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Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, September 17, 2008)

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable MARK L. PRYOR, a Senator from the State of Arkansas.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Creator of the universe, all loving, all wise, all powerful, move on Capitol Hill today. Your lawmakers need You for such a time as this, and You have promised to supply their needs. Supply their need for wisdom. Illuminate their minds as they seek to do the right thing. Infuse them with supernatural power to make sense out of the riddles that baffle so many. May they be able to look back over today's labors knowing they have glorified You. Lord, astound them with new thoughts and fresh insights they could not conceive without Your blessing.

We pray in the Name of Him who is the truth. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable MARK L. PRYOR 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 27, 2008.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK L. PRYOR, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. PRYOR thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following the remarks of the leaders, if any, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 2638, the continuing resolution. The time until 10 a.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the leaders or their designees. At exactly 10 a.m., the Senate will proceed to a rollcall vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2638.

As those of us here have seen, in trying to make entry to the Capitol, there is something of a bicycle race or performance of some kind. It has really slowed things up, so we are not going to terminate the vote in the normal 15-minute time schedule. We are going to make sure people have an opportunity to get here.

I say to all Members, unless something can be resolved by consent, we are going to file cloture today on the Department of Defense authorization bill, which will be a Monday vote. Hopefully, there does not have to be a vote tomorrow. Thirty hours after cloture was invoked on this matter will be sometime tomorrow afternoon. There are a number of ways we can do that. People wanting the extra 30 hours could waive that or they could let us have a voice vote tomorrow. As I understand it, there is only one Senator holding up this bill now. We will work on that during the next hour or so. It appears we may have to be in session tomorrow, with a vote on Monday. I know there is a holiday on Monday starting at sundown and going to sundown on Tuesday.

The staff worked until about 3 a.m. this morning on the bailout. They made significant progress. There are probably 15 issues still left outstanding. Senators are going to have to get together and resolve those. We hope sometime tomorrow evening we can announce that there has been some kind of an agreement in principle so the only thing that will have to be done is to write the legislation. We are still a long way from completing it, but we have made significant progress, as I just indicated. We will keep Senators advised on a timely basis as well as we can.

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER ACT OF 2008

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 611, H.R. 5159.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5159) to establish the Office of the Capitol Visitor Center within the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, headed by the Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services, to provide for the effective management and administration of the Capitol Visitor Center, and other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DEMINT, Mr. President, I rise to speak on the newest addition to the U.S. Capitol, the U.S. Capitol Visitor Center.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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I have been told by the Architect of the Capitol that the CVC is scheduled to open its doors to the public for the first time on December 2 of this year. I have toured this impressive facility, and I believe it will be a vast improvement in the experience visitors will have when touring the Capitol Complex. I look forward to the opening of this long awaited addition; it will be a momentous and historic occasion.

However, in addition to providing security and functionality, the CVC also provides an educational experience designed to tell the story of our Nation's Capitol. I believe it is critical that this history appropriately and accurately reflects the traditions and history of the Capitol.

We want our constituents and visitors from around the world to get an accurate portrayal of the Capitol's history and, as much as possible, to understand the motivations and inspirations of those who have led our branch of Government since its establishment 220 years go.

Tragically, as the CVC exists now, they will get a much different experience.

In touring the CVC, I found the exhibits to be politically correct, left leaning, and secular in nature. The secular aspects were especially surprising because of the deep connection between faith and the Capitol, and our Judeo Christian traditions. But despite this connection and our traditions, the doors to the CVC are flanked with a quote from former Congressman Rufus Choate that says, ''We have built no temple but the Capitol. We consult no common oracle but the Constitution.'' Even a brief reflection on our Nation's history will show this quote is not accurate and, in my opinion, grossly inappropriate.

The first thing you are confronted with once you have entered the CVC is the phrase ''E. Pluribus Unum'' engraved in stone above a mock of the Capitol dome. A panel next to the dome describes E. Pluribus Unum as our Nation's motto. This is not only completely false but also offensive to the 90 percent of Americans who approve of our Nation's actual motto ''In God We Trust,'' signed into law by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1956.

Unfortunately, nowhere in the CVC will you find the words ''In God We Trust'' engraved in stone. The acknowledgement of God and our Nation's motto has been left out of the CVC. In fact, the massive replica of the House Chamber omits the ''In God We Trust'' from above the Speaker's chair.

We are now told they are planning to fix this ''mistake,'' but on my tour 2 days ago, it was still missing. Also missing are the words to our Pledge of Allegiance, the only words spoken each morning by both Chambers of Congress.

There are a few articles in the CVC that reflect elements of faith—two Bibles, a picture of the congressional nondenominational faith space, and the oath of office—but I believe they grossly understate the prominent role of faith and Judeo Christian values in the history of this great building.

I have worked with the Senator BENNETT, the ranking member of the Rules Committee, this week to address some of my concerns. After several conversations, he and Senator FEINSTEIN, the chairman of the Rules Committee, sent me a letter formalizing an agreement to make some changes. Our agreement includes engraving ''In God We Trust'' in stone in a prominent location within the CVC; engraving ''The Pledge of Allegiance'' in stone in a prominent location within the CVC; removing the words ''Our Nation's motto'' from the Unity panel on the Wall of Aspirations and replacing it with a new panel.

I will ask unanimous consent to have a copy of this letter be printed in the RECORD.

In addition, I have a verbal agreement with Senator BENNETT that the Architect of the Capitol will be instructed to consider the rich faith heritage of our Nation when considering the content of any future display. I would like to thank my friend for his help on this issue, and I look forward to working with him in the future.

I am very pleased with this progress in improving the accuracy of the CVC. However, I am still distressed by what remains or, rather, what is missing.

There seems to be a trend of whitewashing God out of our history. The last two major memorials in Washington—the FDR and World War II Memorials—left out references to God and persons of faith, the first time a memorial or monument in Washington has not had a quote, reference, or inscription referencing God or the faith of those we are memorializing.

Now it can be said these are not intentional omissions, but consider this: last year the Architect of the Capitol censored God from a certificate accompanying a flag flown over the Capitol by a Boy Scout for his grandfather; a national cemetery director stopped an honor guard from performing the traditional burial ceremony because it mentioned God; ''In God We Trust'' was removed from the front of our currency; schools have been sued over having the pledge of allegiance every morning; and the list goes on.

It appears that many would prefer to ignore the role and prominence of God and faith in our Nation's history and the lives of the American people today. But I want to make sure unelected bureaucrats are not removing these references just because they are afraid of offending a vocal minority, despite the overwhelming will of the American people. I can assure you, this is something that I will continue to fight against.

I would like to take just a moment to detail a few of the many examples of our faith heritage that could be included in future displays: the Aitken Bible of 1782, the only Bible ever printed by an act of Congress; church services held in the Capitol for over 70 years while Congress was in session, becoming the largest church in Washington in 1867; pictures of National Day of Prayer events or the March for Life, both of which are attended by hundreds of thousands of citizens each year; the text of President Lincoln's second Inaugural and his Bible to go with the table from which he delivered his address, which is already in the CVC; a description of all the paintings in the Rotunda on the virtual tour monitors found in the CVC; and a picture of Members of Congress gathering spontaneously on the Capitol steps to sing ''God Bless America'' on September 11.

In the words of Benjamin Franklin: ''We have been assured in the sacred writings that except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. I firmly believe this and I also believe that without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel.''

I also firmly believe this. And while I firmly believe every person has the right to their own opinion and the blessing of religious freedom, that freedom is the freedom of religion, not freedom from religion. We don't have to agree with our Founding Fathers and the history of our country, but that doesn't mean we can change it. Daniel Webster said in this very building, ''God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.'' We must remember our history and the faith of our fathers; it is what formed us into the great Nation we are today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the letter to which I referred printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, September 26, 2008.

Hon. JIM DEMINT,
Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR JIM, After many years of anticipation the Architect of the Capitol is preparing for the opening of the new Capitol Visitor Center (CVC) on December 2, 2008.

Delaying the opening of the CVC has serious security implications. The CVC was designed so that public visitors will be screened at one secure location, improving security in the U.S. Capitol for constituents, staff and Members.

Delaying the opening of the CVC also has significant financial consequences. As you are aware, the CVC has already cost $621 million for construction. The Architect is currently paying the cost of salaries and benefits for staff preparing to open and operate the facility for the American public. Every day the CVC is closed to the public, it will cost the taxpayer $72,040 in unused staff resources.

In response to your letter dated September 25, 2008, we agree in principle to support engraving ''In God We Trust'' in stone in a prominent location within the CVC; engraving ''The Pledge of Allegiance'' in stone in a prominent location within the CVC; and removing the words ''Our Nation's Motto'' from the Unity panel on the Wall of Aspirations of the Exhibition Hall in the CVC, and replacing it with a new panel.

We recognize that one of your suggestions (renaming ''Our Nation's Motto'') is a correction, and the ''Pledge'' and ''In God We Trust'' are additions. The approximate cost of doing all three projects, according to the Architect of the Capitol, is $150,000.

We are pleased that you have agreed to Senate consideration of the CVC legislation.

Sincerely,

DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Chairman.
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
Ranking Member.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment that is at the desk be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read three times, passed; the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD, as if given, with the above occurring with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5674) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 5159), as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate the bipartisan working relationship on the Rules Committee. Senators FEINSTEIN and BENNETT work so well together, and this is an example of that working relationship.

Again, for all Senators, we are going to vote at 10 o'clock this morning.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONSOLIDATED SECURITY, DISASTER ASSISTANCE, AND CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

Mr. REID. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 2638, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany H.R. 2638, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act/Continuing Resolution for 2009.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. shall be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be charged against both the majority and the minority.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2638, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act/Continuing Resolution for Fiscal Year 2009.

Evan Bayh, Debbie Stabenow, Benjamin L. Cardin, Byron L. Dorgan, Barbara A. Mikulski, Jeff Bingaman, John F. Kerry, Herb Kohl, Sherrod Brown, Jon Tester, Benjamin Nelson, Richard Durbin, Patrick J. Leahy, Amy Klobuchar, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Claire McCaskill, Bernard Sanders.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call is waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 2638, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act/Continuing Resolution for Fiscal Year 2009, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA) are necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 83, nays 12, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 207 Leg.]

YEAS—83

Akaka	Dorgan	Murkowski
Alexander	Durbin	Murray
Allard	Enzi	Nelson (FL)
Barrasso	Feinstein	Nelson (NE)
Baucus	Grassley	Pryor
Bennett	Gregg	Reed
Bingaman	Hagel	Reid
Bond	Harkin	Roberts
Boxer	Hatch	Rockefeller
Brown	Hutchison	Salazar
Brownback	Inhofe	Sanders
Byrd	Inouye	Schumer
Cantwell	Isakson	Smith
Cardin	Johnson	Snowe
Carper	Kerry	Specter
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Chambliss	Kohl	Stevens
Clinton	Lautenberg	Sununu
Cochran	Leahy	Tester
Coleman	Levin	Thune
Collins	Lieberman	Vitter
Conrad	Lincoln	Voinovich
Cornyn	Lugar	Warner
Craig	Martinez	Webb
Crapo	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Dodd	McConnell	Wicker
Dole	Menendez	Wyden
Domenici	Mikulski	

NAYS—12

Bunning	DeMint	Kyl
Burr	Ensign	Landrieu
Coburn	Feingold	Sessions
Corker	Graham	Shelby

NOT VOTING—5

Bayh	Kennedy	Obama
Biden	McCain	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. KLOBUCHAR). On this vote, the yeas are 83; the nays are 12. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Madam President, we are now working our way through postcloture time. Everyone has been very courteous and agreeable. We will probably have to spend 2½ hours before we have the final vote on this CR. It will probably be around 1 o'clock. We would hope that we can condense the time. That would be 1 o'clock today rather than 4 o'clock or 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. That being the case, the only matter that is left that we have to be concerned about is the Department of Defense authorization. My plan, as I have explained to the Republican leader, is to file cloture on that today for a Monday cloture vote. We can't wait until Wednesday to do that, for obvious reasons. Now it appears our goal is to try to complete everything next week.

For the information of all Members, staff worked until 3 o'clock this morning on the rescue plan for the financial problems we have in America today.

There are a number of issues that need to be resolved by Members. Chairman DODD has indicated he is going to get people together sometime today when appropriate. Staff has to move down the road a little bit longer. The goal is to try to come up with a final agreement by tomorrow. Now, we may not be able to do that, but we are trying very hard. It is something I think shows how we can work together. It is an issue on which none of us would like to be working, but we have to work on it.

If we are going to be able to do what it appears we can do, it will resolve a lot of the questions people have around the country because it is not the proposal we got from Secretary Paulson. It is one where Democrats and Republicans in the House and the Senate are working to get an end product.

Without getting into the details—I do not think we should do that now, and I talked to Chairman DODD earlier today, and he also agrees we should not get into the details right now. But if we can do that, at least announce sometime tomorrow that we have the beginning of an agreement—we are told it is very important we do that—if we could do it by 6 o'clock tomorrow, it would be important because that is when the Asian markets open, and everyone is waiting for this thing to tip a little bit too far, that we may not have another day. But if we can announce an agreement, then it is going to take

some time to draft this because we know people want to read every line, as they should. We are going to work something out on that.

I have spoken to the Republican leader. It is possible, with the agreement of Senators BAUCUS and GRASSLEY, that we could use a tax measure they already have, that we would start here first. Now, my inclination is not to do that. We should have the House do it first. But there are a lot of possibilities floating around. I am going to keep in as close touch as I can with Senator MCCONNELL, and he will notify his Members when that is appropriate, and I will do the same.

So we will have one more vote today. We think we have that worked out. We do not have the actual agreement—I do have it. Everyone should know I am getting pretty good at reading Lula's writing, which is OK, but not real good.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time be yielded back except that the following be recognized to speak, and at the expiration of that time the Senate proceed to vote on the motion to concur, and there be no further intervening action or debate; that the people who will speak on the motion to concur be Senator BYRD, 15 minutes; Senator COCHRAN, 15 minutes; Senator COBURN, 15 minutes; Senator SESSIONS, 30 minutes; Senator KYL, 10 minutes; Senator DEMINT, 15 minutes; Senator LANDRIEU, 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I understand there are many plans that have been made this weekend, and I appreciate the cooperation of the Democratic leader and the Republican leader. I appreciate the good work that some of my Republican and Democratic colleagues have done this last week, particularly Chairman HARKIN. However, on ag we are about ready to close out a session without a substantial and adequate advance or plan to help the agricultural community, and the rules that have been written in the last farm bill are not adequate.

I have asked the leader for 1 hour to speak today. I do not think that is too much to try to advance the effort. I thank Senator HUTCHISON for signing on. I have asked for just a vote at the next available time—not today, not on this bill.

Would the leader please respond if an hour would be available?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Madam President, we are happy to change the 30 minutes in the consent that is being sought now to have 1 hour for the Senator from Louisiana. What we have been working on today is that there are a number of agricultural States: Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and a lot of——

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mississippi.

Mr. REID. Mississippi, and a lot of other States. We have an agreement that there is a piece of legislation that Senators from a number of States will sign onto, Democrats and Republicans. Senator MCCONNELL and I will do everything we can to bring it up. Everyone understands the Senate rules, and we will do our best to get it up.

Now, we cannot guarantee a vote, but we will guarantee that we will do everything we can to bring this matter before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. As modified, with Senator LANDRIEU having 1 hour, 60 minutes.

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

The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I just want to indicate to my Republican colleagues we will have a briefing in the Mansfield Room at 11 o'clock from Senator GREGG to bring everyone up to date on the status of the talks that are going on. Staff worked, as the majority leader indicated, through the evening, and this will be an opportunity to bring everybody up to date.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, will the leader yield to the Senator from New Mexico for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I have a question of the majority leader or the minority leader.

I have been asked by a number of people who want to come to the Senate floor when I give a couple sentences of goodbye to the Senate, and I am just wondering when might such things be available for myself, Senator WARNER——

Mr. REID. Madam President, I have prepared a speech that I want to give for my friend. We have worked together for so many years. I am going to do that on Monday. We are going to be in session on Monday, and we will likely have a vote Monday on the Defense Department authorization bill. If we don't, we are still going to be in session. I think we send the wrong message to America if we leave here with this bailout not having been done. So I am going to give my speech on Monday about you, I say to the Senator, and that would be a good time to give one.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I know Senator WARNER would like to speak. That is satisfactory with me, as long as we are expecting to give people like you and me a little bit of time.

Mr. REID. Madam President, we will have time next week to make sure we do. There are a number of Senators who want to say a few words or many words—whatever they choose—about departing Senators. So we are going to have plenty of time to do that next week.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I thank our leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I, too, had planned to speak about Senator DOMENICI and Senator WARNER today, and I will check with them on their schedules because I certainly would like for them to be here on the floor of the Senate. Obviously, a better time to do that, if it were done today, would be after the vote, an hour and a half or so from now. But I will be conferring with them about that.

Mr. DOMENICI. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the original request of the majority leader?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I thank the Chair.

Madam President, I speak today in support of the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act of 2009.

The measure that is before the Senate includes the fiscal year 2009 Defense appropriations bill, the fiscal year 2009 Military Construction and Veterans Affairs bill, and the fiscal year 2009 Homeland Security bill.

In addition, the measure includes a continuing resolution for fiscal year 2009, which provides funding for Government operations at fiscal year 2008 levels through March 6, 2009.

In response to the Midwest floods and Hurricanes Gustav, Hanna, and Ike, the measure includes $22.3 billion of critical disaster relief.

The measure also includes funding to support $25 billion of auto industry loans that were authorized in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. These loans will provide a critical boost to the effort to develop energy-efficient vehicles, while creating thousands—thousands, I will say—of new jobs. The bill also includes $5.1 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program and $250 million for the Weatherization Program. With this funding, an additional 5.7 million households will get assistance in coping with dramatically rising home heating costs. At the current funding level, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program serves only 15 percent of eligible families.

The message that is before the Senate lives up to the commitment we made to support our troops, provide first class health care to our veterans, secure our homeland, direct relief to the victims of natural disasters all across this great Nation of ours, and provide help for families on Main Street.

Madam President, my good friend, Senator THAD COCHRAN, and I began this year with the goal of producing 12 bipartisan, fiscally responsible appropriations bills. The Committee on Appropriations made great progress in reporting nine such bills by the end of July. Regrettably, the President—your President, my President, our President—chose to announce that he would veto any of the bills—hear that—he

would veto any of the bills—did you hear that—that he would veto any of the bills that exceeded his request.

Our bills included critical increases in funding for veterans health care, for job-creating programs such as highway and mass transit, for the National Institutes of Health, and for fighting crime in our streets. As a result of the President's veto threats, the appropriations process has fallen prey to the election cycle. Therefore, in order to fulfill our promises to the troops and to our veterans, we have, once again, yes, been forced to use an omnibus appropriations measure to complete our work. I disdain—I disdain—such procedures. But, in order to complete our work, we proceeded on a bipartisan basis to produce the legislation that is now before the Senate.

So I urge all of my fellow Senators—hear me: I urge all of my fellow Senators to join me in supporting swift action on these critical national priorities.

Madam President, there is funding in this bill to conduct an independent and objective study regarding the withdrawal of our troops from Iraq in the next 12 to 18 months. This bill includes $2.4 million for the Department of Defense to provide to the RAND Corporation to conduct this study. As a Federally-funded research and development center and an independent research arm of the Department of Defense, RAND has access to the Department of Defense information necessary to prepare such plans. Furthermore, the staff at RAND is able to draw on expertise from across the entire spectrum of the U.S. government to provide a long overdue strategic assessment. This study will assume that the United States will leave a limited number of troops in Iraq to train Iraqis, target Al Qaeda, and protect our mission after the withdrawal of the majority of our forces.

A study of this scope is long overdue. Secretary of Defense Gates stated before the Senate Armed Services Committee on September 23, 2008 that in Iraq, he believes:

> we have now entered that endgame—and our decisions today and tomorrow and in the months ahead will be critical to regional stability and our national security interests for years to come.

