applied epidemiology, laboratory science, and public health informatics, has greatly improved since the mid-1990s, but has not kept pace with the challenges we face today, such as increased foodborne disease outbreaks, emerging infections such as West Nile Virus, growing antimicrobial resistance, pandemic flu, and environmental health threats, particularly to clean air and water.

Many parts of the local-State-Federal disease surveillance system remain fragmented and paper-based, and have not fully benefited from new technologies that could improve the thoroughness and timeliness of reporting. Only two State public health laboratories have bidirectional data flow and can both send and receive laboratory messages, the gold standard for disease reporting. The potential for new pathogen discovery, rapid electronic exchange of public health information, national bacterial and viral databases for DNA ''fingerprinting'' of infectious disease organisms has not been fully realized.

Madam Speaker, we need a robust, universal, 21st century public health infrastructure that is strengthened at all levels of government to meet these challenges.

The bill we are introducing today will achieve that goal. It will require a very modest expansion of resources, renewed focus and mission, and new areas of special emphasis for several existing programs within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which have never before been authorized. These programs will give public health institutions the capacity to identify and monitor the occurrence of infectious diseases and other conditions of public health importance. It will also improve the detection of new and emerging infectious disease threats, including laboratory capacity to detect antimicrobial resistant infections, identify and respond to disease outbreaks, and hire and train necessary professional staff.

The bill also focuses on improving electronic disease surveillance and reporting by requiring the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control to adopt, within 180 days of enactment, guidelines for public health entities to ensure that all State and local health departments and public health laboratories have access to receive, monitor, and report infectious diseases and other urgent conditions of public health importance. These guidelines will be coordinated with the office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology and the American Health Information Community .

Grant mechanisms for achieving complete, and updated electronic disease reporting by State and local health departments, and public health laboratories are also delineated and modestly enhanced to ensure the Nation has a seamless, rapid information flow of disease detection and reporting.

We are facing workforce shortages in many areas of our health and public health system. Three recent surveys conducted by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists have established that the number and level of training of epidemiologists is perceived as seriously deficient in most States. The need to increase, well-trained, core public health science professionals is addressed in this bill. Fellowship training for key elements of the public health workforce, applied epidemiologists, laboratory scientists and public health informaticians, is authorized and modest funding targets provided.

The bill also authorizes, for the first time, a process for determining a list of nationally notifiable diseases and conditions. The provisions are modeled on the existing process of collaboration between the States and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, but provide clarity and structure that enables Congress to monitor and support improvements as events and technology require.

Madam Speaker, the ''National Integrated Public Health Surveillance Systems and Reportable Conditions Act'' will enhance the Nation's public health capacity by strengthening its core science infrastructure and ensuring a seamless, rapid flow of information. It will help us meet the serious public health challenges of today and tomorrow. I urge my colleagues to consider the benefits of this bill and join as a cosponsor and support its enactment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on September 8, 9, 10 and 11 during rollcall votes 567 through 588. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall vote 567, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 568, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 569, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 570, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 571, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 572, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 573, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 574, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 575, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 576, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 577, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 578, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 579, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 580, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 581, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 582, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 583, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 584, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 585, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 586, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 587, and ''yea'' on rollcall vote 588.

HONORING THE ART INSTITUTE OF FORT LAUDERDALE

HON. RON KLEIN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the achievements of the Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale on its 40th anniversary. Since opening its doors in 1968, the Art Institute has helped countless students grow artistically and develop skills vital to the many industries that graduates of the Art Institute choose.

Just some of the notable Art Institute alumni include: three-time Pulitzer-prize winning photojournalist Carol Guzy, American fantasy artist Tony DiTerlizzi, and fashion designer and tennis world champion Venus Williams.

Currently, the Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale is composed of 15 art departments, two applied-art schools, and the International Culinary School. The Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale continues to raise the bar in South Florida higher education.

The Art Institute works with Broward, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade county high schools to help a broader range of students achieve their professional goals through art education. I would like to congratulate the Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale on its first 40 years of expansion and success and wish it all the best in the future.

HONORING THE WESTCARE FOUNDATION'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Ms. BERKLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the WestCare Foundation, headquartered in Las Vegas, which is celebrating its 35th Anniversary this year.

The WestCare story begins in 1973, the same year that saw the launch of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). In that year, a residential treatment program called Fitzsimmons House, or ''Fitz House,'' was begun in Las Vegas. Adopting the therapeutic community treatment modality, Fitz House focused on long-term care for hard-core adult male heroin addicts. Within a few years, WestCare responded to the community's need for expanded substance abuse and mental health treatment and made available services to women and individuals abusing drugs other than heroin.

By 1981, the Fitz House program had expanded to include adult outpatient and day treatment services, as well as substance abuse education. Within 3 years, they acquired what is now known as the Youth Residential Program for Adolescents, and one year later they added a day treatment component for probationers and parolees. Collaboration with Juvenile Court Services and the Nevada Association of Counties led to the establishment of the Regional Family Resource Center in 1986 to provide crisis intervention, substance abuse assessments and referral/placement services for youth and families. In the following year the agency that began as Fitzsimmons House officially adopted the name of WestCare.

By 1992, WestCare had extended its focus on special populations to include school-based substance abuse education and prevention for Hispanic youth. Soon neighboring states were beginning to take notice. After meeting with a group of citizens from the tri-state region of Laughlin, Nevada/Needles, California/Bullhead City, Arizona, the Colorado River Region Youth Service Project (CRRYS) was established in Mohave County, Arizona to address gaps in services for youth corrections and child welfare referrals. Ironically, the program was based in a facility originally constructed to conceal a 10,000-square foot marijuana-growing operation shut down by the DEA.

That group of citizens from the tri-state region would become the first in a series of local boards which oversee WestCare's community-based agencies. That pattern was soon repeated in Fresno, California when WestCare assumed the fiscal and clinical management

of The Third Floor. Originated in 1974, the program provides critical substance abuse treatment and prevention programs as well as support services for the homeless and families in need—over 3,000 persons annually—and is currently one of the largest community-based programs in California.

From there, WestCare expanded its efforts to the other states now covered by its work (Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada and the Virgin Islands.) Now, under the direction of its national leadership, over 1,100 dedicated staff members provide care at 74 service sites. But Nevada retains the distinction of being home to the WestCare Foundation National Office.