Yet it is unclear where Defense Department formal planning stands on withdrawing our forces in a measured and responsible manner. The time to begin the Iraq withdrawal is now. This new RAND study will publicly and independently help chart the responsible course ahead.

I wish to thank Chairman INOUYE for including this language and Senator KENNEDY for his strong leadership on this issue.

Madam President, I reserve the balance of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, according to the order, I was allocated a certain amount of time. I think it was 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. I doubt if I will use that time, for the information of other Senators who may be waiting for the opportunity to speak.

We have adopted, strictly speaking, an amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2638, an act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2008. But most Members are aware that what this bill actually contains is the fiscal year 2009 Homeland Security Appropriations bill, and the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill. It also contains a continuing resolution to fund the rest of the Government through March 6, and a substantial disaster supplemental in response to floods, wildfires, and hurricanes.

I highlight the title of the bill because it is indicative of the sometimes opaque and convoluted process by which the bill was drafted. Its contents were determined almost exclusively by staff members and a small handful of Members of the Senate. There was no opportunity for most Senators to advocate for a specific request. There was no forum in which to offer amendments. There were no meetings in which to argue policy or discuss grievances that Members may have had with the provisions of these bills. There was no meeting of the conference committee. Only a few elements of the bill have been previously considered on the floor of the Senate. Only the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs chapter was debated on the floor of the other body. Yet we have only a few days remaining in the fiscal year, and we have been compelled to either concur in the House amendment or risk the shutdown of the Government.

The appropriations process has rarely, if ever, been perfect, and I am the first to admit that. In many years, the regular order has been abandoned at some stage of the process because of pressures of the legislative and fiscal calendar.

This year, we have thrown regular order completely out the window. In the process, we have failed both the Senate and, in my opinion, the people we represent. Not any of the 12 fiscal year 2009 appropriations bills have been brought to the Senate floor. Only one appropriations bill was brought to the floor of the House.

The Senate committee did not mark up even three of the appropriations bills, including the Defense bill, that supports men and women in uniform, which accounts for almost half of all discretionary spending. We didn't consider the bill in committee. Yet here we are with a so-called conferenced Defense bill buried within a much larger appropriations measure, which we have adopted.

It is not without precedent to have regular bills appended to the continuing resolution or other appropriations bills, but this is a $1 trillion appropriations package that has been presented for final action without a conference committee meeting, without any noncommittee members having had an opportunity to discuss the issues, to amend the bill, and without even committee members having an opportunity to consider most of the provisions of the bill.

Now, the principal reason, we understand, is that the leadership made a conscious decision early in the year not to engage the President, not to fuss with the President over appropriations bills. Of course, he has insisted that his request be honored, that the submission he has made to the Congress for appropriations be honored in terms of the top line figure; that any bill increasing the amount above the President's request would be vetoed. But you know what. I don't remember any President since I have been in the Senate who hasn't said something such as that when he submits the bills to the Senate. I can remember the Senate working its will, considering the President's requests. I remember President Reagan standing there with a big continuing resolution and supplementals and everything else we can imagine; it was about 2 feet high and tall, and in his State of the Union or speech to the Congress, he said: Don't ever send me another bill such as this. I will veto it. Well, guess what. We kept sending bills, and if they weren't that high, they might have been close to it. That is what we have on our hands here, the chief executive insisting on his right to participate in the process and be an influence in the process through the budget submission and the request for appropriations that he is bound to make to the Government every year, and we are bound to respond. We are bound to act, and we have.

So I am not quarreling with the technicality; what I am suggesting is we have denied our own Members the opportunity to openly discuss, to debate, to offer amendments on these bills. I think we need to reexamine that process of putting half of the day-to-day operations of the Government on auto pilot, which is what was the result, for 6 months—for 6 months—rather than negotiate with the President, or attempt to override his veto. We can override the veto, too. It is not the end of the world when the President vetoes a bill.

So the majority continues to express confidence that the Congress will be able to come back next year and, working with the next President, we hope to complete action on the remaining appropriations bills. Whether that is realistic to expect, we will wait until the next Congress and confront the next administration with our views on the appropriations levels and the proper way to write these bills of funding the Federal Government.

I fear the next Congress may refuse to do that and instead extend the continuing resolution through the end of

the year. There may be some adjustments made here and there. We have done that before. We did it in 2007. We wouldn't spend much less under that scenario, but we might omit some details, guidance, and oversight provisions that are our responsibility to undertake.

So if the majority was unable to win concessions from the President on their spending priorities, we could have overridden the President's vetoes or rewritten the bills to accommodate the President's concerns. There is nothing to stop Congress from coming back next year and working with the next administration to address in supplemental legislation any shortfalls we may become aware of. That is probably what we will end up doing. But with this CR, this continuing resolution, we will put half of the Government adrift, in effect, for the next 6 months.

We have been able to take some comfort in the past by the fact that the Appropriations Committees did that which was their responsibility to do. This year, however, even the committee has fallen short. In the Senate we marked up only 9 of the 12 appropriations bills. In the House, only five were reported from the full committee.

That is because the majority didn't want to take votes on the single issue which has been the top priority of American families throughout the summer—energy prices. The majority didn't want to risk even considering amendments to amend or repeal the moratoria on oil and gas development on the Outer Continental Shelf, or the moratorium that prohibits the development of Rocky Mountain oil shale deposits.

I was elected by the people of my State to vote on issues such as energy policy. That is what we are here to do. But we spent much of the summer, in effect, avoiding our responsibilities.

What has been the result? Before us we now have an appropriations bill that does exactly what the majority had hoped to avoid—it lifts the moratoria on oil shale and Outer Continental Shelf development. In the process of getting to that result, however, Members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have been denied the opportunity to debate and offer amendments to the other appropriations bills, including the Defense appropriations bill that is buried in this package.

This saddens me.

I regret that Republican committee members in the other body were denied an opportunity to amend the Defense or Homeland Security bills that are part of this package.

I regret that Republicans in the other body were denied an opportunity to offer a motion to recommit this bill. The majority precluded even this minor parliamentary opportunity by using the fiscal year 2008 Homeland Security bill as a shell for this bill.

I am sorry for all Members of the other body who were denied any opportunity to offer amendments to any piece of this package aside from the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs bill. Even amendments to that bill were controlled by an unusually restrictive rule.

I regret that some members of the Senate Appropriations Committee were unable to offer amendments to the Defense bill, the Interior bill or the legislative branch bill because those bills were never brought before the committee.

I am sorry for all the Members of this body who will have no opportunity, and have had no prior opportunity, to offer amendments to the various elements of this package.

This is a $1 trillion appropriations bill, yet there has been no conference committee to resolve differences between the House and Senate. This Senator has taken part in only a single meeting on this bill, and that meeting was confined to the Defense Appropriations chapter and was limited to the chairmen and ranking Members of the Defense subcommittee. There was no similar meeting for any of the other parts of this bill. Instead, decisions were made exclusively by staff, the committee chairmen, and the Democratic leaders.

To be clear, Chairman BYRD and his staff have been steadfast throughout this process in advocating for Senate priorities. I am grateful for Senator BYRD's support, and other Senators should be as well. I would like to be able to help him, however, and I know my colleagues on the committee would like to help as well. Yet without markups or conference committees or formal meetings, there is no venue for Members to express their views or advocate for their priorities.

Some will criticize this bill for including billions and billions in earmarks that were tucked into a must-pass spending bill behind closed doors. It may surprise people to hear me say this, but there is some truth in this. While I will defend vigorously the right of Congress to appropriate funds for specific purposes or projects, I will also defend the right of individual Senators to challenge those choices throughout the legislative process. Just like anything else in a bill, earmarks should be subject to scrutiny and amendment in committee, on the floor, and during conference. We do ourselves a great disservice by centralizing decision-making in the hands of a few, and by not allowing all Members of the House and Senate to contribute their own unique knowledge and ideas to legislation.

Don't get me wrong. This bill includes many positive measures.

In the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs chapter, the Department of Veterans Affairs is funded at a record level of $94.4 billion, including $31 billion for medical services. Our commitment to quality care for our veterans has never been greater.

The Homeland Security chapter includes funding for 2,200 new border patrol agents, $775 million for continued work on physical and tactical infrastructure along the southern and northern borders, and funding above the President's request to accommodate an additional 1,400 detention beds.

The Defense chapter provides a balanced approach to readiness, modernization and quality of life programs for U.S. military men and women. It provides the level of support that they deserve—including additional family advocacy programs, enhanced health care, improved training, and state-of-the-art equipment.

The bill includes $9.3 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency for essential disaster response across the United States. These funds are crucial to help our citizens and communities recover from recent disasters such as Hurricanes Gustav and Ike, as well as past disasters such as Hurricane Katrina.

At the end of the day, I am pleased that we will get the three principal security-related appropriations bills to the President. I regret the process that has brought us to this point, and the degree to which Members have been shut out of the decision-making. It would be unconscionable for Congress to adjourn without enacting a Defense bill while our troops are in the field, fighting to implement the policies of our government and sometimes making the ultimate sacrifice.

I will support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. But we must do better next year. We must put the upcoming election behind us, and recognize that shortcuts in the legislative process are often the long way around. Enacting appropriations bills is one of the core duties of the Congress. If Congress is to regain the trust and respect of the American people, we must perform that duty in a timely and transparent fashion.

Thank you, Madam President.

My hope is we will admit we have responsibilities that go beyond putting the Government on this auto pilot as we have described. We are here to challenge the President when we disagree with him, but we don't need to avoid completely our responsibilities or abrogate our responsibilities.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to note that under the previous order cloture having been invoked on the motion to concur in the House amendment, the motion to concur with an amendment falls.

The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, let me say that I share the disdain the able Senator from Mississippi has expressed for this process. Everything the able Senator has said is absolutely correct. The last time that all appropriations bills were sent to the President on time was 1994 when I was chairman. We should all do better, and I look forward to working with the able and distinguished Senator to return to the regular order.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, I sincerely thank my distinguished colleague and friend, Senator BYRD, the chairman of our committee. We have worked closely together during my time in the Senate. I have enjoyed the opportunity to learn from him. I appreciate the cooperation he has extended to me personally. Also, that is true of his staff members, that we have worked together and with mutual respect. That respect still continues. I am grateful for it. I know that by continuing to put our best efforts forward, we can improve this process, and I look forward to that day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I thank the very able and distinguished Senator.

I certify that the information required by Senate rule XLIV related to congressionally directed spending has been available on the publicly accessible congressional Web site in a searchable format at least 48 hours before a vote on the pending bill.

Madam President, I speak today in support of the fiscal year 2009 Homeland Security Appropriations bill which addresses America's most critical and pressing security needs. The Appropriations Committee, which was established in 1867, by a vote of 29 to 0, produced a balanced and responsible bill. We had a good negotiation with the House.

The legislation invests the resources needed to protect our citizens from deadly terrorist attacks, to secure our borders and enforce U.S. immigration laws, and to ensure a rapid and effective Federal response to both natural and manmade disasters.

The bill total is $42.2 billion. That is $42.20 for every minute since Jesus Christ was born. The bill total is $42.2 billion, which is $2.4 billion above the President's budget request. And despite—hear me now—despite the administration's assertion that al-Qaida has reconstituted itself in Pakistan with the goal of striking America, the President—get this—the President submitted a flat budget proposal for the Department of Homeland Security.

I am going to read that again. It bears reading again. Despite the administration's assertion—that is, this administration—this administration's assertion that al-Qaida has reconstituted itself in Pakistan with the goal of striking America, the President submitted—that is your President, my President, our President, Madam President—the President submitted a flat budget proposal for the Department of Homeland Security.

The President—your President, my President, our President—proposed deep cuts—you hear that—the President proposed deep cuts in funding for our Nation's first responders.

The message that is now before the Senate increases our ability to secure the homeland—this homeland, our homeland—by increasing resources for border security, restoring irresponsible cuts in first responder grants, funding immigration enforcement, and increasing funding above the President's request for core homeland security missions that help to keep our people—your people, my people—our people safe.

Finally, the bill includes new requirements for contracting, procurement, and program oversight, helping to ensure that taxpayer dollars are being carefully spent.

The legislation significantly increases resources for border security, including $775 million, as requested, for border fencing and technology on the southwest border and funding to hire 2,200 new Border Patrol agents and 892 new Customs officers.

The legislation provides significant resources for immigration enforcement, including over $1 billion to identify and remove from the United States criminal aliens who are either at large or already incarcerated in prisons or jails, funding for 1,400 new detention beds, $60 million above the request for work site enforcement, and $226 million to fully fund 104 fugitive operations teams that locate and remove illegal aliens who have been ordered removed from the country.

The legislation restores irresponsible cuts in first responder grants by providing $4.244 billion—$16.2 million above fiscal year 2008 and $2.071 billion above the President's fiscal year 2009 request.

Port security grants are funded at $400 million, and rail and transit security grants are funded at $400 million. FIRE Act grants are funded at $565 million, which is $265 million over the President's request, and SAFER grants are funded at $210 million, which the President proposed to eliminate.

The bill provides critical increases above the President's request for core homeland security missions, including the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, aviation security, and FEMA.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a more detailed description of the bill.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

The legislation significantly increases resources for border security, including:

$775 million, as requested, for border fencing and technology. Of these funds, $100 million is made available immediately, $40 million is directed toward Northern border security, and $30 million is for interoperable communications grants for communities along the border. $400 million is withheld from obligation until the Department submits a detailed expenditure plan. It is expected that nearly all of the 670 miles of fencing and vehicle barriers on the Southwest border will be complete or under contract by the end of January 2009.

2,200 new Border Patrol agents—this will bring the total number of agents to 20,019 by the end of Fiscal Year 2009. It also adds funds to transfer 75 experienced agents to the Northern border.

892 new CBP officers and specialists, including 561 for land border ports of entry, 173 for airports, 100 agriculture specialists, and 58 trade specialists.

The bill provides significant resources for immigration enforcement including:

Direction that $1 billion be focused on identifying and removing from the United States criminal aliens who are either at-large or already incarcerated in prisons or jails. This includes $150 million above the request, added by the Senate bill, to continue the Secure Communities program that was initially funded last year.

1,400 new detention beds, for a total of 33,400 beds—400 more than requested.

$60 million above the request for worksite enforcement (including detention beds associated with worksite enforcement actions). Worksite enforcement is funded at $126.5 million.

$226 million to fully fund 104 fugitive operations teams that locate and remove illegal aliens who have been ordered removed from the country but who have absconded.

$189 million for the Criminal Alien Program to identify and remove aliens currently serving time for crimes committed in this country.

The bill restores irresponsible cuts in first responder grants:

The bill restores irresponsible cuts in first responder grants by providing $4.244 billion for the programs, $16.2 million above FY 2008 enacted and $2.071 billion above the President's FY 2009 request. Port security grants are funded at $400 million, which is $190 million over the request. Rail and transit security grants are funded at $400 million, which is $225 million over the President's request. FIRE Act grants are funded at $565 million, which is $265 million over the President's request. And SAFER grants are funded at $210 million, which the President proposed to eliminate.

The bill provides critical increases above the request for core homeland security missions:

The bill provides $294 million for the purchase and installation of explosives detection equipment for checked baggage at airports, $140.1 million above the request and the same level enacted in Fiscal Year 2008. When combined with $250 million in mandatory funds for this program, the bill provides $544 million. TSA is in receipt of over 80 requests totaling $700 million for airport facility modifications for optimal checked baggage screening solutions. The increase of $140.1 million above the President's request greatly accelerates the ability of TSA to implement these optimal systems.

The bill provides $250 million for checkpoint screening equipment, $122.3 million above the President's request and the same level enacted in Fiscal Year 2008. At the President's request level, deployment of screening technology would decrease by 64 percent compared to Fiscal Year 2008. The bill's increase will allow TSA to accelerate the purchase of technologies that can provide significant improvements in threat detection at passenger checkpoints.

The bill provides $122.8 million for air cargo security, $18 million above the President's request and $49.8 million above the Fiscal Year 2008 enacted level. The bill's increase will allow TSA to expand technology pilots that evaluate the effectiveness of air cargo screening and to audit indirect air carriers, shippers, and distribution centers participating in the certified shipper program.

The bill provides $1.1 billion within the total appropriation provided to the TSA for activities and requirements authorized by the 9/11 Act, including $544 million for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems at airports; $122.8 million

for air cargo security; $30 million to expand Visible Intermodal Protection and Response Teams; $390.7 million for specialized screening programs (travel document checkers, behavior detection officers, bomb appraisal officers, and officers to randomly screen more airport and airline employees); $11.6 million for surface transportation inspectors; and $20 million to implement regulations and other new activities authorized by the 9/11 Act.

The bill provides $819.5 million for the Federal Air Marshals (FAMs), $33.4 million above the President's request and $49.9 million above the Fiscal Year 2008 enacted level. The increase will allow FAMs to maintain current coverage on critical flights.

The bill provides $108 million for Coast Guard response boats, $44 million above the request and $63 million above the Fiscal Year 2008 enacted level. This funding will allow the Coast Guard to purchase 36 Response Boat-Mediums (RB–Ms) in Fiscal Year 2009, 22 more than the President requested. The RB–M is a critical Coast Guard asset that will replace aging 41-foot Utility Boats acquired in the early 1970s and serve as a platform for boardings, search and rescues, and port security. Recent studies have identified the lack of response boats as an impediment to fully implementing the Coast Guard's mission requirements.

The bill provides $353.7 million for the Coast Guard's National Security Cutter (NSC), the same amount as the President's request and $188 million above the Fiscal Year 2008 enacted level. Of this amount, $346.6 million is for the production of NSC #4, and $7.1 million is for the structural retrofit of NSC #1. The bill's accompanying statement expresses concern with purported cost increases above the requested level and requires the Coast Guard to provide the Committees with detailed information on all reasons why there may be a nearly 50 percent increase in the cost of this cutter.

The bill provides $30.3 million above the request to re-activate USCGC *Polar Star,* a Coast Guard heavy polar icebreaker. Over 22 percent of the world's energy supply is under the Arctic ice cap. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev has stated that Russia should unilaterally claim part of the Arctic, stepping up the race for the disputed energy-rich region. Russia has a fleet of 20 heavy icebreakers and is nearing completion of the first of their newest fleet of nuclear-powered icebreakers in an effort to control energy exploration and maritime trade in the region. Thanks to the Bush Administration, the United States has only one functioning heavy polar icebreaker. These funds will allow the Coast Guard to reactivate the *Polar Star* to extend its service life 7 to 10 additional years. The Navy and the Air Force call our need for polar icebreaking capabilities ''an essential instrument of U.S. policy'' in the region.

The bill provides $23.5 million above the request for Coast Guard port and maritime safety and security enhancements. Funds are provided for additional watchstanders, boats, and marine inspection staff; to conduct testing of Area Contingency Plans; to increase maritime casualty investigations; to increase armed boat escorts and security boardings; and to increase terminal inspections of Certain Dangerous Cargoes transport and delivery.

The bill provides $4 million above the request for cyber crimes investigations by the Secret Service and $1.7 million above the President's request for international investigations.

The bill provides $97.6 million for a new consolidated headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). DHS headquarters facilities are currently located in approximately 40 locations and 70 buildings throughout the National Capital Region.

The bill provides $904 million for FEMA Management and Administration, $19 million over the President's request and $279 million over FY 2008. For too long, FEMA was left to wither on the vine. This investment continues the restoration of needed resources for an Agency that is vital to the prevention, preparedness, and response efforts of this Nation as threats loom and disasters strike.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I thank the very able, very distinguished Senator, THAD COCHRAN, the ranking member, for his many notable contributions to this legislation.

I also thank our able majority and minority staff who worked together to produce this legislation. Let me name them: Charles Kieffer—let me say that again—the inimitable Charles Kieffer, Chip Walgren, Scott Nance, Drenan Dudley, Christa Thompson, Tad Gallion, Rebecca Davies, Carol Cribbs, Arex Avanni, and Adam Morrison.

Madam President, I yield the floor. I thank all Senators.

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be equally charged to both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. COBURN. Madam President, I appreciate the unanimous consent request that allows me to spend a little bit of time on this bill. Before I get into the bill, I wish to answer the most senior Senator we have in terms of the President's request for flatlining a lot of DHS.

I happen to be on the Homeland Security Committee, and I can tell you, outside the Pentagon, there is no agency in the Government that has more waste, fraud, and abuse than the Department of Homeland Security. Any business manager or any family could quickly see that you could easily flatline it and make it much more efficient and do a good job for the taxpayers. So the motivation by flatlining is to try to generate some efficiency in the Department of Homeland Security.

I also wish to associate some of my words with the Senator from Mississippi on terms of process. We have a tremendous amount of money—$643 billion—that this bill has. Here is the bill. It is another one of those thick bills we are going to send over. There are going to have to be technical corrections—we know that—in any big bill we do this way. But there is something fundamentally flawed, and it doesn't have anything to do with the bill; it has to do with the process.

We have an Appropriations Committee that does generally a very good job on most of these items, but what we have done is excluded the whole body from their input into making decisions about some $640 billion worth of spending. As far as the discretionary budget, it is about 65 percent of the total discretionary budget that we are going to pass, and it is not going to have any input except for 29 Members of this body—no input, no chance to change policy, no chance to put limitations, no chance to truly do what should be done. We have to ask the question: Why is that? Why is it that appropriations bills did not come through this body this year? I think the reason is, not because they didn't really want people to try to improve and perfect the legislation, it is that we didn't want any votes that might make some political party—one or the other, ours or the majority—to have a political advantage through a vote. That is a very terrible way for this body to descend into politics instead of policy. This bill contains tons of earmarks. Some are bright, some stink. Some, when the light of day is shone on them, the American people will actually gasp and say: Where was the common sense? How in the world are my children paying for us spending money like this?

I am concerned, not because of the present crisis we have in front of us. I think this body, by the time this weekend is completed, will have addressed that issue and started down the road. But what we are doing is treating a symptom of a disease Congress has, and that disease is lack of oversight to see how we are spending the money, lack of metrics to be able to measure the effectiveness of programs. We are highly resistant to holding administrative agencies accountable, and we are restricting the ability of individual Senators to offer positions for the body to consider. Not that they may be won, but that the whole country loses when we don't have the debate.

There are many egregious earmarks that are in this bill, and I will tell you I think our appropriations process this year is broken, that it doesn't serve the country well. There is no question we need to fund the agencies, but what we are doing is we are taking three agencies and we are funding them—we will not allow amendments or allow the body to work—but the rest of the agencies will run in a status quo until March 6. Now, let me give you an example of why that is bad.

I had the good pleasure of meeting with a couple of Oklahomans who happened to be traveling back here last Monday. They happen to work for the weather service. They are both acquisition officers for the weather service, and here is what happened to them last year—and it is going to happen again this year. They are going to get their final numbers sometime in late March. We will pass the information on for them as to what they are allowed to spend. They will have less than 3 months to contract and acquire everything for 12 months. They are telling me it is impossible for them to do a

good job; that there is no way they can be frugal, efficient, and get great value for the American public the way we are running the appropriations process.

Now, that has nothing to do with my colleague from Mississippi. His desire would have been to bring these bills to the floor, have them amended, have them voted on, and send them to the House. But a leadership decision was made that we could not do that.

Now, I want you to multiply these two gentlemen who were acquisition specialists in the weather service, multiply that across the whole Government, and what we have done is we have squeezed, into a 3-month period of time, acquisitions that normally take 6 to 9 months to do properly and efficiently and in a frugal way for the American taxpayers. Consequently, we are going to waste another 10 or 15 percent of the money in these appropriations bills.

Then, when it comes to the end of the year, if any money is left over, here is what they told me they have to do. They have to spend the money to make sure the Appropriations Committee will give them the money next year, even though they had trouble spending the money this year because we put a time constraint on them.

None of us would run our businesses, none of us would run our families that way. Yet we are telling the rest of the Federal Government—great employees whom we have—to do something that is impossible to do in an efficient and orderly manner.

There are a lot of things that have happened in the last 2 years in the way this Senate is run. I believe most of them were for political reasons. They were not intended to hurt the policy, but nevertheless the policy is tremendously damaged. It is my hope that come January, when we have a new leader in the White House, no matter who it is, he will recognize the severity of the appropriations process and its impact on waste in this country.

As I frequently do, I wish to raise again to the American public and this body the fact that the Government Accountability Office, the various inspectors general, the Congressional Research Service, and the Congressional Budget Office can specifically lay out for the American people at least $300 billion a year of spending that is either pure waste, fraud or total duplication. At a time when we are going to have a $600 billion accounting deficit—because you have to add what we are stealing from Social Security to what we spend to get what our real deficit is—does it make any sense that we would continue to have $300 billion worth of waste, fraud or abuse and duplication in these bills? There is not one attempt in this bill to eliminate that. Not one. Not one.

So as you think about your quarterly tax payments or you think about your paycheck stub and the taxes taken from you, your income tax and estimated payments, and you think about what we are not doing, you ought to be awfully dissatisfied as an American taxpayer. We have failed the test. We have failed the test. Why it is important is because what we have done is mortgaged the future hopes, freedom, and prosperity of our children and our grandchildren.

I am disappointed, to say the least, with the process. But I am more disappointed in the fact that we are going to earn a reputation that we have not done our jobs.

Serious concerns with the economy should turn the attention of Congress away from parochial interests toward national interests.

Congress has focused on parochial interests for far too long, spending more time securing earmarks than doing the business of the American people.

Our Nation faces an economic challenge today equal to any challenge we have previously faced and now requires our full attention.

The following snapshot of our economy should impress upon everyone the seriousness of the job ahead.

The national debt currently stands at over $9.58 trillion, the largest in world history.

This year's deficit, in real accounting terms, stands above $600 billion.

This year alone, taxpayers will spend more than $230 billion just to pay the interest on the national debt.

Since 2006, gas has risen from $2.24 per gallon to nearly $4 a gallon.

More Americans are out of work; the unemployment rate has increased from 4.9 percent in January to 6.1 percent in August.

In 2008, over 600,000 jobs have been lost.

According to USDA projections, the Consumer Price Index—CPI—for all food is forecast to increase 4.5 to 5.5 percent in 2008. For example, since 2006 the price of milk has increased approximately 16 percent.

According to Reuters news service, the total tab for government rescues and special loan facilities this year is more than $900 billion, not including the proposed $700 billion rescue of the financial markets in the Paulson plan.

Already this year, the Federal Government has taken drastic steps to stabilize the economy, all using taxpayer dollar. While several of these amounts may be fully repaid to taxpayer, they involve huge liabilities and expenditures:

$200 billion was authorized for use in rescuing Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The Treasury will inject up to $100 billion into each institution by purchasing preferred took to shore up their capital as needed;

$300 billion for the Federal Housing Administration to refinance failing mortgages into new reduced-principal loans with a Federal guarantee;

$4 billion in HUD grants to banks to help hem buy and repair homes abandoned due to mortgage foreclosures;

$85 billion loan from the Fed for AIG, which would give the Federal Government a 79.9 percent stake and avoid a bankruptcy filing for the embattled insurer;

At least $87 billion in repayments to JPMorgan Chase & Co. for providing financing to underpin trades with units of bankrupt investment bank Lehman Brothers;

$29 billion in financing from the Fed for JPMorgan Chase's Government-brokered buyout of Bear Stearns & Co. in March;

At least $200 billion of currently outstanding loans to banks issued through the Federal Reserve's Term Auction Facility, which was recently expanded to allow for longer loans of 84 days alongside the previous 28–day credits;

Starting last year, Social Security and Medicare projected expenditures exceed revenues. Over the next 75 years, this will cost $41 trillion in present value terms. Of that amount, $34 trillion is related to Medicare and $7 trillion to Social Security. By one account, the current unfunded liabilities of Medicare and Social Security are above $100 trillion.

If we think that the current economic troubles are a concern, wait until the bill comes due for all of the reckless spending Congress is engaging in today.

Members should focus like a laser on these issues rather than concentrate their efforts on political games and earmarks.

Instead of doing any of this, Congress is now planning to ram through an irresponsible continuing resolution to keep the Government operating during fiscal year 2009.

None of these issues are addressed in the bill but only compound the problems. Congress seems to have not learned its lesson.

The appropriations process is broken and excludes Members from considering serious issues.

The Senate is preparing to vote on an appropriations bill that will cost $634 billion, which will include funds for all of our national security agencies, disaster relief, and a continuing resolution for the 2009 fiscal year. Yet the text of the bill only came available late on Tuesday night, with no one having seen a word of it except for a few Democratic staff and Members in the House. Further still, a joint explanatory statement was released yesterday afternoon.

This must be what the House Appropriations Committee chairman meant when he said that the continuing resolution would be drafted in ''secret.''

The following is an excerpt from an article yesterday in Bloomberg News.

The plan outlined by Obey would give Republicans less than 24 hours to scrutinize legislation spending more than $600 billion on the Defense, homeland security and veterans' affairs agencies including thousands of pet projects known as earmarks.

Asked if the process has been secretive, Obey said: ''You're d**n right it has because if it's done in the public it would never get done.'' He said he wanted to avoid his colleagues' ''pontificating'' on the content of

the legislation, saying ''that's what politicians do when this stuff is done in full view of the press.'' He said ''we've done this the old fashioned way by brokering agreements in order to get things done and I make no apology for it.''

It is easy to understand why the House Appropriations Chairman would want to conduct his business in secret, as one who received $51.5 million in earmarks for his district.

The one constitutional duty of the Congress is to pass legislation funding the operations of Government, and yet his duty has been entirely abandoned by the majority.

Congress is now less than 1 week away from the beginning of fiscal year 2009, and yet it has not passed one appropriations bill.

The only bill to receive a vote by either body is the Military Construction—Veterans Affairs appropriations bill that passed the House of Representatives.

No appropriations bills have even been brought to the floor of the Senate during the entire calendar year 2008 thus far—though the Senate is now expected to vote on three of the largest bills having had 36 hours to review the $634 billion in spending they contain.

The appropriations process should have begun long ago. It is unfair to taxpayers when Congress chooses to pass large legislation in the dark of night rather than debate them for all to see.

Congress now finds itself considering major national security legislation in one day under pressure of both a Government shutdown and delay on an important piece of economic legislation.

Had the majority leader taken action earlier this year, Members would be free to concentrate fully on the Treasury proposal. Instead, they are distracted by making sure that their earmarks and pork-barrel projects are in the CR.

The CR has been loaded down with billions of dollars in wasteful earmarks.

Despite having had only 1½ days to look over the bill, it is plain that there are a large number of highly questionable earmarks set to receive funding in 2009.

In just the three appropriations bills for the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Veterans Affairs/Military Construction, there are 2,627 earmarks worth $16.1 billion.

This means that without even funding the remaining nine appropriations bills, Congress has nearly reached the dollar value of all earmarks in fiscal year 2008.

According to Citizens Against Government Waste, there were 11,620 earmarks worth $17.2 billion for all 12 appropriations bills in 2008.

In fiscal year 2008, the average dollar amount of each earmark was $1.48 million.

In the continuing resolution before the Senate, the average dollar amount for each earmark is $6.1 million— more than five times higher.

Every dollar that goes to an earmark in this bill is a dollar that will not go to important national security programs at the Departments of Homeland Security and Defense.

What kind of projects are receiving earmarked funds out our national security agencies in 2009?

$3.2 million for the High Altitude Airship—Senator SHERROD BROWN. After spending millions to investigate and develop a blimp-based platform for ICBM surveillance, the Missile Defense Agency—MDA—cancelled the program—called the High Altitude Airship—due to myriad capability limitations.

MDA did not request funding for the program for 2008. However, $2.5 million in earmarks in the 2008 Defense appropriations bill revived the cancelled program, despite the fact that no one else at the Pentagon had expressed interest.

After shopping the program around, Lockheed Martin managed to pass the program to Army Space and Missile Defense Command, which will now begin investigating if there is any utility for them with the program.

The project has been based in Akron, OH, funded by a $1 million earmark toward the program by Senator BROWN, who has a long record in opposition to missile defense.

$2 million for Hibernation Genomics—Senator TED STEVENS. This earmark would provide funding to the University of Alaska for research into the hibernation genomics of Alaskan ground squirrels.

University of Alaska lobbyist, Martha Stewart—no relation—claims that the research into squirrel hibernation will one day help wounded soldiers in the battlefield.

According to Ms. Stewart, the university is well equipped to do the work. She insists: ''We have a number of ground squirrels that are in various stages of hibernation in Fairbanks.''

And $800,000 for the Columbia College Chicago Construct Program—Senator DICK DURBIN. Columbia College claims to be the ''Nation's largest private arts and media school in the Nation.'' It offers a wide selection of coursework in audio arts, dance, film, journalism, poetry, and radio. According to the school's annual report, it received $2.7 million in Federal grants during 2007 from the Department of Education, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Corporation for National and Community Service, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Since 2000, Columbia College Chicago has received over $275 million in grants, cooperative agreements, and direct payments from the Federal Government.

And $800,000 for Partnership in Innovative Preparation for Educators and Students and the Space Education Consortium—Senator WAYNE ALLARD and Senator KEN SALAZAR. The Space Education Consortium was created by the Air Force in 2004 as a partnership with the University of Colorado and others to promote science education for professionals as well as ''getting space technology and curriculum infused throughout the U.S. education system from kindergarten to post-graduate work.

''It is a chance to grow a cadre of space professionals from the launch pad to the stars,'' said Air Force General Lance Lord, commander of the Air Force Space Command.

A July 2008 report by the DOD Inspector General stated that this earmark was not consistent with the department's mission ''to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.''

And 24.5 million for the National Drug Intelligence Center—Representative JOHN MURTHA. Every year, millions of dollars for our national defense are siphoned away from the military's budget to pay for a single program administered not by the Pentagon but by the Department of Justice.

This funding is directed to the National Drug Intelligence Center—NDIC—which the Department of Justice has asked Congress to shut down.

The former director of NDIC even confessed to U.S. News, ''I recognized that a lot of [NDIC] reports were Godawful, poorly written, poorly researched, and, some cases, wrong.''

Another former director even admitted, ''I've never come to terms with the justification for the NDIC'' and ''the bottom line was that we had to actually search for a mission.''

According to an investigation by the Government Accountability Office, NDIC duplicates the activities of 19 drug intelligence centers that already existed.

Since 1992, the center has received over 500 million in federal funding.

$15 million for Waterbury Industrial Commons Redevelopment Initiative—Senator JOE LIEBERMAN and Representative CHRIS MURPHY. According to Taxpayers for Common Sense, ''This would clean up a decades old munitions factory to be used as a city-owned industrial park.

The Fairfield Weekly reports that the State of Connecticut has turned down requests to fund this project—each year the Mayor of Waterbury ''makes the trip to Hartford seeking the money, and each year comes back empty handed.''

Why should the American taxpayer fund that which State of Connecticut will not provide funding?

And $4 million to the Go For Broke National Education Center. This earmark is aptly named in light of the fact that Congress is helping the Nation ''go broke.''

And $9.9 million for the U.S.S. Missouri Memorial Asociation. Visitors can go aboard the battleship from World War II that survived the attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

While preserving the Nation's history is important, this is not only something that could be funded privately, it is not a priority at this time.

And $1.6 million for New Electronic Warfare Specialists Through Advanced Research by Students Representative DAVID HOBSON.

And $4.5 million for the 2010 Olympics Coordination Center Senator PATTY MURRAY and Representative RICK LARSEN.

And $800,000 Pseudofoliculitis Barbae—PFB—Topical Treatment—this goes to ISW Group in St. Louis, MO—Senator KIT BOND.

There is $10 million for the Intrepid Museum Foundation.

And $4 million for the Nimitz Center.

And $1.2 million for the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Affairs—Representative BERMAN.

And $10 million for the New Mexico State University Institute for Defense and Public Policy——Senator JEFF BINGAMAN.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I have sought recognition to comment briefly on a letter which I am sending today to the executive officials, to Secretary Paulson and Chairman Bernanke, and to the legislators who are involved in the negotiations on the economic proposal, with the suggestion that extensive consideration be given to loans instead of purchasing the toxic securities.

I think the model of AIG would be very appropriate to use as opposed to the purchase of those toxic securities. It will be very difficult to ascertain what is fair value for those securities when there is no market. But the AIG example was a good one, with the Government securing a preferred position, substantial interest rate, and excellent opportunities to get the money paid back.

I also urge the negotiators to give consideration to the proposals by the House Republicans on the so-called insurance fund. I believe all the options ought to be weighed when we are dealing with a matter of this magnitude. When we deviate from the regular legislative course, we are in a very difficult area.

As to the proposal of the $700 billion, I believe we have not yet had a sufficiently specific description on that figure. It is a gigantic figure, and the public response, understandably, is why and what are the causes for the problem. That is my view, too, as to why the figure has been advanced. There has been no specification as to why we need that figure.

On the proposals to advance part of it initially, I think that is a good idea. I don't know that the figure has to be as much as $250 billion. There ought to be justification for why that figure is selected. And then the proposal for an additional $100 million, with the request of the President, I think is sound, to have a procedure for staged installments. But even as to the President's request, there ought to be some standards specified.

Then, as to the balance of the $350 billion, or whatever sum that is, we have to be careful that we do not violate the holding of the U.S. Supreme Court in INS v. Chadha, where there was an effort to have legislative refusal of certain executive action by the Attorney General, the Supreme Court said where there is deviation, you have to follow the regular legislative process—passage by both Houses and approved by the President. So we are in a very complex legal area, which I urge the negotiators to study carefully before coming to any judgment. When regular order is not followed, we are on thin ice.

The executive branch negotiators, Secretary Paulson and Chairman Bernanke, would not have any reason to know the intricacies of the legislative process, but they have served our country very well for more than 200 years. As we all know, it starts with a bill, a bill we can read. Well, we still don't have a bill, and we are talking about passage within the next couple days. After you get a bill, you have hearings. There have been some hearings, but not in the context of a specific bill. Then the proponents of the legislation are asked to testify, and there are people opposed to it or people with other ideas who testify before the relevant committee—which would be the Banking Committee in this situation. They are subject to examination and cross-examination and pushed as to exactly what they have in mind.

Then, after the hearing, or hearings, are completed, there is committee action and what we call a markup, where the committee goes over the proposed legislation line by line and decides whether there should be changes and then votes on the changes. The committee then files a report. It is usually thick and complicated. It comes before the Senate and we debate it and we offer amendments.

The same thing happens in the House. Finally, when each House has acted and there is passage of the bill proposed, it goes to conference, where it is further refined and then is presented to the President. The President takes an additional look at it to see if he thinks it ought to be approved or if it ought to be rejected.

Well, that is a very lengthy process, and I think we ought to be very careful when we deviate from that process so we know what we are doing. Perhaps there is not time—well, there isn't time to go through the exhaustive process, which would take a considerable period of time—but when we deviate from that process, we ought to be careful that we know what we are doing and not set arbitrary time limits which are very brief.

I have taken a look at the Dow for the intervening period between Friday, September 19, and Friday September 26—yesterday. When the proposals were made over the last weekend, there was an urging of Congress to act before the 26th, which was our scheduled date for adjournment. Then we thought: Well, maybe Saturday or Sunday or maybe Monday morning. Next week we have the Jewish holidays, and Yom Kippur in the week that follows. But on the Dow, which closed at 11,388 on Friday, September 19, it declined 2.15 percent over a week to close at 11,143 on September 26. By measuring from September 19, on September 22 it was down 3.27 percent; on the 23rd, it was down 1.47 percent; on the 24th, it was down .27 percent; on the 25th, it was up 1.82 percent; and on the 26th, it was up 1.1 percent. So the net figure was down 2.15 percent.