Today, the WestCare Foundation is a national non-profit organization with a depth of experience in providing the full continuum of substance abuse and addiction treatment services, including a broad array of health and human services, in both community-based residential and outpatient treatment environments. Specializing in those historically considered difficult to treat, the WestCare family of organizations provides quality substance abuse treatment services to adults, children and families throughout its service areas.

Madam Speaker, I know you share my excitement and pride in the work of West Care and join me in congratulating them on 35 years of exceptional service in the community.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWN OF WADLEY, ALABAMA

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I respectfully ask the attention of the House today to pay recognition the historic town of Wadley, Alabama. On September 13, 2008, the citizens of Wadley will gather to celebrate their town's 100th anniversary.

The town began as a single store established by Mr. Minus Radney in 1906 to serve workers on the AB&A railway which passed through the town. The same year, Mr. Fuller E. Callaway, owner of the Callaway Development Company of LaGrange, laid out plans to acquire land and construct a model community. On September 15, 1908, Wadley was officially incorporated with a population of just 333. One month later, the town opened for settlement and investment with special events and train rates to promote the growth of the new community.

Today, Wadley is home to 640 citizens as well as Southern Union State Community College. The centennial festivities will begin with a parade down Main Street, and continue with performances from a number of local musicians. Play areas for children, storytelling and crafts demonstrations will also be open to residents.

I am pleased to recognize the town of Wadley for reaching this important milestone, and look forward to being a part of its future.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN CARTER

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I rise to today to pay tribute to Dr. John Carter, a physician and community leader in Southwest Michigan who is retiring from the Board of Directors of Lakeland Health Care in St. Joseph, Michigan.

Dr. John Carter's contributions and innovative spirit are legendary. Across the region he was known as a caring, compassionate man who put his patients first. He created the first Intensive Care Unit at Mercy Hospital in Benton Harbor. Later that same year, he partnered with two other local physicians for the area's first multi-specialty medical center that became the Cedarwood Center in St. Joseph. Dr. Carter also brought the computer-analyzed EKG system to the state of Michigan.

Dr. John Carter not only took care of his patients, but also became a leader in the community. He was appointed to the Board of Directors of both Cedarwood and Lakeland Health Care. He was part of a group of local investors who built the area's first health and racquet club, and he found time to volunteer in a good number of community organizations.

Dr. John Carter was born in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and moved to Michigan where he graduated from Kalamazoo High School and went on to Western Michigan University. He attended medical school at the University of Michigan and also served in the United States Air Force.

Southwest Michigan is fortunate that Dr. John Carter decided to look for a place along Lake Michigan. Thousands of people have been touched by his ability to create a healing and caring community, and we are all better off for it. He and his wife Barb and their family have always made a real difference for so many.

IN TRIBUTE TO JAMES R. MCMANUS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 74TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a true American institution—James R. McManus, who has led the McManus Midtown Democratic Association since 1963, on the occasion of his 74th birthday. Jim McManus has devoted his life to New York politics and to his community. He is a warm and generous friend, and a thoughtful advisor to generations of politicians.

Politics is in Jim's blood. He was born into one of the great political families. His great-uncle Thomas J. McManus (widely known as ''The McManus'' or just simply ''The'') earned the respect of the entire political world by defeating George Washington Plunkitt, one of the most powerful members of Tammany Hall, to win the position of District Leader. He later became a New York State Assemblyman and State Senator. Jim's great-uncle Charles A. McManus was Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, the predecessor to the New York City Council. His father, Eugene McManus, was a local District Leader. And Jim McManus has followed the family tradition and proudly serves as District Leader and leader of the McManus Midtown Democratic Association.

Under Jim's leadership, the McManus Midtown Democratic Association is one of the few political clubs that continue to consider service to the community to be one of their prime responsibilities. People turn to the club for help with housing, social services, immigration, education, ESL classes and other concerns. Through the years, they have helped thousands of local residents and businesses resolve difficult problems.

Jim McManus worked for 12 years in the production department of The New York Times, and subsequently was a senior administrator of the Board of Elections. He has also worked with the family funeral home. Throughout, politics was Jim's first love and his chief preoccupation. Jim loves his neighborhood, his city and his country, and he has always worked to improve the quality of life in his community. He is a giant in New York's Democratic Party. His advice and good wishes are deeply valued.

Of all the events on the political calendar, the one I have always liked best is the St. Patrick's Day Breakfast hosted by Jim McManus and a few fortunate others. Everyone who is anyone in New York politics views this event as a mandatory stop—politicians from both parties, Mayors, Senators, Congressmembers, local elected officials all stop by to pay homage to the Irish, and to salute the magnificent Jim McManus.

Madam Speaker, I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing one of New York's great political forces—the incomparable James McManus.

CHATSWORTH TRAIN CRASH TRAGEDY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. GALLEGLY. Madam Speaker, on Friday, September 12, 2008, a Metrolink commuter train collided with a freight train near Chatsworth, California. Most of the passengers were residents of my congressional district, on their way home from the Los Angeles area. Twenty-five people have been killed and many more critically injured. It was the deadliest train accident in this country in fifteen years.

It is also the second deadly crash on this commuter line in three years. This one however, was much worse. As gas prices have skyrocketed, Southern California commuters have increasingly turned to rail service. Among the dead and injured are law enforcement personnel, educators, civil servants, students, and others, who were doing their best to save time and money while avoiding some of the worst congestion in the country. As reports continue to come in regarding the cause of this tragedy, my neighbors in Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, Moorpark, Camarillo, Ventura, Santa Paula, and other communities in Ventura County now mourn for their loved ones.

I would like to express my condolences to the families of those who lost their lives in this tragedy and offer comfort to those who are injured. I assure them we will do everything we can to determine the cause and to ensure that something like this never happens again.

ON THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER JACOB LEE AIMAR

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I am happy to congratulate Allen and Amber Aimar on the birth of their new baby boy. Alexander Jacob Lee Aimar was born on September 11, 2008, weighing five pounds and five ounces. He has been born into a loving home, where he will be raised by parents who are devoted to his well-being and bright future.