We would rather see the Dow go up, but that is not a precipitant decline. It is my sense that the market—Wall Street, that entity which calibrates the market—would understand it takes some additional time. As long as they have seen that Congress is working as promptly as practicable, then I do believe there would be a sufficient opportunity without having a precipitous slide. Obviously, we can watch it on a day-by-day basis, and we ought to move as promptly as we can, but I do believe it is not a matter which has to be done yesterday or tomorrow. We have to do it promptly and show that we acknowledge the problem.

There is a consensus, with very few dissenters, that something needs to be done and something very substantial.

Our actions need to be very thoughtful and very careful. We also need to assure the American people that our actions are thoughtful. Senator CASEY and I had an open forum on Pennsylvania Cable Network on Tuesday, where we had call-ins, and the temperature out there is 212 degrees Fahrenheit or higher. It is boiling. We have a responsibility in the Congress to make judgments and we listen to our constituents but, in a representative democracy, as Edmund Burke said several hundred years ago, it is our responsibility to exercise our best judgment.

The intervening days have given us an opportunity to see the issue percolate in the country, where people consider it, where there are talk shows and radio and television and op-ed pieces, and we get to digest it and sleep on it for a few days, which is a very healthy thing.

I heard a suggestion from the former Speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, that whatever the proposal is, it ought to be on the Internet for 24 hours. Maybe that is not quite long enough, but it is projected that in 24 hours you would have thousands of responses, or perhaps millions of responses the way

the Internet is watched. That would put us on guard that something has not been slipped in. These bills turn out to be very voluminous. It started off as a 3-page memorandum; now it is more than 100 pages. America could provide us with some good ideas so that we are alerted to something being slipped in that we can't rectify after the fact, or alert us to some unintended consequences.

In conclusion, it is my hope the Congress will act in a way which will be effective, after we have given the entire matter appropriate consideration and consider views beyond those expressed by Secretary Paulson and Chairman Bernanke. There has been some significant movement, movement toward oversight, not allowing the people who have gotten us into this mess to profit—the golden parachutes, et cetera. But we are on the road to acting. I think we have to do it in an appropriate timeframe.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter I am sending to the executive branch, those involved in the negotiations, be printed in the RECORD; in addition, a letter which I sent to Secretary Paulson and Chairman Bernanke dated September 23 be included in the RECORD; and a letter I sent to Majority Leader REID and Republican Leader MCCONNELL, dated September 21, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

SEPTEMBER 27, 2008.

Secretary of the Treasury HENRY PAULSON,
Chairman of the Federal Reserve BEN BERNANKE,
Speaker of the House NANCY PELOSI,
House Republican Leader JOHN BOEHNER,
Senate Majority Leader HARRY REID,
Senate Republican Leader MITCH MCCONNELL,
Chairman CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Ranking Member RICHARD SHELBY,
Chairman KENT CONRAD,
Ranking Member JUDD GREGG,
Chairman BARNEY FRANK,
Ranking Member SPENCER BACHUS,
Senator BOB BENNETT.

GENTLEMEN AND SPEAKER PELOSI: I write with some suggestions on the prospective legislation to deal with the economic crisis and to urge you to take the time necessary to give appropriate consideration to it without rushing to judgment. In the past week, I, like many members, have been reaching out to economists and other experts and have had suggestions coming in from economists and other experts, as well as listening to the suggestions made by other members of Congress.

I urge you to consider lending federal funds with senior security as opposed to having the federal government buy toxic securities. The AIG model could be used. The obvious difficulty for the federal government to go into the market to buy toxic securities is the difficulty in assessing realistic value in the absence of a market. With a lending approach, the government is likely to be able to have lesser expenditures with a better chance of repayment. I further urge a real consideration to the proposals made by House Republicans for an industry-financed insurance program for mortgages which are in default.

As to the overall figure of $700 billion, Congress should have a detailed explanation as to how at which that figure was arrived and the necessity for such a large sum. I favor the proposal to have the federal funds advanced in installments. Consideration should be given to having the first installment less than the $250 billion as currently proposed. On additional installments, it is a good idea to require a presidential certification with the legislation specifying standards which the President should use.

On the stipulation to give Congress to the option to object to the final $350 billion, care must be exercised not run afoul of the Supreme Court decision in INS v. Chadha which requires following regular legislative process with passage by both houses and presi action and perhaps inferentially legislative conditions.

In a letter dated September 21, 2008 I wrote to Majority McConnell urging that we not rush to judgment. Many have argued that the situation is so dire that there must be immediate Congressional action in order to avoid a cataclysmic result in the market. My view, as expressed in my letter to Secretary Paulson and Chairman Bernanke on September 23, 2008, is practicable to enact a serious, substantial program since there is a solid consensus that some major government aid must be and will be forthcoming.

On September 19, 2008, there were predictions of dire consequences if legislation was not passed by September 26th. The Dow declined by 2.15% from September 19th from 11,388.44 to September 26th to 11,143.13. During this time, there was no major deviation from September 19th: 9/22—down 3.27%; 9/23—down 1.47%; 9/24—down .27%; 9/25—up 1.82%; 9/26—up 1.1%. It is noteworthy that the market ended on a positive note at the end of e week, even though Congress had not passed legislation.

I urge time for due deliberation because of the risks when we do not follow regular order. For those who are not acquainted with the details of the legislative process, there should be a focus on the institutions of Congress which have served this nation so well for more than 200 years. The legislative process begins, as we all know, with the introduction of a bill. As yet, we do not have in writing the traditional starting point, a bill which we can study and analyze. Next there are hearings on the bill with testimony from its proponents. Then the committee of jurisdiction listens to opponents or those with other ideas and all the witnesses are subject to questioning, really cross examination, by members of the committee.

Then the committee sits in what is called a markup going over the proposed legislation line by line with votes on suggested changes. A committee report is then filed and the measure is called for floor action in each house with debate and opportunity for amendments. The bills passed by each house are then subjected to a conference where further refinement is made before the legislation is presented to the president.

When we depart from regular order, we are on very risky ground. I am not suggesting that this full time-consuming process legislative be followed; but we should take great care in the consideration of this legislation to compensate as much as possible for the departure from regular order.

I pass on, for your consideration, an idea proposed by former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich who suggests that the final proposal be put on the internet for 24 hours. Speaker Gingrich suggests, and I concur, that such a proposal would be read by thousands if not millions of people who could then inform the Congress of provisions which are so often slipped into legislation unbeknownst to the members and further give us appraisals of unintended consequences.

As already noted, I wrote to Secretary Paulson and Chairman Bernanke by letter dated September 23, 2008 (copies enclosed for the additional addressees), not yet answered, which raises questions which I would like to have responded to before I am called upon to vote.

We have a duty to the American people to act responsibly to address the problem, protect the taxpayers, and take every measure to ensure that this does not happen again.

Thank you for your consideration of these suggestions.

Sincerely,

ARLEN SPECTER.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, September 23, 2008.

HENRY M. PAULSON, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC.
BEN S. BERNANKE,
Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY PAULSON AND CHAIRMAN BERNANKE: I write to you because I am in the process of deciding how to vote on legislation to deal with the economic crisis. I agree that there is need for federal action; but I am concerned that we not rush to judgment without giving sufficient attention to the many complex issues which are involved.

At the outset, the, or a, precipitating cause was the fact that hundreds of thousands of people, perhaps as many as five million, faced an inability to make their mortgage payments and eviction from their homes. These mortgages were ''securitized,'' divided up and sold in packages to many people or entities. As a result, it was not always clear who had the authority to adjust these mortgages, and when it was clear, adjustments were not made quickly enough. Last November, Senator Durbin introduced S. 2136 and I introduced S. 2133 to give the bankruptcy courts authority to revise homeowners' financial obligations. Keeping people in their homes should be a, if not the, fundamental object of congressional action.

After assisting homeowners, a decision should then be made as to what additional federal aid is necessary to unclog the lending pipelines and restore confidence and stabilize the economy. I am very skeptical about granting authority to spend $700 billion on other aid without standards as to who should get the funds and a requirement that there be demonstrated necessity that such additional expenditures are indispensable to stabilizing the economy.

Then there is the question of oversight and regulation. Obviously, there must be oversight and some regulation to prevent a recurrence. As I see it, the regulation must be calibrated to those objectives and not go too far. Vigorous enforcement of our laws to prevent market manipulation, as well as added transparency, should be a priority.

I hear tremendous resentment from my constituents on this matter. In a free enterprise society, entrepreneurs may undertake whatever risks they choose to secure big profits, but when there are losses, they should not turn to the government for a bailout which puts the burden on the taxpayers. The firms/corporations and their executives who created the crisis should not profit from a federal bailout. If it is not already a part of your proposal, you should consider structuring the funding in a way that gives the Government a preferred creditor position and a share in ultimate profits, rather than simply buying up debt which has declined in value. And any aid should be conditioned on the elimination of golden parachutes or large compensation packages.

Also, I am concerned about reports that foreign corporations, with a United States affiliate, will participate in a federal bailout.

If foreign corporations are to get funding, then foreign governments ought to bear their fair share.

I know there is concern that Congress must act promptly or the economy may deteriorate further. It seems to me that Wall Street should and would understand that legislation on this complex matter requires some time. If it is seen that Congress is moving as swiftly as practicable, that ought to stem the tide. But we can only do it as fast as realistic to work through the legislative proposals and resolve these intricate issues.

These are issues which come to my mind at the moment and I am sure there will be more as the hearings progress and the debate occurs. I would appreciate your responses as promptly as possible.

Sincerely,

ARLEN SPECTER.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, September 21, 2008.

Senator HARRY REID,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Senator MITCH MCCONNELL,
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR HARRY AND MITCH: As you project the Senate's schedule, I urge that we not rush to judgment and take whatever time is necessary on any proposed legislation to deal with the nation's economic problems. The public, our constituents, have a great deal of skepticism, which I share, about legislation which will let Wall Street ''off the hook'' and pay insufficient attention to Main Street, middle class Americans.

It is important to focus the legislation on the hundreds of thousands of homeowners who are at risk of losing their residences to foreclosure.

In deciding what additional powers to give to the federal regulators, I believe we should give careful consideration to not extending those powers beyond the current crisis and steps to prevent a recurrence.

I have read reports that some Wall Street firms, whose conduct has created the crisis, will benefit from a congressional legislative fix. We should do our utmost to see to it that those responsible for the crisis bear the maximum financial burden on any bailout in order to minimize the taxpayers' exposure.

There are reports that the bailout might be extended to foreign firms with United States affiliates. In my view, the legislation must be carefully tailored for United States' interests and if foreign firms, even if United States affiliates are to be involved, then consideration should given to appropriate contributions from those foreign governments.

I realize there is considerable pressure for the Congress to adjourn by the end of next week, but I think we must take the necessary time to conduct hearings, analyze the Administration's proposed legislation, and demonstrate to the American people that any response is thoughtful, thoroughly considered and appropriate.

Sincerely,

ARLEN SPECTER.

Mr. SPECTER. 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. DEMINT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DEMINT. Madam President, as we try to end the session today, I think I am looking for some silver lining in all we are doing here, with the panic I believe we here in Congress have created in our markets and credit industry and passing this conglomeration of bills without adequate debate. There is one silver lining for me that I think we need to mention to the American people. A number of families are suffering for a lot of reasons, but one of the greatest is the high cost of gasoline in this country—and now even shortages. But because of the anger of the American people, because of the e-mails that have come in, this continuing resolution we will be voting on today includes a huge victory for the American people because the moratorium on oil and gas leasing on most of the Outer Continental Shelf and on oil shale leasing on Federal lands will expire.

Many thought this was a law that we couldn't change, but the fact is this was a year-to-year rider on spending bills that had to be included every year or it would expire. But because Americans got engaged in this whole idea of making October 1 Energy Freedom Day, our Democratic colleagues have backed down and have not included an extension of this moratorium in this year's bill.

So at midnight on October 1, 2008, because it is a start of a new fiscal year, the current prohibitions on oil and gas leasing on most of the Outer Continental Shelf and on oil shale leasing on Federal lands will expire. That is something to celebrate here in America.

Estimates from the Minerals Management Service and the Bureau of Land Management indicate there are upwards of 18 billion barrels of recoverable crude oil on the currently off-limit areas of the Outer Continental Shelf, as well as more than 55 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Estimates of American oil shale vary widely but range from the hundreds of billions of barrels to trillions of barrels of oil. Many believe we have more oil in oil shale than Saudi Arabia has.

Taking advantage of America's resources will increase the worldwide supply of petroleum and bring down prices at the pump. The very access to these resources will send powerful price reduction signals to the futures market, providing immediate price relief, even if the actual leasing does not commence for months.

Everyone is familiar with the crisis on Wall Street. The coverage dominates every media outlet. But we also have a crisis on Main Street, where people are paying outrageously high prices for gasoline and having to wait in long lines to fill up their cars.

Here are only a few headlines we are starting to get from newspapers. The Associated Press headline: ''The Southeast Shortage Squeezes Small Retailers and One Gas Station Owner Says It's A Panic.''

CBS News reported in their headline in North Carolina: ''Gas Shortage Leaves People Panicked.''

Washington Post, ''Gas Shortage in the South Creates Panic and Long Lines.''

It goes on and on. This is very real. This is not something we are manufacturing and it is a direct result of bad policy here in Congress that has restricted the development of our own energy here in America.

Unfortunately, we are still having to wait for a number of Members of Congress to allow this to proceed. It was announced earlier this week that the Democrats had given up on their efforts to block energy exploration, and America celebrated. But then not more than 24 hours later we learned the majority leader here was making plans to rob Americans of this victory by extending the ban on oil shale. Fortunately, that effort was defeated yesterday. Now media reports indicate that Democrats also have a plan to delay any offshore drilling using environmental lawsuits until after the November elections, when the Democrats can reinstate the ban on deep sea energy exploration.

In fact, House Majority Leader HOYER told cnnnews.com on Wednesday that restoring the ban on new offshore oil drilling leases will be a top priority for discussion next year. If the Democrats retain control of Congress, he said, I am sure it will be a top priority for discussion next year.

This is outrageous. The American people will not tolerate it. That is why I have written a bill that is called the Drill Now Act, which will guarantee access to offshore and oil shale reserves. It will expedite the leasing and production of these energy supplies and provide States with a 50–50 share of the revenues with the Federal Government and prevent frivolous lawsuits from delaying the will of the American people. This is very simple and it is what Americans want. I hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will set aside their desire to punish Americans for buying gas and side with the American people.

Yesterday I asked unanimous consent that we bring this bill up and pass it, but it was objected to by the majority leader. We will continue this effort, to try to pass this bill that will expedite energy production in our country.

I wish to mention a few things we will be voting on in an hour because this is, frankly, an embarrassment in a time we are running around here like Chicken Little saying '' the sky is falling.'' The credit markets are seizing up—this has been a self-fulfilling prophecy. We have created a crisis in our country. But while we are talking about a financial crisis and an economic crisis all around America and the world, it is business as usual here in the Senate. When the Democrats took control 2 years ago, they promised we would end this wasteful spending and cut earmarks dramatically, but the continuing resolution we are voting on today goes right back to where we were, and worse. This bill includes

$16.1 billion in earmarks—that is billion. There are over 2,620 earmarks in this bill. For all the appropriations bills last year, there were less than that, and this only includes three. There is more porkbarrel spending today than we did all of last year, at a time when we are saying the country is running out of money.

At this rate, for these three bills, the 2009 fiscal year budgets will see more earmarks than we have ever seen in history. Most Americans are beginning to understand how this wastes their money and corrupts the process. Let me mention a few of the earmarks that are in this bill.

There is $44 million for the National Drug Intelligence Center in JOHN MURTHA's district, a project the Defense Department has said repeatedly it does not want or need. But every year it comes back because it is in a Congressman's district.

There is $1.75 million for a heritage center that Speaker NANCY PELOSI put in for a museum that is negligible—it has no value to the men and women in uniform.

There is $1.28 million for a Navy museum included by Congressman DICKS. The military doesn't need another museum, they need the tools to fight the war. If we had billions of extra money sitting around, maybe we could talk about these extravagances, but when we are going into more and more debt, hundreds of billions of dollars a year, it makes absolutely no sense to be including over 2,000 earmarks, wasteful spending, in a bill that includes serious military needs.

Americans are angry. They are hearing we have to bail out Wall Street. They are angry at wasteful spending and they have every right to be. When the Democrats took control, the Congressional Budget Office projected an $800 billion surplus between 2008 and 2017. But after 2 years of Democratic control, that same budget office now projects a $2.6 trillion deficit over the same period. That is $3.4 trillion in deterioration of our budget situation. As I said, even worse; wasteful spending and secret earmarks are back in full force.

Americans have seen, over the last couple of years, this Congress do things and attempt to do things that they know are bad for our country. They saw a massive amnesty bill for illegal immigrants come through, but we were able to stop it because of the anger of the American people. They have seen this Congress for years stop the development of our own resources, our own energy, and now prices are through the roof and shortages are occurring.

But the anger of the American people is beginning to get the attention of Congress. We have stopped this moratorium, and we are making progress. Now we are talking about this massive bailout of Wall Street that was caused by bad policy here in Congress that we still refuse to change.

While this bailout may be necessary for reasons we have caused here in Congress, we need to do it in a way that protects the taxpayer and includes some free market principles. We need to do some things that actually solve the problems that caused what we are dealing with today. We need to do some things that support some free market principles and guarantee that the Government is not going to be a permanent player in our financial markets.

Americans are angry. I hope they will stay angry because the more they call and e-mail, the more we can get things done here that are right for American people. We stopped their amnesty bill, we have stopped the moratorium on drilling, and we have gotten their attention on this bailout. Now they are listening to some of the better solutions that have been brought up. So I thank the American people for being engaged. Because of their action, we have a chance now to make some major changes here in Congress.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITEHOUSE.) The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I thank Senator DEMINT for his principled leadership and his willingness to talk about some difficult issues. I want to talk about some of those today.

I absolutely believe the question of energy is a major contributing factor to the fundamental difficulties we are having in the economy today. We calculated—my staff—that the average American two-car family is paying $105 more per month today for gasoline than they were a year or so ago. This is, in effect, a gas tax, and if a particularly onerous event occurred—and today I heard that after the University of Alabama had a little football game with Clemson University and pulled off a victory, they were saying there was not enough gas for Alabamians to go to Georgia to play the University of Georgia football team today. Well, they would have walked over there, if necessary. It would have been an exciting game.

But there is a problem out there, and it has been unaddressed by this Congress. So we are now in the closing days of the 110th Congress. Although some work may be completed, it appears that we are soon—in a matter of hours—going to adjourn.

I would note that today is September 27, 2008. The Senate has been in session for 148 days this year. There are 96 days left on the calendar, but on September 30 the fiscal year ends. October 1 is a new fiscal year, and the fundamental responsibility of the Congress and the Senate is to authorize and appropriate the moneys necessary to run this Government. We are within days—a couple or 3 days—of that deadline arriving. We have yet to do it. So what we will be seeing here is a very unfortunate event where everything will be completed in a matter of a few hours.

They are saying that this is an election year and we need to get out of Washington and go home and campaign. I understand that. People do need to see their candidates, and certainly campaigns are important to America. They help the electorate become more knowledgeable and select the best candidate. But I want to be clear, the decision to adjourn this week is a completely arbitrary decision. It is nothing more than a date circled on a calendar. It would not set back the pace of democracy in America for Congress to stay here and work and to actually cast votes and to be held accountable for what it does. How much more time would it take? I do not think a lot. But we certainly would not hurt the Republic doing that. In my opinion, this Congress and this Senate are failing the American people.

Senators and their staff are already scurrying around the Capitol trying to tie up the loose ends to justify a departure. Members also will soon hit the trail, making the case for why the people should send them back here. It might be a tough case to make for some of us. I am up this time. I am certainly working, and have been for some weeks, trying to discuss with the people of my State the issues they think are important and how I hope to address some of those.

A recent Fox News poll reports that only 17 percent of the American people approves of the way Congress does business. That is a really distressing number, 17 percent. It may be the lowest we have ever had. It means that 8 out of every 10 Americans are unhappy with the Congress. And if the American people really knew how this great heritage of debate, amendments, and discussions that this Senate has, how that has been eroded, I think they perhaps might be even more unhappy with us.

While it is typical that the last week of Congress is rushed and a lot happens, and I understand that, I do not recall a time since I have been in the Senate that we have rushed through so many important issues in such a very short time. Over these closing hours, the Senate will likely call up and vote on three major pieces of legislation, huge pieces of legislation. These huge pieces of legislation will pass, I predict, with no opportunity for amendments and no real debate.

First, we considered, without debate, a $56 billion new stimulus package. We did $150 billion earlier, sent out the checks and that sort of thing. I have to say, I did not support it. It certainly has not gotten us out of the fix we are in, almost doubling the projected deficit for this year, every penny of that stimulus package—emergency spending, on top of the debt—every penny increasing the debt. And this stimulus package, thank goodness, that was proposed by the Democratic leadership was defeated and did not pass, which would have added another $56 billion straight to the national debt. It included a $7.5 billion bailout for automobile companies. But it has been put back in the CR, even though it failed in that package, and presumably will pass, as I will discuss.

Second, we are considering a continuing resolution, with an omnibus spending bill attached, that will fund military projects in the Department of Defense and Homeland Security.

Third, we will consider an unprecedented $700 billion financial industry saving—economy saving, they say—bailout. I think we do have a problem with the economy, and this Congress needs to act and we need to act quickly, so certain normal processes will have to be truncated. We have some good people who are focused on that. But it is a closely held deal, very few people meeting in private meetings, unavailable to the public, writing the legislation that will dispense with $700 billion. In truth, I do believe and hope and pray that even though we are exposed for $700 billion, we will not actually, as a government, take that big a hit. I think there will be a recoupment. I certainly hope and pray it will be recouped.

So these are three extraordinarily important pieces of legislation, each of which is being moved through Congress in the closing hours of the session with virtually no public, open debate. I suggest it raises questions about the historic purposes of the Senate. None of the three bills have been subject to the traditional legislative process.

We only received the continuing resolution from the House last night. It is 344 pages involving hundreds and hundreds of billions of dollars. How is it possible that we could fully understand its impact before we vote today?

I have been a Member of this Senate for 12 years. There was one thing that slowed down the trains. You know what it was—the sheriff, Senator JOHN MCCAIN. He would come down here, to this chair right here—I have seen him do it—not for some political gimmick but because he was concerned about this process—and he would object to any UCs until he had a chance to read the bill, and he would come down and highlight what he considered bogus and wasteful spending. He even opposed some spending I put in those bills. But that was healthy. But they wanted to pass those bills, the powers that be, without any debate, without anybody reading them, just pass them. That is not a healthy thing for the great Senate of the United States of America to do.

Well, we have not seen a firm legislative proposal regarding the bailout yet, but we are going to vote on it today, tonight, tomorrow, Monday. The Senate has been called the world's greatest deliberative body, but if we are honest, we will have to admit we have fallen far from it. In fact, I think we are standing on the cusp of the greatest legislative failure of Senate leadership in my tenure here for sure.

The growing trend to procedurally, through manipulation and other efforts, limit free and open debate, to block the ability to improve legislation through the technique of filling the tree, which the majority leader, the Democratic leader, HARRY REID, has done—it has been done by Republicans in the past. It has reached a new height, anybody would have to agree, under Senator REID, all of which is designed to avoid the committee process traditionally available in the Senate. And they use small groups of Senators—I have taken to calling them masters of the universe—to negotiate deals behind closed doors and deposit that bill on the floor of the Senate with the idea that: It has to be passed. We are going to recess. We have no time to discuss and debate and vote.

Mr. President, I would ask that I be notified when 20 minutes has passed.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I think this is bad for America. It is a bipartisan bad thing. It was not good when Republicans were doing it, and it is not good now that the Democrats have carried it even further.

This Congress is no longer serving in its traditional role of protecting and allowing the American people to see the issues before them, to be the saucer that allows the debating issues to be cooled and debated. I worry about it.

There was a time when, if you look back at debates, according to a gentleman from Harvard who studied this, the debates focused on what was in the long-term interests of the country, and people debated that and they said: Well, if we give money to people who invested recklessly or people who are lazy and will not go to work, will we not encourage reckless investment, or when we encourage people to stay home and draw a check? I mean, they asked these kinds of questions and they discussed them because what we do here has certain importance. But it is too rare today.

The legislative process, I have to say, is broken. The congressional budget and spending process is broken. The American people need to know what is happening and what is not happening here.

So in the spirit to reach the finish line, I am going take a few moments to highlight some items that I see as an example of the broken nature of the process.

There is no better scorecard for how a Congress operates than the tally of appropriations bills that are actually debated. There are 12 appropriations bills we must pass each year. Traditionally, each one is brought up and voted on, and each one of those bills should be passed before October 1. They fund certain parts of the Government. As of this minute, this day, on the eve of our adjournment, this year's legislative score on the 12 bills is zero, none, not one. This is the first time it has happened in my 12 years in the Senate, that Congress failed to pass a single stand-alone appropriations bill on time. Failure to move individual bills is more and more a common thing. Republicans and Democrats have both been guilty of this, but this year is the worst ever.

The congressional budget and spending process is broken. Since 1980, only three times has Congress enacted all its appropriations bills, as they should, by the start of the fiscal year, October 1. Only three times in 28 years have we done our job on time. Mr. President, 138 continuing resolutions, however, have been needed to keep the Government running. The reason for this is that any Government agency cannot expend a dime that is not appropriated by Congress. If we don't appropriate money for the next fiscal year beginning October 1, they cannot pay payrolls. They cannot pay the light bill. They cannot do necessary things. The Antideficiency Act says it is a crime for them to spend money not appropriated by Congress, and it violates the Constitution.

These stopgap measures, these continuing resolutions, have been used as a method to keep the Government open. We can't agree on the appropriations bills, so we just continue funding at the present level without any real review or priorities, and it avoids discussion and debate. The American people should know a continuing resolution represents, in truth: a failure of Congress to get its job done.

Also, over the past 12 budget cycles, Congress has passed 10 big omnibus bills, averaging about seven or eight bills each. They are put in massive form, as we will see, hundreds of pages oftentimes, with just a few hours to debate and very limited ability to file amendments. They have been rammed through the Senate and the House in the last hours of a session. Now the masters of the universe say: If we bring this bill up, people might actually offer amendments, and they might ask us to change the Tax Code. Somebody might want to raise or lower the capital gains rate. We would have to vote on that. We would be put on record as having to vote. We don't want to go back home and have a voting record. We are going to see if we can't bring it up at the end of the session.

Don't think this is by chance. This is by design, to bring it up at the end of a session so there is little time for debate and discussion. Nobody can deny that. We know that, those of us who have been here.

This year we are going to have both. We will have an omnibus bill where some actual appropriations bills are put together, and then we will have a continuing resolution. We will vote on the Department of Defense bill representing $487 billion. That is a pretty good chunk of money, not $700 billion but a lot of money. We will not have amendments on that bill. I am not happy with some of the things that happened that moved some money around since it left the Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member. As a practical matter, there is no way, I am told, I can get a vote from this body to try to correct it. We either take the bill, as the group of people who put it together approved it, or not.

Let me move along and share this thought with my colleagues. It is something we have to do. I offer this as a bipartisan solution that I believe would make a big difference. There is no single cure for what we are doing. It takes a determination by each of us that we want to do a better job of affirming and defending and validating the historical prerogatives and responsibilities of the Senate.

Let me suggest that a biennial, 2-year budget process would be a tremendous step in the right direction. It is good Government reform. Biennial, 2-year budgeting has been supported by the last four Presidents, Democrats and Republicans. It has strong bipartisan support in this Congress.

Some people know every time a bill passes—and they are skilled at it—they can stick something on it. They believe if the bill isn't passing but once every 2 years, they might have less opportunity to stick some special interest pork project on it. But whatever, we would be doing 2-year budgets, and a change from that would have benefits. By eliminating the budget decision to every other year, Congress would have considerably more time to spend passing critical legislation such as this bailout package, actually giving it thought. Two-year budgets would allow more time for considering things such as the energy crisis, for heaven's sake. That is critical. It would also allow much better oversight of existing wasteful programs that are not achieving what they are supposed to.

Two-year budgeting would provide Federal agencies such as the Department of Defense more time to complete their core missions. They are over here all the time, every year, trying to work through congressional arguments and fusses over what DOD needs.

Process does drive policy. The current budget process, the current appropriations process, is not working. It is an embarrassment to the heritage of the Senate. Two-year budgeting will not solve all our spending problems, but it would be a positive step. I believe this is a matter that would strengthen the Congress, our traditional role, improve the way we do business, and make our Government better.

Putting together in a CR the appropriations bills points out the need for more oversight, more serious congressional action, including the fact that there is over $16 billion worth of earmarks in the bill that were not really brought forward in a way that somebody could pass them or reject them, based on whether they are legitimate. Senator DEMINT mentioned some of those earlier today. I will mention one.

The LIHEAP legislation eligibility was changed from 60 percent to 75 percent of a State's median income for one to be eligible. That means more people would be eligible to have the Government pay for their heating oil. It has been said that this program would be able to be accessed by people who have high electricity bills and heating bills, maybe in Arizona, Louisiana, and Alabama. But look at the $2.88 billion designated as emergency. Almost all of this is going to be earmarked in a way that it is going to go to the Northeast. So it is not fair, No. 1, and No. 2, I am not sure why people's gas bills are not going to be paid. Why are we picking on that?

One more thing about that: I think it is particularly odd that Members of the Northeast who oppose consistently drilling off our shores, who consistently oppose natural gas pipelines, who oppose nuclear power oftentimes, they are now demanding that the U.S. taxpayers give them a subsidy so they can buy at below-market price dirty heating oil to heat their homes with. We hear we need to use more solar and geothermal and wind. Maybe we ought to give money for that if it is so wonderful. But this is an increase of a $2.8 billion emergency expenditure for LIHEAP.

I think it is bad policy. In this crisis of time and overspending and deficits I don't believe another new $2.8 billion in emergency spending is good policy. I don't believe it is good for America. Sure, it is great if you have a check for your heating oil. You would say: Thank you, Uncle Sam. But somebody paid for that check. If not the taxpayers, our grandchildren.

I would note, by the way, since we are already in deficit and this is emergency spending, every single dollar of that $2.8 billion increases the debt of the United States. There is no money to pay for it. There is lots of that kind of thing in there.

I will not use the rest of my time to go through these kinds of matters, but I will note that the automobile bailout that I thought we had defeated with the second emergency supplemental is now back in the bill. It is going to pass, $7.5 billion to guarantee $25 billion in loans for automobile producers. We have to be careful about this. We have criticized the Europeans for subsidizing loans for their industries. Now we are in this hog wild. It is going to be a problem maybe in violation of the WTO agreements we have made.

The heritage of the Senate is indeed a great one. We have been slipping in recent years away from full and open debate. I see the Republican whip is here, Senator KYL. He remembers many of the 3-week debates on issues of importance in the day. That has gotten less and less frequent as time has gone by. More and more power is asserted by fewer and fewer Members to move huge pieces of legislation without debate. It is not good.

I urge my colleagues to consider what we can do about it. This year the train is on the track. I assume it is going to be able to move forward and carry these bills through. That is what I am hearing. That is what I hear the votes are. But I do think we need to change this. We need to return to the great heritage of the Senate. If it means we have to stay here for a week and stay into the night so people can come in and engage on how to fix the energy crisis or how to create more liquidity in the markets or what to do about the fundamental problems this country faces—as USA Today said the other day, three things: We are an economy founded on excessive personal debt, excessive government debt, and a massive trade deficit. We can move around with a lot of things to try to help the financial markets not be bottlenecked. But I am really worried if we don't deal with those things such as energy independence, things of that nature, the economy is not likely to improve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. While the Senator from Alabama is still on the Senate floor, it is with no great pleasure that any of us opposes a continuing resolution. But I associate myself with his remarks. At some point you have to say enough is enough. Unless people object to the process, it is not going to change. I note that when I try to explain to my constituents that is the way business is done in Washington. They say: Then try to stop it.

So while it is with great reluctance that we oppose a continuing resolution, I don't know of any other way to make the point that this business as usual has to stop than by voting no. So I appreciate the remarks of my colleague from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield?

Mr. KYL. Yes.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank him for making that explicit point. It is sad that I feel I have to vote against the continuing resolution. But the Senator is so right. You have seen this for a number of years more than I. If we do not begin to push back against this process—and I think we could make a difference if we fight—it is going to continue. So I thank the Senator for his leadership and his insight and his commitment to reform in the great traditions of the Senate.

Mr. KYL. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. President, I, first, wish to explain a little bit of the process. When I say we oppose a continuing resolution with great reluctance, the reason is that something has to be done to ensure that our Government can operate, the Government programs are funded.

Unfortunately, we have ourselves in a bind because the Senate has passed not one single appropriations bill. There are about 13 different appropriations bills that we usually pass each year to fund the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense—all the different things that need to operate with the Government—and we are supposed

to have that done by the end of the fiscal year, which is in a couple days. Because we have not passed a single appropriations bill, we have to roll up everything all into one giant bill and either take it or leave it. It is called the continuing resolution. It continues to fund the Government, in this case, for another roughly 6 months. There is no opportunity to amend it. It is a take-it-or-leave-it proposition, and it is wrong. Because what happens is that bills that could not possibly pass on their own are added to this must-pass legislation, putting us in this absolute difficult political bind. The Hobson's choice: If you vote for it, you are saying yes to a broken system, to over 2,000 earmarks, to $34 billion in spending that is added to the national debt above and beyond the budgeted amount that otherwise is necessary to run the Government. So there is the pressure to vote for that. Yet there is no way for us to take each of these items out and say we would have voted to amend them out of the bill if we would have had a chance to do so, except to oppose the entire legislation.

Let me give you some illustrations of this. Because this is done on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, I would have to vote against a bill which, first of all, funds the Department of Defense, which I want to fund, and the homeland security and military construction efforts. It funds border enforcement, which is important for my State of Arizona, and, importantly, it removes the moratorium on offshore drilling, which is a policy Republicans have pushed very hard to achieve. So those are good things in the bill that I wish to register my support for.

But am I forced to take all the other things in order to register my support for these things? Here is what we are asked to swallow. According to the House Budget Committee, there are 2,627 congressional earmarks. They total $16-plus billion. Now, my colleague, JOHN MCCAIN, has made it clear that if and when he is elected President, this process is going to stop. But Senator SESSIONS and I wish to make the point that it should stop now. We do not need one last orgy of earmarks before the reformers come to town and say: It is stopped. I am going to veto the legislation.

Now, what of these earmarks? Well, there are some very good projects, I suspect. Here is one, for example: $23 million for biomedical research at a particular State university. Now, one of the best biomedical research facilities is in the State of Arizona in Phoenix. I would love to have them be able to bid on that $23 million research grant. They would have a good chance of getting it because they are good. They do great work there. Why does this particular State university get the money instead?

There is a $2 million study of animal hibernation. Now, there may well be some scientific reason to understand why animals—I mean, I think I know why they sleep over the winter, but there has to be something about that that is important to some scientists. But do we need to add that to the national debt or could it compete with other kinds of projects? That is the problem with this kind of bill: the take it or leave it.

What you would like to do is establish priorities and say: All right, maybe an animal hibernation study is a good thing, but is it so important we need to add it to the national debt? That is the question—no debate, no amendment, take it or leave it.

There is $44 million for a drug center for the military that it says it does not need, but it is important for a particular Member's district. Once again, prioritize. Some of these things may be good, but how about if you had them compete with other good things and the best ones are funded and the ones that are not so good do not get added to the national debt?

There is a huge amount of money in here for the so-called CDBG disaster funds. Now, these are Community Development Block Grants, ordinarily considered to be long-term projects. In fact, this CDBG funding is to provide assistance for long-term rebuilding of communities, not emergency recovery. We have emergency recovery money in here for various emergencies or disasters, and I do not object to that funding. But why do we need to put in an emergency supplemental that is not paid for but is added to the Federal debt? This long-term spending money, it should not be in here.

There is a total of $34 billion, as I said, in this unfunded emergency spending, about $16 billion, as I said, in earmarks. Another one of the elements is about $7.5 billion for the so-called auto bailout loans. There is money to our big auto companies. Now, it may be that you think our big auto companies need a little help from us taxpayers. I am not sure that is true. One of the reasons they say they need help is that the Government has put so many new obligations on them for fuel efficiency standards and other things that they need to retool in order to pay for them. Maybe we should not have put those obligations on them in the first place.

But, in any event, there is something eerily familiar about this loan. Do you remember in our financial market problem we are working on over this weekend, part of the issue is the fact that a lot of loans were issued to people with almost no payments due for several years. Low interest or no interest or no principal has to be paid, and then all of a sudden people find out after 5 years they have a big balloon payment they have to make and they cannot afford it. So you come in and foreclose on the home. People criticized the mortgage brokers who enticed them into those kinds of loans.

Guess what kind of a loan this is for the auto companies. No principal, no interest for 5 years. What happens after 5 years? They are going to be back in here saying: Thank you for the $25 billion that we have not had to pay interest or principal on. We are going to have a hard time to pay that principal and interest now. Could you give us another hand?

We are criticizing these folks who sold mortgages to people who could not afford them by having these no-interest and no-principal payments. Yet that is exactly what we are doing with these auto companies right now. Oh, they are happy to have the money, I know.

Then, we have $2.8 billion in emergency funds for LIHEAP. That is above the regular appropriation, which is about twice again as much. So it is over $5 billion. My colleague from Alabama said, there is one little problem with this other than the fact it is a huge amount of money and not paid for, it is also very unfair. We come from States that are more in the South and in the West, and it is not a matter of freezing winters, it is a matter of stifling hot summers. The reality is the fuel oil to fuel heat in the winter is a whole lot cheaper than the electricity bill in Phoenix, AZ, or Yuma, AZ, in the middle of the summer, and people die from situations that arise from the fact that they cannot air-condition their home. However, with all this, Arizona gets a little less than 1 percent of the funding under the formula. Now, the Governor of Arizona, a Democrat, Governor Janet Napolitano, and I have both written letters to our colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, saying this is not fair. Phoenix is the fifth-largest city in the country. Arizona is a big State now, and it gets very hot throughout the summer months, and electricity bills are too high for a lot of people to afford. However, 1 percent is enough.

Let me conclude by saying, as I said in the beginning, it is with great reluctance that we oppose a continuing resolution such as this. But there are so many things I have discussed, and more which I could, that require I register an objection and for which I am required to vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I have business to bring before the Senate, and I understand this will not count against my time. May I ask the Presiding Officer?

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

Ms. LANDRIEU. I thank the Chair.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2008

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 3569, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3569) to make improvements in the operation and administration of the Federal courts, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today the Senate has passed the Judicial Administration and Technical Amendments Act of 2008, a bill to provide important assistance to the men and women who comprise our Federal judiciary system. I am pleased the Senate has given its unanimous support to this important legislation.

I thank Senators SCHUMER and SESSIONS for moving this bill through the Senate. Four years ago, a similar bipartisan measure I introduced never moved out of Committee in a Republican Congress. I am glad that, in a Democratic Congress, the bill we pass today has not suffered a similar fate. I hope the House of Representatives will promptly consider this bipartisan measure, and the President will sign it into law.

This bill is intended to improve the administration and efficiency of our Federal court system by replacing antiquated processes and bureaucratic hurdles with the necessary tools for the 21st century. Those who honorably serve on our Federal judiciary do not deserve to experience unnecessary bureaucratic delays in fulfilling their constitutional duties. Their dedication to defend our Constitution, and deliver justice in a neutral and unbiased manner, ought to be met by an equal commitment from Congress to provide the tools for them to fulfill their critical duties as effectively and efficiently as possible.