His father, Allen, serves as the military legislative assistant in the Office of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina. His mother, Amber, is a former member of our staff who served as deputy campaign manager during my 2001 run for Congress, as a field representative, and as our office manager.

I want to congratulate Alexander's grandparents, Pete and Andi Riddell of Westerville, Ohio, Allen and Deborah Aimar of Johnson City, Tennessee, and Greg and Marian Erickson of Beaufort, South Carolina. On behalf of my wife Roxanne, and our entire family, we want to wish Allen, Amber, and Alexander all the best.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 567: On motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 2403, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 568: On motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 2837. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 569: On motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 2135, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 570: On motion to suspend the rules and pass H. Con. Res. 344, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 571: On motion to suspend the rules and pass H. Res. 937, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 572: On motion to suspend the rules and pass H. Res. 1069, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 573: On motion to suspend the rules and pass H. Res. 1307, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 574: On motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6168. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 575: On motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6630, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

HONORING 30 YEARS OF HOSPICECARE IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 30th anniversary of HospiceCare Inc. From its humble beginnings as a small grassroots operation serving a handful of patients in Southern Wisconsin, Dane County Hospice, now HospiceCare, has grown into an organization that serves over 400 patients each day throughout the area in a variety of settings. HospiceCare's Madison and Janesville locations maintain a staff of more than 500 professionals and nearly 1,000 volunteers.

The term "hospice" originates from the root word "hospitality." It is with this foundation in mind that HospiceCare seeks to carry out its mission of providing quality end-of-life care to patients and families coping with life-limiting illnesses. HospiceCare's comprehensive and collaborative team of professionals combines expert pain and symptom management with compassionate care to ensure that individuals diagnosed with life-limiting illnesses live the end of their lives in comfort and with dignity, whether they are in their own home or in a hospital, community based residential facility, nursing home, or assisted living facility.

Since its founding in 1978, HospiceCare has become an essential component of our community's fabric. As an innovator, educator, and above all, a quality care provider, HospiceCare has shown the way to a more peaceful end-of-life experience for a growing number of patients and their loved ones. In 1995, HospiceCare merged with Janesville Team Care to bring HospiceCare's brand of quality and commitment to the Rock County area. In the last decade alone, HospiceCare has planned, built, and opened the Don and Marilyn Anderson HospiceCare Center, the only freestanding, inpatient hospice unit in Dane County, and more recently, the Ellen & Peter Johnson HospiceCare Residence to provide care to patients in a residential setting on the HospiceCare campus.

These accomplishments have brought HospiceCare closer to achieving its long-term vision of "building a community in which exceptional end-of-life care is accepted, expected and available to all." I am proud to stand with HospiceCare in order to make that vision a reality.

For 30 years of continued service and commitment to families across Wisconsin, I congratulate HospiceCare Inc. and wish all those involved many more years of success in the future.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ED LOVE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to make express my gratitude for my fellow jazz enthusiast and Detroiter, Ed Love. For more than 24 years, Ed Love has delighted listeners with Destination Jazz: The Ed Love Program on weekdays from 7 pm to midnight on WDET 101.9FM. Ed's passion for jazz and radio extends all the way back to his youth in Kansas, when he was an avid listener of his mother's records and hosts like Dick Martin of WWL in New Orleans. After graduating from broadcasting school, Ed worked for Armed Forces Radio in several states and in the Philippines. Starting in 1960, he worked at various stations throughout Detroit until joining WDET in 1983. Ed has not only entertained Detroit radio listeners throughout his impressive career, but also spent six years hosting a nationally syndicated program entitled "The Evolution of Jazz," educating and entertaining listeners on 125 stations from coast to coast.

Ed was honored for his contribution to the world of jazz with the "Distinguished Achievement Award" from the Motor City Music Foundation. Ed was recognized by the Friends of the Detroit Institute of Arts with the "Dr. Alian Locke Award" in 1999 for his contributions to the arts. He's earned two "Spirit of Detroit Awards" from Detroit Mayors Coleman A. Young and Dennis W. Archer. The Michigan House of Representatives, the Michigan Senate, the Congressional Black Caucus and the National Broadcast Awards have all recognized him for his profound knowledge and love of jazz. The Southeast Michigan Jazz Association (SEMJA) recognized Ed for his outstanding contribution to jazz and the arts. In 2005, Ed received the "Detroit Jazz Guardian" Award from the Music Hall Center for the Performing Arts and the Detroit International Jazz Festival. Ed was also honored in 2005 with the "Distinguished Arts Achievement" award from the Oakland County chapter of The Links. He has also served as the senior program consultant for the Detroit International Jazz Festival since 2000.

In the wake of the collapse of the International Association of Jazz Educators, Ed Love and other jazz advocates will be even more important in the preservation of one of our nation's treasures and original art forms, jazz. I know that as long as jazz has stewards like Ed Love, we can be assured that it will be taught and will thrive the future. Through his work, Ed Love has and will continue to inspire generations of performers, educators, and students for years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD votes I would have cast had I been present for rollcall votes

585 through 588. I was absent on Thursday, September 11th due to a family event.

If I were present I would have voted, ''aye'' on rollcall vote 585, ''aye'' on rollcall vote 586, ''aye'' on rollcall vote 587, and ''aye'' on rollcall vote 588.

THE HEALTH-E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 2008

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I rise to introduce the Health-e Information Technology Act of 2008, a bill to stimulate the development of a uniform, interoperable health information technology system for America. Such a system would enable every hospital and doctor to input a patient's information and pull up their medical record—all on-line and readily available. It would also make data available to researchers so that we could improve the practice of medicine.

Health Information Technology (HIT) is the key to improving quality, gaining efficiencies, and reducing cost in the U.S. health care system. That's something that even people ranging from President Bush to BARACK OBAMA can agree on.

If the United States had such a system, we would be able to provide the right care, to the patient, at the right time. A nationwide HIT system would:

Ensure that every hospital could access an emergency room patient's medical record to appropriately treat them.

Reduce duplicative lab tests. One study found that 9 percent of all lab tests were redundant and that physicians canceled 69 percent of lab tests when their HIT systems alerted them to the redundancy.

More quickly eradicate outbreaks of disease because the HIT system would allow us to analyze where people were sick and what they had in common.