The legislation we pass today contains technical and substantive proposals carried over from previous Congresses. It also contains additional proposals that the Federal judiciary believes will improve its operations and allow it to continue to serve as a bulwark protecting our individual rights and liberties.

First, the provisions in the bill facilitate and update judicial operations. For example, the bill would authorize realignments in the place of holding court in specified district courts. It also would remove a ''public drawing'' requirement for the selection of names for jury wheels, which is now a function performed more efficiently by computers. These provisions would add convenience to the men and women—who as lawyers, litigants, and jurors—appear before our Federal courts.

Second, the bill contains provisions that would improve judicial resource management and strengthen the constitutional protection of Americans' right to serve on juries. The bill would make a juror eligible to receive a $10 supplemental fee after 10 days of trial service instead of 30 days. Juries serve to vindicate the rights of all Americans, including the poor, the powerless, and the marginalized. I am glad this bill takes steps to ensure that economic hardship will not be an obstacle to an individual performing his or her duty to serve on a jury. Equally important, the bill takes important steps to ensure that no American will be threatened or intimidated from exercising their right to serve on a jury.

Third, in the area of criminal justice, numerous provisions in the bill would also clarify existing law to better fulfill Congress's original intent or to make technical corrections. In particular, I am glad the bill would explicitly authorize the Director of Administrative Office to provide goods and services to pretrial defendants and clarify similar authority recently made available for postconviction offenders through the Second Chance Act of 2007. Under current law, there is no explicit statutory authority to provide for services on behalf of offenders who do not suffer from substance abuse problems or psychiatric disorders. This provision would fill in that gap by providing services to pretrial defendants to ensure their appearance at trial.

I am also pleased that the bill contains a provision, similar to the JUDGES Act that I cosponsored in 2003, that would reverse the troubling and ill-conceived provisions in the so-called Republican Feeney Amendment that limited the number of Federal judges who can serve on the Sentencing Commission. Our Federal judges are experts on sentencing policy, and I am glad this restoration has been included.

I thank the organizations that have supported this bill. I am especially grateful to the Administrative Office of the Courts who, on behalf of the Judicial Conference, sent us policy recommendations from the Federal judiciary. Many of those recommendations are included in this bill, and I commend them for working so hard to enact this measure.

Our independent judiciary is the envy of the world. Yet in these changing times and circumstances, the judiciary needs improvements to increase its efficiency and administrative operations. With passage of this bill, the Senate has taken an important step to ensure that the Federal judiciary has the tools to keep up with the changes and challenges of the 21st century.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3569) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3569

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Judicial Administration and Technical Amendments Act of 2008''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Change in composition of divisions of western district of Tennessee.
Sec. 3. Supplemental attendance fee for petit jurors serving on lengthy trials.
Sec. 4. Authority of district courts as to a jury summons.
Sec. 5. Public drawing specifications for jury wheels.
Sec. 6. Assessment of court technology costs.
Sec. 7. Repeal of obsolete provision in the bankruptcy code relating to certain dollar amounts.
Sec. 8. Investment of court registry funds.
Sec. 9. Magistrate judge participation at circuit conferences.
Sec. 10. Selection of chief pretrial services officers.
Sec. 11. Attorney case compensation maximum amounts.
Sec. 12. Expanded delegation authority for reviewing Criminal Justice Act vouchers in excess of case compensation maximums.
Sec. 13. Repeal of obsolete cross-references to the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
Sec. 14. Conditions of probation and supervised release.
Sec. 15. Contracting for services for pretrial defendants and post-conviction supervision offenders.
Sec. 16. Judge members of U.S. Sentencing Commission.
Sec. 17. Penalty for failure to appear for jury summons.
Sec. 18. Place of holding court for the District of Minnesota.
Sec. 19. Penalty for employers who retaliate against employees serving on jury duty.

SEC. 2. CHANGE IN COMPOSITION OF DIVISIONS OF WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 123(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''Dyer,'' after ''Decatur,''; and

(B) in the last sentence by inserting ''and Dyersburg'' after ''Jackson''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''Dyer,''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''and Dyersburg''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PENDING CASES NOT AFFECTED.—The amendments made by this section shall not affect any action commenced before the effective date of this section and pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee on such date.

(3) JURIES NOT AFFECTED.—The amendments made by this section shall not affect the composition, or preclude the service, of any grand or petit jury summoned, impaneled, or actually serving in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee on the effective date of this section.

SEC. 3. SUPPLEMENTAL ATTENDANCE FEE FOR PETIT JURORS SERVING ON LENGTHY TRIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1871(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''thirty'' in each place it occurs and inserting ''ten''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2009.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITY OF DISTRICT COURTS AS TO A JURY SUMMONS.

Section 1866(g) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may''; and

(2) by striking ''his''.

SEC. 5. PUBLIC DRAWING SPECIFICATIONS FOR JURY WHEELS.

(a) DRAWING OF NAMES FROM JURY WHEEL.—Section 1864(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''publicly''; and

(2) by inserting ''The clerk or jury commission shall post a general notice for public review in the clerk's office and on the court's website explaining the process by which names are periodically and randomly drawn.'' after the first sentence.

(b) SELECTION AND SUMMONING OF JURY PANELS.—Section 1866(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking ''publicly''; and

(2) by inserting ''The clerk or jury commission shall post a general notice for public review in the clerk's office and on the court's website explaining the process by which names are periodically and randomly drawn.'' after the second sentence.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1869 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (j), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(2) by striking subsection (k); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (l) as subsection (k).

SEC. 6. ASSESSMENT OF COURT TECHNOLOGY COSTS.

Section 1920 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''of the court reporter for all or any part of the stenographic transcript'' and inserting ''for printed or electronically recorded transcripts''; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking ''copies of papers'' and inserting ''the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are''.

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISION IN THE BANKRUPTCY CODE RELATING TO CERTAIN DOLLAR AMOUNTS.

Section 104 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a);

(2) by redesignating subsection (b)(1) as subsection (a) and subparagraphs (A) and (B) of that subsection as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively;

(3) by redesignating subsection (b)(2) as subsection (b);

(4) by redesignating subsection (b)(3) as subsection (c); and

(5) in subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (4) of this section), by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)''.

SEC. 8. INVESTMENT OF COURT REGISTRY FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 129 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2044 the following:

''§ 2045. Investment of court registry funds

''(a) The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, or the Director's designee under subsection (b), may request the Secretary of the Treasury to invest funds received under section 2041 in public debt securities with maturities suitable to the needs of the funds, as determined by the Director or the Director's designee, and bearing interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

''(b) The Director may designate the clerk of a court described in section 610 to exercise the authority conferred by subsection (a).''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 129 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''2045. Investment of court registry funds.''.

SEC. 9. MAGISTRATE JUDGE PARTICIPATION AT CIRCUIT CONFERENCES.

Section 333 of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by inserting ''magistrate,'' after ''district,''.

SEC. 10. SELECTION OF CHIEF PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICERS.

Section 3152 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) The pretrial services established under subsection (b) of this section shall be supervised by a chief pretrial services officer appointed by the district court. The chief pretrial services officer appointed under this subsection shall be an individual other than one serving under authority of section 3602 of this title.''.

SEC. 11. ATTORNEY CASE COMPENSATION MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.

Section 3006A(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding ''The compensation maximum amounts provided in this paragraph shall increase simultaneously by the same percentage, rounded to the nearest multiple of $100, as the aggregate percentage increases in the maximum hourly compensation rate paid pursuant to paragraph (1) for time expended since the case maximum amounts were last adjusted.'' at the end.

SEC. 12. EXPANDED DELEGATION AUTHORITY FOR REVIEWING CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT VOUCHERS IN EXCESS OF CASE COMPENSATION MAXIMUMS.

(a) WAIVING MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—Section 3006A(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by inserting ''or senior'' after ''active''.

(b) SERVICES OTHER THAN COUNSEL.—Section 3006A(e)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by inserting ''or senior'' after ''active''.

(c) COUNSEL FOR FINANCIALLY UNABLE DEFENDANTS.—Section 3599(g)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by inserting ''or senior'' after ''active''.

SEC. 13. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE CROSS-REFERENCES TO THE NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT.

Section 3161(h) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (J) as subparagraphs (B) through (H), respectively;

(2) by striking paragraph (5); and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (5) through (8), respectively.

SEC. 14. CONDITIONS OF PROBATION AND SUPERVISED RELEASE.

(a) CONDITIONS OF PROBATION.—Section 3563(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(b)(2), (b)(3), or (b)(13),'' and inserting ''(b)(2) or (b)(12), unless the court has imposed a fine under this chapter, or''.

(b) SUPERVISED RELEASE AFTER IMPRISONMENT.—Section 3583(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 3563(b)(1)'' and all that follows through ''appropriate.'' and inserting ''section 3563(b) and any other condition it considers to be appropriate, provided, however that a condition set forth in subsection 3563(b)(10) shall be imposed only for a violation of a condition of supervised release in accordance with section 3583(e)(2) and only when facilities are available.''.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3563(b)(10) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or supervised release'' after ''probation''.

SEC. 15. CONTRACTING FOR SERVICES FOR PRETRIAL DEFENDANTS AND POST-CONVICTION SUPERVISION OFFENDERS.

(a) PRETRIAL SERVICE FUNCTIONS.—Section 3154(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', and contract with any appropriate public or private agency or person, or expend funds, to monitor and provide treatment as well as nontreatment services to any such persons released in the community, including equipment and emergency housing, corrective and preventative guidance and training, and other services reasonably deemed necessary to protect the public and ensure that such persons appear in court as required'' before the period.

(b) DUTIES OF DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—Section 3672 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the seventh undesignated paragraph—

(1) in the third sentence, by striking ''negotiate and award such contracts'' and inserting ''negotiate and award contracts identified in this paragraph''; and

(2) in the fourth sentence, by inserting ''to expend funds or'' after ''He shall also have the authority''.

SEC. 16. JUDGE MEMBERS OF U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION.

Section 991(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the third sentence by striking ''Not more than'' and inserting ''At least''.

SEC. 17. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO APPEAR FOR JURY SUMMONS.

(a) SECTION 1864 SUMMONS.—Section 1864(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$100 or imprisoned not more than three days, or both.'' each place it appears and inserting ''$1,000, imprisoned not more than three days, ordered to perform community service, or any combination thereof.''.

(b) SECTION 1866 SUMMONS.—Section 1866(g) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$100 or imprisoned not more than three days, or both.'' and inserting ''$1,000, imprisoned not more than three days, ordered to perform community service, or any combination thereof.''.

SEC. 18. PLACE OF HOLDING COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Section 103(6) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by inserting ''and Bemidji'' before the period.

SEC. 19. PENALTY FOR EMPLOYERS WHO RETALIATE AGAINST EMPLOYEES SERVING ON JURY DUTY.

Section 1875(b)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$1,000 for each violation as to each employee.'' and inserting ''$5,000 for each violation as to each employee, and may be ordered to perform community service.''.

AUTHORIZING FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM LAW INSTITUTE

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3641, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3641) to authorize funding for the National Crime Victim Law Institute to provide support for victims of crime under Crime Victims Legal Assistance Programs as a part of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. Presdient, I am glad the Senate is moving forward today by passing a bill to reauthorize funding to provide legal support to victims of crime through Crime Victims Legal Assistance Programs. I was proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill. Too often, survivors who have been victims of crimes are left without recourse and legal assistance. This bill will help ensure that their needs are not forgotten. It is vitally important that we continue to recognize the needs of crime victims and their family members and work together to promote victims' rights and services.

We have been able to make some progress during the past 27 years to provide victims with greater rights and assistance. In particular, I was honored to support the passage of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, VOCA, Public Law 98–473, which established the Crime Victims Fund. The Crime Victims Fund allows the Federal Government to provide grants to State crime victim compensation programs, direct victim assistance services, and services to victims of Federal crimes. Nearly 90 percent of the Crime Victims Fund is used to award victim assistance formula grants and provide State crime victim compensation. These VOCA-funded victim assistance programs serve nearly four million crime victims each year, including victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, elder abuse, and drunk driving, as well as survivors of homicide victims. Our VOCA-funded compensation programs have helped hundreds of thousands of victims of violent crime.

The Crime Victims Fund is the Nation's premier vehicle for supporting victims' services. It is important to understand that the Crime Victims Fund does not receive a dime from tax revenue or appropriated funding. Instead, it is made up of criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalties, and special assessments.

In 1995, after the Oklahoma City bombing, I proposed and Congress passed the Victims of Terrorism Act of 1995. Among other important matters, this legislation authorized the Office for Victims of Crime at the Department of Justice to set aside an emergency reserve as part of the Crime Victims Fund to serve as a ''rainy day'' resource to supplement compensation and assistance grants to States to provide emergency relief in the wake of an act of terrorism or mass violence that might otherwise overwhelm the resources of a State's crime victims compensation program and crime victims assistance services.

We also enacted, as part of the Justice for All Act of 2004, Federal rights for victims. In the Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act, we expressly provided for the right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding; the right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding; the right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding involving release, plea, sentencing, or parole; the reasonable right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the case; the right to full and timely restitution as provided in law; the right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay; and the right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy. I wrote a letter to Attorney General Mukasey in June to ask what the Justice Department has done to ensure that family members of 9/11 victims are afforded the same level of respect as the 9/11 court and military commission proceedings and move forward.

Since fiscal year 2000, Congress has set a cap on annual obligations from the Crime Victims Fund. I have worked to ensure that the cap has never resulted in resources being lost to the Crime Victims Fund. I believe we need to increase the cap. With the failure of the Bush administration crime prevention policies, crime began to rise under Attorney General Gonzales. Crime victims, the States, and service providers need more assistance.

Instead of taking that salutary action, the Bush administration is proposing to raid the Crime Victims Fund and zero it out. The future of the Crime Victims Fund is in danger because the Bush administration has proposed rescinding all amounts remaining in the Crime Victims Fund at the end of fiscal year 2009—just cleaning it out and leaving the cupboard bare. That would leave the Crime Victims Fund with a zero balance going into fiscal year 2010 and create a disastrous situation for providers of victims' services. That is wrong.

Over the last few years, we have successfully blocked the Bush administration's past attempts to raid the Crime Victims Fund. This is not a cache of money from which this administration should try to reduce the budget deficits it has created. This administration has turned a $5 trillion budget surplus into a $9.4 trillion debt. Its annual deficits run into the hundreds of millions. It is wrong to try to pay for its failed fiscal policies by emptying out the Crime Victims Fund. These resources are set aside to assist victims of crime.

In order to preserve the Crime Victims Fund once again, Senator CRAPO and I, as well as 25 other Senators, sent a letter on April 4, 2008, to the Senate Appropriations Committee asking that the committee oppose the administration's proposal to empty the Crime Victims Fund. We asked the committee, instead, to permit unobligated funds to remain in the Crime Victims Fund, in accordance with current law, to be used for needed programs and services that are so important to victims of crime in the years ahead.

The Judiciary Committee has worked hard this Congress to pass legislation that protects victims of Crime. This week the Senate unanimously reauthorized the Debbie Smith DNA backlog grant program, which helps forensic labs keep up with the increasing demand for DNA analysis. The Debbie Smith DNA backlog grant program has given States help they desperately needed, and continue to need, to carry out DNA analyses of backlogged evidence, particularly rape kits. It has provided a strong starting point in addressing this serious problem, but much work remains to be done before we conquer these inexcusable backlogs. I was pleased to work with Debbie Smith and Senator BIDEN to pass the reauthorization.

I am also proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation. This bill will help victims of crime by reauthorizing funding for essential programs such as the Victim Notification System, which is run by the Department of Justice, and programs that provide legal counsel and support services for victims in criminal cases.

We need to renew our national commitment to crime victims. I am glad the Senate has passed this important bill today, and I hope that the House will move on this legislation swiftly.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3641) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3641

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

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 103(b) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405; 118 Stat. 2264) is amended in paragraphs (1) through (5) by striking ''2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009'' each place it appears and inserting ''2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013''.

MINTING OF COINS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LEGACY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3229, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3229) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the legacy of the United States

Army Infantry and the establishment of the National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3229) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

REQUIRING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO MINT COINS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5872, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5872) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 5872) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

PERSONNEL REIMBURSEMENT FOR INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2008

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 1052, H.R. 6098.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (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, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Personnel Reimbursement for Intelligence Cooperation and Enhancement of Homeland Security Act of 2008'' or the ''PRICE of Homeland Security Act''.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

Section 2008 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Grants'' and all that follows through ''used'' and inserting the following: ''The Administrator shall permit the recipient of a grant under section 2003 or 2004 to use grant funds''; and

(B) in paragraph (10), by inserting '', regardless of whether such analysts are current or new full-time employees or contract employees'' after ''analysts''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) LIMITATIONS ON DISCRETION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the use of amounts awarded to a grant recipient under section 2003 or 2004 for personnel costs in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, the Administrator may not—

''(i) impose a limit on the amount of the award that may be used to pay for personnel, or personnel-related, costs that is higher or lower than the percent limit imposed in paragraph (2)(A); or

''(ii) impose any additional limitation on the portion of the funds of a recipient that may be used for a specific type, purpose, or category of personnel, or personnel-related, costs.

''(B) ANALYSTS.—If amounts awarded to a grant recipient under section 2003 or 2004 are used for paying salary or benefits of a qualified intelligence analyst under subsection (a)(10), the Administrator shall make such amounts available without time limitations placed on the period of time that the analyst can serve under the grant.''.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill, (H.R. 6098), as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

CONSOLIDATED SECURITY, DISASTER ASSISTANCE, AND CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009—Continued

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I wish to proceed to the hour that I have asked the leader to set aside for the purpose of discussing, in my view, a grave oversight that can be corrected if there is enough political will to do so. So the purpose of this hour is to try to lay out a case so that we can build, over the course of the next few days and weeks, the will necessary to take action that if not taken could literally result in the bankruptcy of thousands of people and individuals in rural communities throughout Louisiana and the Nation who, through no fault of their own, have been caught up in the disasters of the last few weeks and months.

The disasters I speak of are not like the manmade disaster that is happening on Wall Street as we speak. It is not the purpose for which a group of Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, have been meeting around the clock for hours. They are disasters of nature's making—hurricanes, strong winds, and heavy rains that no one could prevent, but we most certainly can stop the economic downturn in the aftermath that will occur.

I am here today because it looks to me and several of my colleagues as though this Congress intends to leave without taking any action whatsoever, to give even hope to people, thousands of hard-working taxpayers who are in this situation.

I will speak for an hour, but this cartoon says it all. This was in the USA TODAY newspaper yesterday. I don't think it needs any explanation. I represent the lower ninth ward. I am proud to represent the ninth ward and the lower ninth ward. I also represent St. Bernard Parish and Plaquemines Parish and Terrebonne Parish and others that were devastated and basically have been abandoned in large measure by aspects of this Government that did not come to their aid. This cartoon says we have been building a levee for the last several weeks—or trying to build a levee—around Wall Street. Meanwhile, the rest of the country—whatever.

Out there in the rest of the country—whatever—which is what I represent—are thousands of farmers. This is what their fields look like. They are completely underwater, not because they left the hose on too long or failed to do the proper irrigation techniques but because we had Hurricane Gustav, Hurricane Ike, and Hurricane Fay, which did not hit just Florida, but that storm, as the Presiding Officer will remember, dropped significant rains throughout large parts of the country right before harvest time. Then, a few weeks later—because the farmers in many districts who watch the weather, of course, every day, made the decision to wait until these rains were done, they would then go into their fields and harvest the thousands of acres that were planted in Louisiana in cotton, soybean, rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and our beautiful pecan trees. They would wait until those rains subsided and then they would go to their fields for the harvest that they were expecting to be quite spectacular despite price inputs at the front of the season: high fuel and fertilizer costs. But then Hurricane Ike came and Hurricane Gustav, and the water just never went away. There was nowhere for it to go.