More effectively conduct post-market surveillance on drugs approved by the FDA to ensure that they really are safe and effective once they are on the market. According to the FDA, Vioxx may have contributed to 27,785 heart attacks and sudden cardiac deaths between 1999 and 2003. Providers with health IT systems were able to closely monitor their Vioxx patients and take them off Vioxx at the first sign of harm.

Dramatically reduce the use of paper records which—on top of being cumbersome and environmentally unfriendly—also cause medical errors because of difficulty interpreting handwriting and an inability to easily detect orders that are inappropriate for the patient, given their age, allergies, health conditions, and other drugs they may be taking. One study found that 1.4 percent of hospital admissions were caused by adverse drug events, 28 percent of which were preventable, and at a cost of $10,000 per preventable event.

There is no debate over whether we need such a HIT system in America. The debate is over the right role for government to foster the widespread adoption of such an interoperable, seamless HIT system. In this debate, it is vitally important to ensure that such a system has strong privacy protections and security requirements.

Some might say let the private sector do it. I'd respond that we've tried that and it's failed. Currently only 20–30 percent of hospitals and 10–20 percent of physicians' offices have comprehensive health information systems. Even where systems are in place, they operate in silos and do not provide the aggregate data needed to improve quality of care. One reason for this failure is that private industry has spawned the development of unique proprietary systems. These systems may work well for the doctor's office or hospital system that purchases it, but they are unable to perform outside of their own network and therefore fail to meet the need of integrating our disparate health care system. This lack of progress is costing U.S. taxpayers millions of dollars. Studies have indicated that widespread adoption of HIT could reduce health care spending by $80 million annually.

Just last week at a hearing before the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, a representative for the California Association of Physician Groups (which represents large physician group practices in California) acknowledged that, while each of their member groups had adopted HIT, those systems were unable to talk to each other. The groups had each spent millions of dollars and suffered through reduced productivity during the transition, but their systems still cannot advance the practice of medicine in the United States or engage in other activities to achieve broader system efficiencies and quality improvements.

That's why, in my mind, it is so important for the Federal Government to step into the arena of HIT. Not because I think Government is better than the private sector. But, because I think that if our Government has decided that a uniform, interoperable HIT system is a priority, we should step up to the plate to create the standards and help pay for its adoption. That's precisely what the Health-e Information Technology Act does.

The Health-e Information Technology Act would codify the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology within the Department of Health and Human Services. The National Coordinator—with the assistance of an advisory committee representing private stakeholders and other appropriate public agencies—would be responsible for establishing and implementing a plan to achieve widespread adoption and use of interoperable, secure, and clinically useful electronic health records. In addition, the Coordinator would develop an open source health information technology system that is certified to meet the standards and would be available to health care providers at little or no cost in 2012, after the standards are established in 2011. Private vendors would be part of the process and would be encouraged to ensure that their products meet the new federal standards as well.

The bill would utilize the strength and size of the Medicare program as a tool to assure the adoption of these standards. Starting by 2013, Medicare would provide supplementary payments to doctors and hospitals (each up to a capped amount) to help offset the cost of purchasing new HIT equipment, transitioning to its use, and training personnel. These incentive payments would phase-out on a sliding scale over a four or five year period, for hospitals and doctors respectively. After that timeframe, if doctors or hospitals failed to use an HIT system that meets the defined standards, they would be penalized by a reduction in their Medicare reimbursements. As not all health care providers are reimbursed by Medicare, there are grant programs to assure assistance to them as well.

Maintaining the privacy and security of people's electronic health records is of vital importance. The Health-e Information Technology Act takes the protections afforded by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996, and updates them for the 21st century. It provides for protections to reach new entities in the e-health environment that were not envisaged by HIPAA, such as e-prescribing gateways and regional health information organizations, and addresses the increased migration of personal health information out of the traditional medical system through business associates. It shuts down the secondary market that has emerged around the sale and mining of patient health information by prohibiting the sale of patient information and applying stiff penalties to any individual or entity that uses or discloses health information in an unauthorized way. The bill also develops a culture of privacy protection through tough enforcement. To date, the Secretary has not levied a single penalty against a HIPAA covered entity, despite numerous privacy and security violations. This bill strengthens the enforcement of privacy and security protections by increasing the amount of civil monetary penalties that may be levied, requiring the Secretary to levy penalties in cases where violations rise to the level of willful neglect, and holding the Secretary accountable for actively enforcing the provisions through period audits and reports.

I recently sat down with the chairman of a major medical association, the head of a physician group practice organization, and two former Medicare and Medicaid administrators—one for a Democratic president and the other for a Republican president. All four of them agreed that without a date certain in law by which a uniform, interoperable HIT system must be used by all of America's doctors and hospitals, it simply won't happen. They also agreed that, while it won't be easy, it is vital that we form consensus around such legislation. They, too, acknowledged that a system that provides financial incentives for adoption, with eventual penalties for failure to adopt, is a sensible way to proceed.

With introduction of the Health-e Information Technology Act, I hope that we can move from the realm of private discussions to public endorsements. I am under no illusions that it will be easy to enact a bill like this. While the Congressional Budget Office has not yet provided a score for the legislation, we know that it will have significant costs. But down-payments are required to achieve yield on long-term investments. I am confident that a uniform HIT system will ultimately lead to dramatic improvements in the delivery system and reap great savings once it is in place.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, as well as physician and hospital organizations, to enact legislation to require the development and adoption of a uniform HIT system. We've been talking about this for decades. It is now time to act.

HONORING THE LINCOLN TRAIL AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 15, 2008

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay public tribute to the Lincoln Trail Area Development District (LTADD), a public agency in my congressional district that promotes regional economic growth by creating partnerships with local, civic and governmental leaders. LTADD will mark their 40th year of service during ceremonies scheduled later this month.

The Lincoln Trail Area Development District was created as a non-profit corporation in March 1968. Four years later, the organization was designated as a public agency under KRS 147a and assigned a development district that includes the west-central Kentucky counties of Breckinridge, Grayson, Hardin, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson and Washington.

Since its formation, LTADD has adhered to a philosophy that conscientious personal attention provided to communities they serve will ensure long and mutually beneficial relationships. Their mission to develop innovative, economical and socially acceptable solutions to difficult community problems remains the trademark of LTADD's success as they begin their fourth decade.