The State I represent, as people will know their geography, is the State that basically drains, through the Mississippi River, the Arkansas, the Missouri River, comes down through the Mississippi River to Louisiana. There was simply nowhere for the water to go. It broke levees everywhere. The

levees in New Orleans held because of the work I have been, in large measure, fighting for with others to help build. But levees have broken all over Louisiana, including Federal levees and non-Federal levees. We are a strong State but not always strong enough to hold in the water from the whole Nation. Although we have tried on many occasions to build the kind of levee system we need, we are 20 or 30 years behind.

I got here 12 years ago and have worked every day to accelerate that, and I am going to stay here for as long as it takes to get the job done. Nonetheless, we are not there yet.

So the water came into these fields. The farmers cannot harvest their crops. They cannot get into the fields to try to save what is left. This is a farmer who has farmed profitably with his family for probably over 50 years. He is from Chaneyville. This is what the rice fields look like if you grow rice in water, but it can't grow in salt water. So the salt water and the tidal surge came in, ruining the rice crop. Then, the cotton crop, which looked so beautiful just a couple of weeks ago—8 weeks ago—the farmers throughout the South were celebrating what a beautiful crop they may have. It has been a very tough year, as the Presiding Officer knows, with high fuel prices and the financial markets being unsettled, which has not just been going on the last few weeks. Farmers have had their eyes on that. Many of them are leveraged, as we know, quite a bit to try to produce safety the food that every single person in this country needs. But the cotton crop as it is now, thousands and thousands of acres, are absolutely unharvestable because of these rains.

This Congress, Democrats and Republicans, is about ready to leave, having done nothing—nothing—not even a lifeline, not even a telegraph, not even a message to say: We hear you.

Right now everyone is—many people—downstairs in a room talking about how we can build a levee around Wall Street. I understand that something has to be done about the financial situation. I am not sure I am in a position to be able to say exactly what should happen. But I can tell my colleagues that while everybody has been meeting for weeks about building a levee on Wall Street, the levees have already broken at home. They have already broken at home; not just in Louisiana but in Texas and in Arkansas and in Missouri and in Kansas and throughout the heartland. People who never even heard about a subprime loan, never, ever looked at an application for a subprime loan, never went to a bank to inquire about a subprime loan, and most certainly never knowingly bought one, their levees have already broken.

Now, I would not have kept my colleagues here. I am known up here as tenacious but a team player. I fight hard, but I fight fair. I most certainly would not have asked 100 Members, for whom I have the greatest respect and with whom it has been my honor to work with, each of them, to have great difficulty in their plans for the weekend. I understand one-third are up for reelection. There are Senators who came to me to say they have taken the first—tried to take the first vacation with their child in 6 months. Other Senators have said they have had these plans. I understand that. I have two young children at home myself. But I could not leave without at least making a 1-hour pitch—and I am going to be here after the vote for several hours. I asked to speak for 1 hour before this vote because I wanted to be able to lay this case down. But I will be here for the rest of the day speaking about this and through the evening if the Senate stays in. As long as the Senate is in, I am prepared to be here because this is not a 1-hour grandstanding on my part. Please believe me. This is about my complete inability to understand how this Congress could pass four major appropriations bills—Defense, Homeland Security, the stimulus package, and—not the stimulus package—the disaster relief package, and the continuing resolution and fail to recognize that the program we established in good intentions and with goodwill is not even in existence yet to help these farmers.

I wish to read from the terrific statement that our commissioner from Louisiana, Mike Strain, who has been leading this effort—not only for us but nationally—I wish to say something so people understand how strongly I feel about this issue.

Mike Strain is not a Democrat; he is a Republican. I actually didn't even support him in his election. I supported someone else. But he is the agriculture commissioner now, and it is my job to stand with him and to do what I can to help our rural communities. So I asked him to testify before the committee that I chair this week to try to get something on the record in Congress to help.

This is what our commissioner says, who is, by the way, a farmer himself. He is a veterinarian. He is very knowledgeable. He is a tenacious fighter. He came up and has spent days here trying to sound the alarm. He says:

> Louisiana agriculture faces unprecedented losses from Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. This is the largest natural disaster affecting agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, and fisheries in Louisiana history.

Now, that statement did get my attention. I have only been here 12 years, but for a commissioner who is knowledgeable, who is trained, who has been in the business, who has been elected by the people of my State, to make such a statement before a committee, I thought it might be worth it to bring that statement to the full floor of the Senate. He goes on:

> No parish or commodity was spared by these storms. From the cattle rancher and the oyster fisherman in the southernmost tip of Plaquemines Parish, to cotton farmers in the delta of East Carol Parish all were severely impacted. Combined with the timing of these storms, just prior to harvest, and the devastation caused by the wind (110 miles per hour), in Terrebonne Parish, the flooding (24 inches), in Franklin Parish, and the tidal surge (12 feet) in Cameron Parish, our agriculture community is in peril.

He has held 11 meetings across the State with farmers and ranchers. I have been to several of them with him. There are several reasons our situation is so grave: One, the inadequacy of the crop insurance program we have in place, but the regulations aren't written yet, and there is no availability for our farmers to access; insufficient disaster provisions of the farm bill, which I just described; farmers who have contracts with elevators and cannot deliver the commodity; bank liens against partially filled commodity contracts; and deterioration of rain and cotton quality, which I have demonstrated with my pictures earlier.

I wish to go on to read his statement to explain these in some detail:

> Higher input cost—Fuel and fertilizer costs have more than doubled since the start of the current crop.

I don't know what the prices are in the Presiding Officer's State, but in the last year, gasoline prices and diesel prices have been on the rise. As the Presiding Officer knows, several of us have been in negotiations on bills trying to contain those costs. We have not yet been successful. But the price of gasoline and diesel over the last 12 to 15 months has doubled. Fertilizer prices have gone up 300 percent, and potash, which is a commonly used substance for our agriculture base, the farmers were faced with almost a 600-percent increase with no explanation. So their input costs were higher this year than almost any previous year. That is how the year started. Yet farmers absorbed it. They got their crops in the field and were ready for a good harvest, but that was a problem on the front end.

Many farmers did not borrow enough money to cover these exorbitant costs. Some of them were totally unexpected. They used all their available credit. Since the storms occurred just prior to harvest, as I said, many of the farmers have incurred all the costs of the crop except harvesting and now will not be able to repay lenders and suppliers.

I wish to say, they will not be able to repay lenders and suppliers. That is what the Wall Street bailout is all about. People unable—banks, holding companies, financiers unable to meet their debts, and this Congress could not scramble fast enough to try to build them a levee. But to the farmers who can't pay their notes: You are on your own.

He goes on to explain the inadequacy of the crop insurance program:

> The farm bill was signed late. Had producers known they would have had a disaster program included that was based on their crop insurance coverage levels, they may have made different coverage decisions. But in order to be eligible for the SURE program—

Which is the new program—

USDA requires farmers to purchase catastrophic insurance or to participate in the noninsured assistance program. Due to thin margins and high costs of buyout coverage levels, crop insurance protection participation is relatively low in Louisiana and other southern States.

It is not that we don't want insurance. It is not that we don't believe in insurance. But the insurance programs that have been crafted by this Congress do not meet the needs of southern farmers. Every region of the country is very different, and the crop insurance programs that exist today have never been adequate for southern farmers.

Although a farmer may have only harvested a portion of his crop, he may have already surpassed the yield threshold. A cotton farmer reported to me that he met with his insurance agent and based on preliminary calculations, even though he has more than 1,000 acres of cotton and is facing a 50 percent crop loss, he will only receive only $3,300 in insurance proceeds.

Mr. President, $3,300 is not going to keep the farming community in this farmer's hometown moving forward in a strong position.

The disaster provisions of the farm bill—I wish to read from his testimony and why it is inadequate:

Many of our crops will not qualify for assistance under the current disaster provisions. All of the rules and regulations of the new 2008 Farm Bill had not been written.

I repeat that for the record. The opponents of what I am trying to do—and they are unidentifiable by name, but obviously there is some opposition or we would have been able to get this amendment moving—say: Senator, you are making a mountain out of a molehill because your farmers can get help through the 2008 disaster farm bill. We passed a farm bill. There is a disaster provision to try to help your farmers.

So I want to read this into the RECORD:

All of the rules and regulations—

Of that bill that is supposed to be a help for us—

. . . have not yet been written; and payments may not be available until October or November of 2009.

Our farmers cannot wait until November of 2009 for assistance. They need it now. The only people who can give them assistance is us. So I am filing a bill today on behalf of myself, Senator HUTCHISON, Senator LINCOLN, Senator PRYOR, and Senator WICKER. On behalf of these Senators, I am introducing this bill today, and I urge other colleagues to look at this bill to see if they will join us in our efforts to put before this Congress at the earliest possible time a bill that will at least provide a glimmer of hope for these farmers and rural communities throughout America. I send the bill to the desk.

Again, the reason this bill has to be introduced and the reason this speech had to be given today, and the reason this Congress must act before we leave—we are going to, it looks like, take a break for a day or two, come back for a couple of days next week, and it looks like there is going to be some bailout package for Wall Street. It might be a $700 billion package, it might be a $300 billion package, it could be a $400 billion package. By the time they finish negotiating, maybe it is only a $200 billion package. Right now, I am leaning against voting for that package, no matter how it is structured, without certain provisions in it. This bill asks for $1 billion—$1 billion of—which at least will help all the rest of the farming communities in this part of the country while we are working on bailing out the financial community.

Mr. President, $1 billion. And maybe that is not sufficient. I introduce the bill at this level because our needs in Louisiana are $700 million. I know we might not be able to get every penny that our commissioner has testified we desperately need and most certainly can justify. I am most certainly willing for this $1 billion to be shared by the other States that can put forth their documents and put forth their requirements. Maybe this $1 billion is not sufficient. But I could not in good conscience leave here without putting something down with my colleagues. And this is a bipartisan effort.

I am so grateful this morning that I was able to secure, by the motions that were provided this morning on the calendar, the support of Senator HUTCHISON of Texas. She cannot even get into some places in Texas to do the assessment because the water and damage is so high. But she has cosponsored this bill with me.

I am very proud as well to have Senator LINCOLN and Senator PRYOR as cosponsors. I am going to yield to both of them in a moment. I see Senator CONRAD is in the Chamber. I wish to give each of them 5 minutes to speak because they are quite knowledgeable about this situation—I must say more knowledgeable than I am about farm programs. Senator LINCOLN is on the committee. Senator CONRAD was the chief sponsor and designer of the farm disaster program. He helped to write it. Having his testimony and him speaking today about why the program that he wrote, with all good intentions, is not necessarily going to help us and why we need special assistance will give a lot of support to my arguments.

I yield to my good friend from Arkansas for whatever she might require. I thank her for being a cosponsor of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to say an enormous thanks to my good friend and neighbor, Senator LANDRIEU. When you grow up in small communities in middle America, one of the things you understand the most is that it is important to be a good neighbor and it is very important to have good neighbors. Through the last several years, we in Arkansas and the folks in Louisiana have come to understand that. We have housed most or a tremendous number of the evacuees from both Katrina and Rita, and then Gustav sent us more evacuees. We have worked in tandem with our neighbors to try to figure out how we can be there for one another.

With our proximity to Louisiana and Texas, sitting right above those two States, we say thanks to our colleagues who are allowing us to join them in speaking out on behalf of a tremendously important constituency that we represent, and that is production agriculture.

Senator LANDRIEU has brought up so many good points. Again, I wish to reiterate that our growers across this country, these hard-working farm families, get up early every morning. They go into the fields, into their livestock arenas, and work hard to ensure that we can have the safest, most abundant, and affordable food supply in the world. They provide us a food supply, food and fiber per capita that is less than any other developed nation in the world.

Yet in this body and throughout the Congress, it is hard to get attention if your issue is not glamorous. If it is not glamourous and it is not on the front page of People magazine or on the front page of these papers, people don't want to talk about it and they don't want to put the work into it that is required to get the results that are needed.

These hard-working farm families are doing a tremendous job. As Senator LANDRIEU has mentioned, so often we forget these are folks who are absorbing tremendous costs—the increased cost of fuel and utilities, the needs they have in terms of chemical application, fertilizers, and other products, and the fluctuation of the price and value of commodities that are going crazy as well in many of those markets. So it is so important that we as a government create an environment where they can continue to do the fine job they do in ensuring that all of us—not just in this country but globally—can enjoy that safe and abundant supply of food.

Senator LANDRIEU is exactly correct. Every year they go through this unbelievable anguish of figuring out how they are going to pay to keep their jobs. They go to their lenders in December and January to start a new crop year. This year they are going to go to that lender and they are going to say: We have had unbelievable disaster, whether it has been a hurricane, floods, tornadoes, which we suffered drastically this spring. We had one tornado that hit the ground and stayed on the ground for 120 miles. We have seen floods that are 50-, 90-year floods. We had those in the spring, to be followed by a tremendous amount of water that was sent up from Louisiana or Texas after Gustav and Ike which put all of our crops that had been planted late because of spring floods under water, as Senator LANDRIEU has mentioned.

They go in to their lenders, having suffered these unbelievable disasters,

they are faced with unbelievable increases in their input costs, and the lender says: Your house is probably worth less because of the mortgage crisis and your 401(k) might not be so solid because of whatever else is going on. They get hit from absolutely every direction. Yet to be able to get back into the field, they have to have the support of those lenders. Without having the Government behind them, the Government to say, We are going to stand with you in whatever it is that you meet up against, they are not going to be able to continue to do that tremendous job.

As Senator LANDRIEU mentioned—and I know Senator CONRAD has worked tirelessly in terms of crop insurance—she is exactly right. Crop insurance doesn't fit us like it does the rest of the country. We grow capital-intensive crops and to insure ourselves against that kind of liability and that kind of risk, it is not cost effective, nor is the payout what it needs to be when we hit those disasters. So it is critically important that we recognize the disaster program that is intended to be there for those farmers crop insurance cannot fully protect.

We worked in this farm bill to come up with that program. Again, as Senator LANDRIEU has mentioned, USDA has failed to give us the rules. So these growers, who are caught between a rock and a hard spot, know they have a 2008 farm bill, there are no rules that apply, and they are not going to understand or even know what they can count on in terms of disaster payments until the spring. It is too late by April or May to have gotten their assistance, their financing, their ability to know what they are going to be able to plant and start for a 2009 crop year.

I thank my good friend and my good neighbor because we understand how important it is to be and to have good neighbors. I am very grateful she is standing up for our farm families and allowing those of us who want to stand with her to say: It may not be a glamorous issue, it may not be one that people are going to jump up and rise to the occasion to try to solve. But I tell you one thing, when people look around and realize that it is not just stock markets, it is not just home mortgages, but it is actually the ability to feed your family, then they will figure out that it is absolutely appropriate that we stand here today and ask our Government to help us move forward with the kind of environment that our growers need to put seed in the ground, to produce, as well as to be competitive in a global marketplace so we can continue to allow them to produce unbelievably safe and abundant food and fiber for this Nation and for the entire world.

Thanks to my good friend and neighbor, Senator LANDRIEU. I am proud to be here with her to fight on behalf of America's growers.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arkansas for her remarks. As you can see, she is one of the experts in farming policy of this country. We are very grateful.

I now yield 5 minutes to the Senator from North Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I thank Senator LANDRIEU, the Senator from Louisiana, for her leadership. Senator LINCOLN, who is a valuable member of the Agriculture Committee and the Finance Committee, played such an important role in writing a new farm bill, and Senator PRYOR, as well, from Arkansas, who is here. They are fighting for farmers who have been devastated by disasters, farmers who are down and out through no fault of their own.

We hear some saying: Wait, there is a disaster program that has just passed that is in the farm bill.

Indeed, that is true. In fact, I am the author of that legislation, very proud of it. The problem is, we don't yet have the regulations from the U.S. Department of Agriculture as to how that program will be administered. So these farmers who have been hit by one hurricane after another don't know the rules of the road. They can't know. So they are there wondering if there is any help for them. And what do they see? They see Congress rushing to help Wall Street and understanding that if credit in this country locks up, it is not just going to be Wall Street. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve has told us that if the credit lockup continues, 3 to 4 million Americans will lose their jobs in the next 6 months. So we all understand there is much more at risk than Wall Street. Main Street is on the line.

But what about these farm families? What about them? Apparently, there is no place in this package for them. And the excuse? Well, we have a disaster program in the farm bill. But the problem is, it is not in effect and no one knows the rules of the road because USDA hasn't written them. Talk about a catch-22. These farmers, these constituents of Senator LANDRIEU, these constituents of Senator LINCOLN, these constituents of Senator PRYOR are out there in limbo land. They are being told: Oh, yes, there is a disaster program for you. But nobody can tell them what it is because the rules and regulations have not yet been drafted. But it is there, so don't you worry. And they are thinking: Well, wait a minute, where is the help? What am I going to do about planting decisions for next year because with no money, I can't finance. With no disaster program yet in place, without the rules and regulations, what do they take to their banker—a newspaper headline that the farm bill was passed with the disaster program? With the current situation of a lockdown in credit, what is the banker going to do with that?

What Senator LANDRIEU is asking for here is exactly what needs to be done; that is, a bridge program to deal with the current emergency until the disaster program that is part of the farm bill is in effect. So, Mr. President, I would hope our colleagues in the House and the Senate and representatives of the administration would help find a way to deal with this crisis because these farm families are in every bit as much a crisis as the families who are being affected by the fiscal crisis, and these farm families deserve our help as well.

I thank Senator LANDRIEU for her leadership. She has been persistent. She has gone from colleague to colleague. She has talked to the House and the Senate, trying to persuade them that these farm families should not be abandoned at their time of need. What an irony it would be if the Congress moved in the next few days to react to a fiscal crisis in the country but left part of the country out and said to those farm families in Arkansas, in Louisiana, and in Texas, and, yes, in Mississippi: Tough luck for you. We have $700 billion for other parts of the country, but we don't have $1 billion for you. Mr. President, that can't be the result.

I thank the Chair, and I thank Senator LANDRIEU for the time.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from North Dakota. I couldn't say it better myself, and I most certainly don't know it as well as he does, but I wish to read to the Senator, before he leaves the floor, something that I think will make him even more concerned.

I would like to say to the Senator that, in anticipation—because I was getting nowhere with my conversations, except with good people such as yourself, and of course Senator HARKIN was very interested, Senator LINCOLN, and Senator HUTCHISON, but others didn't seem to have a real understanding of this situation despite the fact that we kept talking. So I wrote a letter to HUD, because in the disaster package which we are voting on now, the Senator may know that there is $22 billion of special disaster relief, and in that there is $6.5 billion of community development block grant money, for which we are grateful. That is money for Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and, frankly, the whole part of the country that got hit by the storms. But Houston alone—the mayor of Houston, just to put this in perspective, was on record this week saying that Houston alone needs $30 billion. Now let me repeat that. Houston alone may need $30 billion, and we have $6.5 billion in this bill that we are going to spread the best way we can throughout many States.

So people would tell me: Senator, you don't have a problem. Just go get some money from the community development block grant. Maybe you all can come up with a plan to help your farmers.

So I thought: Well, let me scurry over and find out if that could be possible.

So I wrote a letter as quickly as I could, and I said:

Gustav and Ike caused an estimated $700 million in damage in agricultural damage in Louisiana alone. Regulations have still not been written . . . will not be available through this program until 2009, which is much too long to wait. Can CDBG funds be used to provide grants and loans to individual farmers, ranchers, and fishermen, as well as agricultural lending institutions and processing facilities?

I was hoping that maybe I could get a glimmer of hope. But I want to read for the record what they wrote.

This is probably an eligible activity under the CDBG disaster recovery program. CDBG funds may be used to assist businesses to create or retain low- and moderate-income jobs, and the CDBG disaster recovery program allows the State to make grants and loans directly rather than working through local governments.

But here is the kicker:

The only issue that may arise is that Circular OMB A–87 does not allow one Federal program to be used for costs allocable to another program and these costs may be allocable to the USDA SURE Program.

And here is the last sentence:

If the CDBG activity is designed to only cover costs USDA will not allow, then it could work.