The Lincoln Trail Area Development District includes major population centers, businesses, and tourism destinations including the birthplace and boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln and the Fort Knox Army Installation. The agency continues to play a significant role in coordinating community transitional needs resulting from the 2005 BRAC-mandated mission realignment at Ft. Knox.

LTADD currently employs a staff of over 40 planners, administrators and support personnel who manage a region that includes more than 243,000 residents and 35 local government bodies.

It is my great privilege to recognize the exceptional board of directors and staff of the Lincoln Trail Area Development District for all that they do to promote the economic vitality of local communities and enhance quality of life for those who live and work within the district. The objectives and collective achievements of this special organization are worthy of our honor and respect.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 16, 2008 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SH–216

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Patrick W. Dunne, of New York, to be Under Secretary for Benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR–418

10 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine S. 1387, to amend the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 to provide for greenhouse gases, S. 2080, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ensure that sewage treatment plants monitor for and report discharges of raw sewage, H.R. 1464, to assist in the conservation of rare felids and rare canids by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of nations within the range of rare felid and rare canid populations and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of rare felid and rare canid populations, H.R. 1771, to assist in the conservation of cranes by supporting and providing, through projects of persons and organizations with expertise in crane conservation, financial resources for the conservation programs of countries the activities of which directly or indirectly affect cranes and the ecosystems of cranes, H.R. 3224, to amend the National Dam Safety Program Act to establish a program to provide grant assistance to States for the rehabilitation and repair of deficient dams, H.R. 3999 and S. 3338, bills to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve the safety of Federal-aid highway bridges, to strengthen bridge inspection standards and processes, to increase investment in the reconstruction of structurally deficient bridges on the National Highway System, H.R. 5001, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to provide for the redevelopment of the Old Post Office Building located in the District of Columbia, S. 2970, to enhance the ability of drinking water utilities in the United States to develop and implement climate change adaptation programs and policies, S. 1828, to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study of the feasibility of increasing the consumption in the United States of certain ethanol-blended gasoline, and other pending legislation.

SD–406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine Russia's aggression against Georgia, focusing on the consequences and responses.

SD–419

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine 401(k) plan fee disclosure, focusing on helping workers save for retirement.

SD–430

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 3474, to amend title 44, United States Code, to enhance information security of the Federal Government, S. 3384, to amend section 11317 of title 40, United States Code, to require greater accountability for cost overruns on Federal IT investment projects, H.R. 2631, to strengthen efforts in the Department of Homeland Security to develop nuclear forensics capabilities to permit attribution of the source of nuclear material, H.R. 6098, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve the financial assistance provided to State, local, and tribal governments for information sharing activities, H.R. 3815, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to make full and efficient use of open source information to develop and disseminate open source homeland security information products, S. 3176, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize the President to provide mental health and substance abuse services, an original bill to establish a controlled unclassified information framework, H.R. 6073, to provide that Federal employees receiving their pay by electronic funds transfer shall be given the option of receiving their pay stubs electronically, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for 8 weeks of paid leave for Federal employees giving birth, S. 3350, to provide that claims of the United States to certain documents relating to Franklin Delano Roosevelt shall be treated as waived and relinquished in certain circumstances, S. 3477, to amend title 44, United States Code, to authorize grants for Presidential Centers of Historical Excellence, H.R. 5975 and S. 3317, bills to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 West Main Street in Waterville, New York, as the ''Cpl. John P. Sigsbee Post Office'', H.R. 6092, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 Tallapoosa Street in Bremen, Georgia, as the ''Sergeant Paul Saylor Post Office Building'', S. 3309, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2523 7th Avenue East in North Saint Paul, Minnesota, as the Mayor William ''Bill'' Sandberg Post Office Building, H.R. 6437, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 North Texas Avenue in Odessa, Texas, as the ''Corporal Alfred Mac Wilson Post Office'', and the nominations of Ruth Y. Goldway, of California, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission, and Carol Waller Pope, of the District of Columbia, and Thomas M. Beck, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

SD–342

10:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine pending Corporation for Public Broadcasting nominations.

SR–253

Aging

To hold hearings to examine direct-to-consumer medical device advertising, focusing on marketing and medicine.

SD–562

3 p.m.

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine the role of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) institutions in advancing human rights and democracy.

2325, Rayburn Building

SEPTEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine federal declinations to prosecute crimes in Indian country.

SD–628

10 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold oversight hearings to examine clean-up efforts at federal facilities.

SD–406

Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 3259, to amend title 11, United States Code, with respect to the priority of certain high cost credit debts, H.R. 3971, to encourage States to report to the Attorney General certain information regarding the deaths of individuals in the custody of law enforcement agencies, S. Res. 540, recognizing the historical significance of the sloop-of-war USS Constellation as a reminder of the participation of the United States in the transatlantic slave trade and of the efforts of the United States to end the slave trade, the nominations of Clark Waddoups, to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah, Michael M. Anello, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Mary Stenson Scriven, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, Christine M. Arguello, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Philip A. Brimmer, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, and Gregory G. Garre, of Maryland, to be Solicitor General of the United States, George W. Venables, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of California, and A. Brian Albritton, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida, all of the Department of Justice, and the authorization for subpoenas relating to the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel.

SH–216

10:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine recent bank failures and the response of regulators.

SD–538

2 p.m.
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the homeland security risks associated with the upcoming presidential transition, the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) planning for the transition, and what remains to be done to prepare for the transition.
SD–342

2:30 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine transparency in accounting, proposed changes to accounting for off-balance sheet entities.
SD–538

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation with India.
SD–419

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety and Security Subcommittee
To hold an oversight hearing to examine bus safety.
SR–253

Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.
SH–219

SEPTEMBER 23

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings to examine food marketing to children.
SD–192

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold oversight hearings to examine the transition to digital television, focusing on the February 2009 deadline.
SR–253

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine cooperation and collaboration by the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Defense on information technology efforts.
SR–418

10 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Interstate Commerce, Trade, and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the imbalance in United States-Korea automobile trade.
SR–253

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine the current economic outlook.
SD–106

2:30 p.m.
Judiciary
Terrorism, Technology and Homeland Security Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the Visa Waiver Program, focusing on mitigating risks to ensure the safety of all Americans.
SH–216

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 17

10 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine protected marine areas, focusing on federal and state efforts to conserve, manage, and restore marine resources.
SR–253

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S8505–S8807

Measures Introduced: Three bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3488–3490, S. Res. 659–661, and S. Con. Res. 98. **Page S8528**

Measures Reported:

S. 1255, to protect Indian arts and crafts through the improvement of applicable criminal proceedings, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 110–460)

S. 2332, to promote transparency in the adoption of new media ownership rules by the Federal Communications Commission, and to establish an independent panel to make recommendations on how to increase the representation of women and minorities in broadcast media ownership, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 110–461)

S. 531, to repeal section 10(f) of Public Law 93–531, commonly known as the ''Bennett Freeze''. (S. Rept. No. 110–462)

H.R. 5235, to establish the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission, with an amendment.

S. 1276, to establish a grant program to facilitate the creation of methamphetamine precursor electronic logbook systems, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 3197, to amend title 11, United States Code, to exempt for a limited period, from the application of the means-test presumption of abuse under chapter 7, qualifying members of reserve components of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard who, after September 11, 2001, are called to active duty or to perform a homeland defense activity for not less than 90 days, with an amendment.

S. 3325, to enhance remedies for violations of intellectual property laws, with amendments.

Page S8528

Measures Considered:

National Defense Authorization Act: Senate resumed consideration of S. 3001, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S8506–13, S8517–23

Pending:

Reid Amendment No. 5290, to change the enactment date. **Page S8507**

Reid Amendment No. 5291 (to Amendment No. 5290), of a perfecting nature. **Page S8507**

Motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report back forthwith, with Reid Amendment No. 5292 (to the instructions of the motion to recommit), to change the enactment date. **Page S8507**

Reid Amendment No. 5293 (to the instructions of the motion to recommit to the bill), of a perfecting nature. **Page S8507**

Reid Amendment No. 5294 (to Amendment No. 5293), of a perfecting nature. **Page S8507**

A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 11 a.m., on Tuesday, September 16, 2008, with no motions to proceed be in order prior to the cloture vote; that the cloture vote on the bill occur at 3 p.m. with the 30 minutes prior to the vote be equally divided and controlled between the two Leaders, with the Majority Leader controlling the final 15 minutes; and that the filing deadline for second-degree amendments be at 12 noon, on Tuesday, September 16, 2008. **Pages S8800–01**

House Messages:

Child Soldiers Accountability Act: Senate concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 2135, to prohibit the recruitment or use of child soldiers, to designate persons who recruit or use child soldiers as inadmissible aliens, to allow the deportation of persons who recruit or use child soldiers, clearing the measure for the President.

Pages S8513–16

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Edwin Eck, of Montana, to be a Member of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board for a term expiring September 14, 2013.

William E. Grayson, of California, to be a Member of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board for a term expiring September 14, 2010.

Douglas D. Randall, of Missouri, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2014.

Ray M. Bowen, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2014.

Barry C. Barish, of California, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2014.

France A. Cordova, of Indiana, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2014.

Esin Gulari, of South Carolina, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2014.

G. P. Peterson, of Colorado, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2014.

Diane L. Souvaine, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2014.

Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Navy. **Pages S8801–07**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Jeffrey A. Taylor, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Attorney for the District of Columbia for the term of four years, which was sent to the Senate on February 27, 2007. **Page S8807**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S8528–30**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S8530–34**

Additional Statements: **Pages S8527–28**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S8534–S8800**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S8800**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 7:07 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 16, 2008. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on pages S8800–01.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

VETERANS VOTER SUPPORT ACT

Committee on Rules and Administration: Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 3308, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to permit facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs to be designated as voter registration agencies, after receiving testimony from Paul J. Hutter, General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs; Paul Sullivan, Veterans for Common Sense, Washington, D.C.; and Lisa J. Danetz, Demos, Brighton, Massachusetts.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 19 public bills, H.R. 6889–6907; and 8 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 413–414; and H. Res. 1432, 1435–1439, were introduced. **Pages H8126–28**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H8128–29**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 6842, to require the District of Columbia to revise its laws regarding the use and possession of firearms as necessary to comply with the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of District of Columbia v. Heller, in a manner that protects the security interests of the Federal Government and the people who work in, reside in, or visit the District of Columbia and does not undermine the efforts of law enforcement, homeland security, and military officials to protect the Nation's capital from crime and terrorism, with amendments (H. Rept. 110–843);

H.R. 5167, to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008 to remove the authority of the President to waive certain provisions, with amendments (H. Rept. 110–844);

H.R. 5772, to amend section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to improve the program under such section for supportive housing for persons with disabilities, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–845);

H.R. 6503, to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (H. Rept. 110–846); Recommending that the House

of Representatives find Karl Rove in Contempt of Congress for Refusal to Comply with a Subpoena Duly Issued by the Committee on the Judiciary (H. Rept. 110–847);

H.R. 998, to direct the Librarian of Congress and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out a joint project at the Library of Congress and the National Museum of African American History and Culture to collect video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials of individuals who participated in the Civil Rights movement, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–848);

H.R. 6460, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the remediation of sediment contamination in areas of concern, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–849, Pt. 1);

H.R. 6627, to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out certain construction projects (H. Rept. 110–842, Pt. 2);

S.J. Res. 35, to amend Public Law 108–331 to provide for the construction and related activities in support of the Very Energetic Radiation Imaging Telescope Array System (VERITAS) project in Arizona (H. Rept. 110–850);

H.R. 6625, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to permit facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs to be designated as voter resignation agencies, with an amendment (H. Rept. 110–851, Pt. 1); and

H. Res. 1434, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6842) to require the District of Columbia to revise its laws regarding the use and possession of firearms as necessary to comply with the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of District of Columbia v. Heller, in a manner that protects the security interests of the Federal Government and the people who work in, reside in, or visit the District of Columbia and does not undermine the efforts of law enforcement, homeland security, and military officials to protect the Nation's capital from crime and terrorism (H. Rept. 110–852).

H. Res. 1433, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6899) to advance the national security interests of the United States by reducing its dependency on oil through renewable and clean, alternative fuel technologies while building a bridge to the future through expanded access to Federal oil and natural gas resources, revising the relationship between the oil and gas industry and the consumers who own those resources and deserve a fair return from the development of publicly owned oil and gas, ending tax subsidies for large oil and gas companies, and facilitating energy efficiencies in the building, housing, and transportation sectors, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 110–853). **Page H8126**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Hirono to act as Speaker Pro Tempore for today. **Page H8051**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:38 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H8052**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Former Vice President Protection Act of 2008: Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 5938, to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide secret service protection to former Vice Presidents—clearing the measure for the President; **Pages H8075–78, H8094**

Honoring the dedication and outstanding work of military support groups across the country for their steadfast support of the members of our Armed Forces and their families: H. Res. 1200, amended, to honor the dedication and outstanding work of military support groups across the country for their steadfast support of the members of our Armed Forces and their families, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 374 yeas with none voting "nay," Roll No. 589; **Pages H8062–65, H8094–95**

Honoring the 28th Infantry Division for serving and protecting the United States: H. Con. Res. 390, amended, to honor the 28th Infantry Division for serving and protecting the United States, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 374 yeas with none voting "nay," Roll No. 590; **Pages H8067–68, H8095–96**

Extending the authority of the Secretary of Education to purchase guaranteed student loans for an additional year: H.R. 6889, to extend the authority of the Secretary of Education to purchase guaranteed student loans for an additional year, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 368 yeas to 4 nays, Roll No. 591; and **Pages H8089–92, H8096**

Justice for Victims of Torture and Terrorism Act: H.R. 5167, amended, to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 to remove the authority of the President to waive certain provisions. **Pages H8098–H8103**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To terminate the authority of the President to waive, with regard to Iraq, certain provisions under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 unless certain conditions are met.". **Page H8103**

Recess: The House recessed at 6:14 p.m. and reconvened at 6:31 p.m. **Page H8094**

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in honor of all those who lost their lives in the recent hurricanes that struck the Gulf Coast. **Page H8095**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed:

Jackson Gulch Rehabilitation Act of 2008: H.R. 3437, amended, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the Jackson Gulch rehabilitation project in the State of Colorado; **Pages H8052–53**

Tule River Tribe Water Development Act: H.R. 2535, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility and suitability of constructing a storage reservoir, outlet works, and a delivery system for the Tule River Indian Tribe of California to provide a water supply for domestic, municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes; **Pages H8053–54**

Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell or exchange certain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration property located in Norfolk, Virginia: H.R. 5350, amended, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell or exchange certain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration property located in Norfolk, Virginia; **Pages H8054–58**

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement Act: H.R. 5293, amended, to approve the settlement of the water rights claims of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation in Nevada and to require the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the settlement; **Pages H8058–62**

Honoring Toby Keith's commitment to members of the Armed Forces: H. Res. 1255, to honor Toby Keith's commitment to members of the Armed Forces; **Pages H8065–67**

Celebrating the 120-year partnership between the Government and State veterans homes: H. Res. 1335, to celebrate the 120-year partnership between the Government and State veterans homes; **Pages H8068–71**

Lieutenant Colonel Clement C. Van Wagoner Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic Designation Act: S. 2335, to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs clinic in Alpena, Michigan, as the "Lieutenant Colonel Clement C. Van Wagoner Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic"; **Pages H8071–72**

Colonel Ola Lee Mize Veterans Clinic Designation Act: H.R. 5736, to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Gadsden, Alabama, as the Colonel Ola Lee Mize Veterans Clinic; **Pages H8072–73**

Michael A. Marzano Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic Designation Act: H.R. 1594, to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Hermitage, Pennsylvania, as the Michael A. Marzano Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic; **Pages H8073–75**

National Silver Alert Act: H.R. 6064, amended, to encourage, enhance, and integrate Silver Alert plans throughout the United States; **Pages H8078–83**

School Safety Enhancements Act of 2008: H.R. 2352, amended, to enhance the safety of elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education; **Pages H8083–85**

Extending the authority for the United States Supreme Court Police to protect court officials off the Supreme Court grounds: H.R. 6855, to extend the authority for the United States Supreme Court Police to protect court officials off the Supreme Court grounds; **Pages H8085–86**

Recognizing the FBI on their 100th anniversary: H. Con. Res. 410, to recognize the FBI on their 100th anniversary; **Pages H8086–88**

Honoring the life and music of the late Isaac Hayes, a passionate humanitarian, whose music laid the foundation for many musical styles, including R&B, disco, and rap: H. Res. 1425, to honor the life and music of the late Isaac Hayes, a passionate humanitarian, whose music laid the foundation for many musical styles, including R&B, disco, and rap; **Pages H8088–89**

Celebrating the 100th anniversary of the University of Nebraska at Omaha and recognizing the partnership between the City of Omaha, its citizens, and the University to build a vibrant and dynamic community: H. Res. 1372, amended, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the University of Nebraska at Omaha and to recognize the partnership between the City of Omaha, its citizens, and the University to build a vibrant and dynamic community; and **Pages H8092–94**

Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program Reauthorization of 2008: H.R. 6503, to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program. **Pages H8097–98**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H8103.

Calendar Wednesday: Agreed to dispense with the Calendar Wednesday business of Wednesday, September 17th.

Recess: The House recessed at 11:05 p.m. and reconvened at 11:59 p.m. **Pages H8121–22**

Senate Referrals: S. 3406 was held at the desk.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H8094–95, H8095–96, and H8096. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 12 midnight.

Committee Meetings

THE "COMPREHENSIVE AMERICAN ENERGY SECURITY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT."

Committee on Rules: Granted, by a record vote of 8 to 1, a closed rule providing for consideration of H.R. 6899, the "the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act." The rule provides three hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the bill except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. The resolution provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The resolution waives all points of order against provisions of the bill.

The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The rule provides that, notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, the Chair may postpone further consideration of the bill to a time designated by the Speaker. Testimony was heard from Chairman Rahall and Representative Shadegg.

THE "NATIONAL CAPITAL SECURITY AND SAFETY ACT."

Committee on Rules: Granted, by voice vote, a structured rule providing for consideration of H.R. 6842, the "National Capital Security and Safety Act," The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill except clauses 9 and 10 of rule XXI. The rule provides that the amendment recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, now printed in the bill, shall be considered as adopted in the House and the Committee of the Whole. The rule provides that the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions of the bill, as amended, are waived.

The rule makes in order only the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the Rules Committee report. The amendment may be offered only by the Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. All points of order against the amendment except for clauses 9 and 10 of rule XXI are waived. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. The rule provides that, notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, the Chair may postpone further consideration of the bill to a time designated by the Speaker. Testimony was heard from Representatives Norton and Childers.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2008

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine reasons that broadband Internet access matters, 10:30 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the current state of vehicles powered by the electric grid and the prospects for wider deployment in the near future, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Subcommittee on Energy, to hold hearings to examine recent analyses of the role of speculative investment in energy markets, 2:30 p.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold oversight hearings to examine the children's health protection efforts of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine aligning incentives, focusing on the case for delivery system reform, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, to hold hearings to examine restoring the rule of law, 10:15 a.m., SH–216.

House

Committee on Armed Services, hearing on Considerations for an American Grand Strategy, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on Defeating the Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and Other Asymmetric Threats: Today's Efforts and Tomorrow's Requirements, 1 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, hearing on Iraq's Budget Surplus, 9:30 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection, hearing on H.R. 3402, Calling Card Consumer Protection Act, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn; and to mark up H.R. 3232, Travel Promotion Act of 2007; and H.R. 3402, Calling Card Consumer Protection Act, 3 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet, hearing entitled "Status of the DTV Transition: 154 Days and Counting," 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, to consider the following bills: H.R. 6694, FHA Seller-Financed Downpayment Reform and Risk-Based Pricing Authorization Act of 2008; H.R. 6890, Payments System Protection Act of 2008; H.R. 3019, Expand and Preserve Home Ownership Through Counseling Act; H.R. 6642, National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act Amendments of 2008; and H.R. 6871, Expedited Funds Availability Dollar Limits Adjustment Act of 2008, 1 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled: ''HUD's Proposed RESPA Rule.'' 9 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, hearing on Defeating al Qaeda's Air Force: Pakistan's F–16 Program in the Fight Against Terrorism, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, hearing on Foreign Assistance in the Americas, 2:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science and Technology, hearing entitled ''Cybersecurity Recommendations for the Next Administration,'' 2 p.m., 311 Cannon.

Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness and Response, hearing entitled ''Interoperability in the Next Administration: Assessing the Derailed 700 MHz D-block Public Safety Spectrum Auction,'' 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, oversight hearing on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, hearing on Compensation, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans, oversight hearing on the impacts that U.S. consumer demand is having on the illegal and unsustainable trade of wildlife products and ongoing and proposed efforts to increase public awareness about these impacts, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on National Parks, Forest and Public Lands, oversight hearing on the Pineros: Reviewing the Welfare of Workers on Federal Lands, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, hearing on the Domestic Epidemic is Worse than We Thought: A Wake-Call for HIV Prevention, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, Postal Service and the District of Columbia, to markup H.R. 5600, District of Columbia Court, Offender Supervision, Parole, and Public Defender Employees Equity Act of 2008; followed by a hearing on Legislative Branch Diversity Management Review, 2 p.m, 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, hearing on the Effects of Proposed Arrangement Between DHL and UPS on Competition, Customer Service, and Employment, 2 p.m., 267 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing on Oil Spill in New Orleans in July 2008 and Safety on the Inland River System, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on VA Suicide Hotline, 10 a.m., 340 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing on Clearing the Disability Backlog, 10 am., B–318 Rayburn.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Tactical Intelligence, executive, meeting on Subcommittee report, 1:15 p.m., H–405 Capitol.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to hold hearings to examine the state of democracy and human rights in Belarus and how the Belarusian authorities are complying with their Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) election commitments in advance of the September 28 parliamentary elections, 2:30 p.m., B–318, Rayburn Building.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, September 16

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 1 hour), Senate will continue consideration of S. 3001, National Defense Authorization Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 3 p.m.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Tuesday, September 16

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of the following suspensions: (1) H.R. 2608—The SSI Extension for Elderly and Disabled Refugees Act; (2) H.R. 6893—The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act; (3) H. Res. 1432—Supporting National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month; (4) S. 996—To amend title 49, United States Code, to expand passenger facility fee eligibility for certain noise compatibility projects; (5) H. Con. Res. 408—Recognizing North Platte, Nebraska, as ''Rail Town USA''; (6) H.R. 3986—The John F. Kennedy Center Reauthorization Act of 2008; (7) H.R. 6460—The Great Lakes Legacy Reauthorization Act of 2008; (8) S.J. Res. 35—To amend Public Law 108–331 to provide for the construction and related activities in support of the Very Energetic Radiation Imaging Telescope Array System (VERITAS) project in Arizona; (9) H.R. 6627—The Smithsonian Institution Facilities Authorization Act; (10) H.R. 6681—Designates a postal facility in New Lenox, Illinois, after Jacob M. Lowell; (11) H.R. 6229—The ''Mayor William ''Bill'' Sandberg Post Office Building'' Designation Act; (12) H.R. 6338—The ''Army SPC Daniel Agami Post Office Building'' Designation Act; (13) S. 171—The ''Mickey Mantle Post Office Building'' Designation Act; (14) H.R. 6772—Designates a postal facility after CeeCee Ross Lyles; (15) H.R. 5840—Office of Insurance Information; (16) H.R. 5611—National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers Reform Act; (17) H.R. 3019—Expand and Preserve Home Ownership Through Counseling Act; (18) H.R. 998—Civil Rights History Project of 2008; (19) H. Con. Res. 388—Sense of Congress that Department of Defense and the Federal Voting Assistance Program should take certain additional and timely measures to ensure that members of the Armed Forces and their dependents are provided with reasonable information on how to register to vote and vote in the 2008 general election; (20) H.R. 6625—Veteran Voting Support Act; and (21) S. 3406—ADA Amendments Act of 2008. Consideration of H.R. 6842—National Capital Security and Safety Act (Subject to a Rule).

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