Mr. President, I tell my friend from North Dakota, if I go home and try to read this paragraph of gobbledygook to my farmers, I wouldn't blame them for trying to find another Senator. I mean, I cannot even understand it myself, yet I am supposed to go home and tell the people whom I represent that this is the paragraph I have left Washington with?

I didn't think this was sufficient, and so I make no apologies to my colleagues, but as a way of explanation, the reason I am standing here for this 1 hour is to just testify that this paragraph is not sufficient. The program is not sufficient.

As I speak, I know the powers that be in this Chamber, on both sides, and in the White House have been in meeting after meeting trying to bail out Wall Street. Could somebody spend 1 hour or 2 hours figuring out how to bail out our farmers throughout the entire midpart of our country? Because this paragraph isn't going to do it.

Mr. CONRAD. Will the Senator yield?

Ms. LANDRIEU. I will yield.

Mr. CONRAD. I have been in the Senate for 22 years, and I have gotten letters like that in the past. I know exactly what they mean. It means ''not eligible.'' They say ''probably it is,'' with this one little problem, and the little problem is that because there is another program—the disaster program in the farm bill—CDBG cannot be used for that purpose. They can write all the fancy legal language they want to try to make somebody feel better, but we know at the end of the day how much money it is going to result in for these farmers who have been hit by a disaster—zero, goose egg, nothing. That is what is going to happen.

Again, the catch-22 your farmers face and farmers all across America face is we have a disaster bill that was passed as part of the farm bill, but USDA has not written the regulations—the rules of the road. So, in effect, there is no program available currently, yet the disaster is now. These farmers have been hit now. The question is, Is there going to be any help for them now?

Here we have the prospect of a massive rescue package for the entire country to prevent 3 or 4 million people from losing their jobs in the next 6 months, and yet we have a need that is now. It is immediate. It is not 6 months from now, it is right now.

The Senator is doing the Lord's work, and I hope very much that we can find a way to get a resolution.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I thank the Senator from North Dakota. Again, because I was able to introduce this bill this morning, I wanted very much for it to be introduced with the support of both Republican and Democratic leaders, and I was able to secure that. As I said, the senior Senator from Texas is a cosponsor of this bill, and I am certain that sometime before the next few days she will speak on behalf of the farmers of Texas because I myself am aware, having flown over many parts of southwest Louisiana, what the agricultural situation in Texas looks like. It is not quite as bad per capita as Louisiana—and, of course, Texas has Galveston, Bridge City, Houston, and so many other areas affected—but the agricultural hit to Texas is going to be significant.

May I inquire of the Chair how many minutes I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 18 minutes remaining.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I think this says it all. I most certainly am not trying, again, to grandstand here because I do understand the significance of what happens on Wall Street and in Manhattan and in many of the financial centers of this country, of which New Orleans, whether it is a small city—Merrill Lynch actually started in New Orleans many years ago. So I am not unaware of the significance of cities such as Boston and Manhattan and New Orleans and San Francisco and Chicago and the well-being of our financial sector and our country to operate. I am not unaware of the importance of this financial system needing to be secure not just for our people or our institutions and our taxpayers but for the world. Our economy is so large, and so much of the rest of the world's finances, in large measure, now are so interconnected. So I am not here complaining about the time and effort that has gone into trying to figure this situation out.

What I am complaining about is that in all of these discussions, no one seems to understand that there is a financial crisis right now in the heartland that is not being relieved by this disaster bill we are getting ready to vote on, nor, to date, have I heard one sentence, one phrase, one section, one paragraph that might bring any hope to the thousands of farmers and ranchers who never even saw a subprime loan, who have never filled out an application for a subprime loan, yet whose crops in the field are rotting, are unharvestable—not one single word about them. So I thought it was worth at least 1 hour of this Congress's time to hear that word from me and to hear that word from Senator LINCOLN and to hear that word from Senator CONRAD and to hear that word from Senator PRYOR and to hear that word from Senator WICKER and Senator HUTCHISON, who have joined in this effort.

I am going to ask the other Senators to join with us. Many of them are reading the document now. Senator HARKIN has it under consideration. Senator SAXBY CHAMBLISS has it under consideration. I have expressed to both of them, with respect, as leaders of the Agriculture Committee—should they see anything in this bill that they think should be modified or increased or decreased or written in a different way, the Senator from Louisiana is most certainly willing to take any amendments that they would think necessary to make this work. I am not even asking for this, again, to be for Louisiana. This is for the whole country.

I have to spend an hour saying $700 billion for Wall Street and zero for farmers? It could be said a different way: $700 billion for financiers, zero for farmers.

If you want to know why people in America are upset with this bailout, I could give you several reasons. Let me try one big one. The regular people out there, who put boots on in the morning and go to work, direct traffic, run the daycare centers, teach our kids in school, get on the fire trucks in the morning, shine shoes, open the grocery store—they don't think anyone is listening to them. And they are right. No one is listening to them. Everyone is listening to the people who have a lot of money—money, money, money.

People who work hard every day and actually put in 14-hour days and maybe make—not farmers, because they usually make more than this—but $8 or $10 an hour, they work hard, they never heard about a quick buck—there are no quick bucks in the life they live. They don't make $500 million an hour. They don't make $1 million a minute. They are lucky if they make $1 million in a lifetime. I have to go home and tell them not only I wasn't able to do anything to help them but no one in the whole Congress could come up with a plan to help them. I am not going home with that. I am not going home with it.

I am not going home with gobbledegook. I want to read it again in the last 5 minutes. This was the response I got. Senator, we can't do anything for you, we can't amend the bill, we can't give you a vote on the floor, we can't put it in the bailout package, we can't put it in the disaster package, we can't have a committee meeting, we can't do anything. We can't do anything. That is what I was told all week.

This is the sheet of paper I am going to submit for the RECORD. This is $6.5 billion. I hope the cameras could see it. I wish I had it blown up; $6.5 billion. That is what we are taking home for all the disasters including Houston, Galveston, everything else. I was told if I needed help for my farmers, I could do this:

Dear Senator, your request to help farmers, this is probably an eligible activity under the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Program. These funds may be used to assist businesses to create or retain low- and moderate-income jobs and the CBDG Disaster Recovery Program allows the States to make grants or loans directly rather than through local governments. The only issue that may arise is that circular OMB 8–87 [may?] does not allow one Federal program to be used for costs allocable to another program and these costs may be allocable to the USDA shore program.

If the CDBG is designed to only cover costs USDA would not allow, then it would work.

I don't have time to explain this to my farmers because it doesn't make any sense. The only thing—actually nothing makes sense to them. I went home last weekend—and I am going to wrap up. I have about a minute left.

I went home last weekend and told them I would be there, and hundreds of them came out of the fields with dirt on their hands, of course, filthy dirt. These are men who had been farming for decades, who said: Senator, I left my sons in the field to come meet you. These are the farmers I met with. They said: Senator, what is going on in Washington? Between the weather reports we have to read and working hard in our fields all day, we are having a hard time understanding about this bailout. Who are we bailing out? Why are we bailing them out? And does anybody know that our crops are under water, that we have had the worst disaster?

This disaster for us, may I remind everyone, comes 3 years after Katrina hit our State and it was the worst natural disaster and manmade disaster. Let me give you some numbers to illustrate this. When Hurricane Andrew hit, the per capita was $58. After the attacks on the World Trade Center, the per capita equaled $1,050. But after Katrina and Rita hit, the per capita damage shot up to $4,366. And that number will only increase after all the damage left by Gustav and Ike has been assessed.

Let me repeat that. No disaster in the history of the country ever exceeded the mark that Katrina and Rita have left Louisiana, including 9/11 or anything. Our disaster in Katrina and Rita, from Mississippi and Louisiana, exceeded $4,000 per capita.

I know about disasters. I have been through the worst one in the history of the country. We are just recovering. We are grateful for the aid. We are still struggling. We have communities that are still destroyed, neighborhoods with houses that are worth $600,000 as well as $50,000, still struggling. The gulf coast is not back. And then we get hit by this and then I have to go home and tell my farmers that we are going to do $700 billion for financiers, and nothing for them? I have to go home and tell them I don't know what is going on in this bailout passage, all I can tell you is it looks as though the financiers are going to win and you are going to lose again.

I thought before I did that, if at least they could see that I was fighting for them and they could see an actual bill we introduced, that might be helpful.

I see my good friend, the Senator from Mississippi, here. I would be happy to yield a minute if he wanted to speak on this, or two?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I asked the distinguished Senator to yield to me because I want to commend her for the strong argument she has made, the attention she has brought to the issue of agricultural disaster both in her State and Texas in particular. But this also affects my State, Mississippi.

Listening to her a little while ago, from my office, over the television, made me think: We do need to address this issue, and why not put language in this bill that would help ensure that consideration was given?

I wish to be listed, if the Senator will permit me, as a cosponsor to her bill. I am pleased to support it and I hope it is helpful.

I don't know whether we have the votes. I don't know what would happen in conference. I don't know what will happen when the administration sees it. But I think you have made some excellent points and they need to be acknowledged by those in charge of our programs so ways can be found to help these farmers.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I thank the Senator from Mississippi.

How much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Six minutes remain.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I am going to wrap up now in 1 minute and yield the rest of my time because I know the Senators are anxious for a vote. I couldn't think of a better way to end than with an endorsement from the senior Senator from Mississippi. He and I and his colleague before him, Trent Lott, have been through the mill, as they say at home, with these storms. Well fought, shoulder to shoulder, side by side. We have had disagreements, but we continue to work on behalf of the people of Mississippi and Louisiana, the gulf coast. We have said often—he and I have come to the floor to say this is America's working coast. We are America's energy coast. We are a breadbasket in our farming community for the rice, cotton, sugarcane, and corn. I appreciate his support.

I will be pleased to add him as a cosponsor.

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

Ms. LANDRIEU. Again, I want the Senator to understand I would not have taken this time—and I do not take it lightly. I am not here complaining about something that only affects Louisiana, although that would be meritorious enough. But I am here saying we cannot talk about a bailout of $700 billion for Wall Street and zero for the rest of America, particularly our farmers.

I yield the time.

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Vermont, the chairman of the State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee, if he would enter into a colloquy with me about the Cooperative Development Program which is funded in his bill?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would be pleased to enter into a colloquy with the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend your committee and all the work it has done to promote responsible international development. As you know, our Nation's cooperatives have played a significant role in our international development efforts for over 40 years. Mr. Chairman, your committee has been very supportive of the Cooperative Development Programs, and I applaud you for it.

I am, however, concerned that the program may suffer due to the continuing resolution. The request for applications for the 5-year competitively bid Cooperative Development Program is set to be reissued this fall. For a number of years, you and the committee have worked to encourage the U.S. Agency for International Development to continue the program's successes by providing needed increased funding. As currently configured, this small program provides funding for eight grants that are on average less than $700,000 per year. I am concerned that under the continuing resolution, the new grants under this program will not be able to grow in accordance with intent of the State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

Cooperatives have had a long and beneficial impact on the economy of my State, and I strongly support the Cooperative Development Program as it supports the growth of cooperatives as a means of spreading inclusive businesses in the developing world. This small but effective program enables U.S. cooperative development organizations to expand the use of this practical and beneficial development tool in our foreign assistance portfolio, and I hope that you can provide some insight on this issue.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from South Dakota for his continued interest in international development and in the Cooperative Development Program. I assure him that the State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee intends to continue our strong support of the Cooperative Development Program in the fiscal year 2009 State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. I thank the chairman for his support and leadership on this issue.

DDG—1000 ZUMWALT DESTROYER PROGRAM

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr Chairman, I would like to clarify language included in the fiscal year 2009 Defense Appropriations bill that addresses the Navy's DDG–1000 Zumwalt destroyer program.

Mr. INOUYE. The bill supports the Navy's DDG–1000 program, which incrementally funds the third ship, directs that a construction contract consistent with the ship's current acquisition schedule be awarded, and directs that the remaining funds necessary to complete the third ship be included in the fiscal year 2010 budget.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, the language also identifies a requirement for the Navy to have future shipbuilding requirements reviewed by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, or JROC, before moving forward with any modifications to the existing Navy shipbuilding program of record and before any funds can be obligated for surface combatants. I understand that this requirement is a result of significant instability in the Navy's surface combatant shipbuilding program; however, I would like to be clear that the intent of the bill is to award a contract for a third DDG–1000 in fiscal year 2009 that would be split funded between fiscal year 2009 an fiscal year 2010.

Mr. INOUYE. That is correct. I fully expect the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to review future Navy surface combatant requirements so that the results of this review will be available as the Department considers future shipbuilding plans and any adjustments to the program that may be required in future budget submissions.

Mr. KENNEDY. Thank you, Mr Chairman. Your support of the Zumwalt program is appreciated.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following disclosure of earmarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Following is a list of congressional earmarks and congressionally directed spending items (as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, respectively) included in the bill or this explanatory statement, along with the name of each Senator, House Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the bill nor the explanatory statement contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in the applicable House and Senate rules.

DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF AND RECOVERY

Agency	Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Corps of Engineers	Construction	Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity, LA	$700,000,000	Landrieu, Mary L.; Vitter, David
Corps of Engineers	Construction	West Bank and Vicinity, LA	$350,000,000	Landrieu, Mary L.; Vitter, David
Corps of Engineers	Construction	Southeast Louisiana Urban Drainage, LA	$450,000,000	Landrieu, Mary L.; Vitter, David
FEMA	General Provision	Concerning flood insurance rate maps in certain areas in MO and IL		Durbin, Richard; Costello, Jerry; Shimkus, John
FEMA	General Provision	Communications System, MS		Cochran, Thad
GSA	Federal Buildings Fund	Cedar Rapids Courthouse, IA	$182,000,000	Harkin, Tom; Grassley, Chuck; Loebsack, Dave

DEFENSE

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
AP,A	Air Warrior-Joint Service Vacuum Packed Life Raft (AW-JSVPLR)	$2,400,000	Young (FL)	
AP,A	Aircraft Component Remediation	1,600,000		Sessions
AP,A	CAAS—Pilot Vehicle Interface	1,600,000	Hinchey	Grassley, Harkin, Schumer
AP,A	Cockpit Air Bag System (CABS)	1,600,000	Pastor	
AP,A	Forward Looking Infrared System for New York National Guard	1,600,000	King (NY), Arcuri, Gillibrand, Hall (NY), Israel	Schumer
AP,A	HH-60A to HH-60L Upgrades for the 204th TN ARNG	8,000,000		Alexander
AP,A	Light Utility Helicopter	32,600,000		Cochran, Wicker
AP,A	UH-60 Improved Communications (ARC 220) for the ARNG	1,600,000	Latham, Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Grassley, Harkin, Hatch, Landrieu
AP,A	UH-60 MEDEVAC Thermal Imaging Upgrades	1,600,000	Capps, Hooley	Smith, Wyden
AP,A	UH-60A Rewiring Program	5,000,000	Granger	
AP,A	Vibration Management Enhancement Program	800,000		Graham
AP,A	Vibration Management Enhancement Program	2,500,000		Feinstein
AP,A	Vibration Management Enhancement Program (Note: For SC ARNG)	2,000,000	Clyburn	
AP,AF	C-130 Active Noise Cancellation System (ANCS)	1,600,000	Tiahrt	
AP,AF	Civil Air Patrol	5,000,000	Tiahrt	Roberts
AP,AF	F-15 Improved Radio Communications (ARC 210)	2,400,000		Harkin, Hatch, Grassley, Landrieu, Smith, Wyden
AP,AF	F-15C/D MSOGS Retrofit	5,000,000		Grassley, Harkin
AP,AF	F-16C Fire Control Computers for the 114th Fighter Wing	1,440,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
AP,AF	Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasure for MC-130P aircraft	3,200,000		Martinez
AP,AF	RC-26B Modernization	7,200,000	Granger, Bishop (GA), Lampson, Rogers (AL)	Bingaman, Murray, Nelson (FL), Shelby
AP,AF	Scathe View for NV ANG	400,000	Berkley, Porter	Reid
AP,AF	SENIOR SCOUT Beyond Line-of-Sight SATCOM Data Link	7,000,000	Cannon	Bennett, Hatch
AP,AF	Smart Bomb Rack Unit (S-BRU) Upgrade	1,600,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
AP,AF	USAF Senior Scout Digital Rio Raton ELINT System	800,000	Hobson	
AP,N	AAR-47 Missile Advanced Warning System	4,000,000	Young (FL)	Nelson (FL)
AP,N	Advanced Helicopter Emergency Egress Lighting System	1,600,000	Alexander, Melancon	Landrieu, Vitter
AP,N	Advanced Skills Management (ASM) System	1,200,000	Dicks, Inslee	Cantwell, Murray
AP,N	AN/AVS-7 Day Heads-Up Display (DayHUD)	5,000,000	Granger	Bond

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
AP,N	C4ISR Operations and Training	4,000,000	Murtha	
AP,N	Common ECM Equipment (ALQ-214)	2,800,000		Lugar
AP,N	Crane NSWC IDECM Depot Capability	1,600,000	Ellsworth	Bayh
AP,N	Direct Squadron Support Readiness Training Program	3,200,000		Byrd
AP,N	F/A-18 Expand 4/5 Upgrade for USMC	7,600,000	Pickering	Cochran, Wicker
AP,N	Integrated Mechanical Diagnostics Health and Usage Management System and Condition Based Maintenance for the H-53E	4,000,000		Burr, Johnson, Leahy, Thune
AP,N	Network Centric Collaborative Targeting (NCCT) for P-3C Aircraft	3,200,000	Granger	
CHEM DEMIL	Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant	20,000,000		McConnell
DHP	AFIP/Joint Pathology Center (JPC) Records Digitization and Repository Modernization	20,000,000		Byrd
DHP	Cancer Immunotherapy and Cell Therapy Initiative (Note: Department of Defense Military Health System Enhancement)	1,600,000	McGovern, Olver	
DHP	Comprehensive Clinical Phenotyping and Genetic Mapping for the Discovery of Autism Susceptibility Genes (Note: Within Military Dependents Populations)	1,600,000	Pryce	
DHP	Copper Antimicrobial Research Program	1,600,000	Arcuri, Costello, Higgins, Loebsack, Murphy (CT)	Casey, Dodd, Durbin, Grassley, Harkin, Lieberman, Schumer
DHP	Customized Nursing Programs	800,000	Bishop (GA)	
DHP	Dedicated Breast MRI System for WRAMC/WRNNMC	1,600,000	Tierney	Kennedy
DHP	Department of Defense Brain Injury Rescue and Rehabilitation Project (BIRR)	1,200,000	Alexander, Melancon	
DHP	Digital Accessible Personal Health Electronic Record	800,000		Harkin
DHP	DoD/VA Blind Rehabilitation and Training Pilot	800,000	Jefferson	Landrieu, Salazar
DHP	Enhanced Medical Situational Awareness	2,400,000		Kohl
DHP	Epidemiologic Health Survey at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	800,000	Loebsack	Harkin
DHP	Fort Drum Regional Health Planning Organization	640,000	McHugh	
DHP	Hawaii Federal Health Care Network	23,000,000		Inouye
DHP	Health Research and Disparities Eradication Program	6,500,000	Clyburn	
DHP	Health Technology Integration for Clinical, Patient Records and Financial Management Related to the Military	400,000	Lowey	
DHP	Identifying Health Barriers for Military Recruits	3,000,000	Clyburn	
DHP	Integrated Patient Electronic Records System for Application to Defense Information Technology	1,200,000	Lee	
DHP	Integrated Translational Prostate Disease Research at Walter Reed	4,000,000		Stevens
DHP	Lung Injury Management Program	1,200,000	Meeks	Corker
DHP	Madigan Army Medical Center Digital Pen	200,000	Smith (WA)	
DHP	Madigan Army Medical Center Trauma Assistance Center	1,600,000	Dicks, Smith (WA)	Murray
DHP	Management of the Wounded Soldier from Air Evacuation to Rehabilitation	2,500,000	Berkley	Reid
DHP	Microencapsulation and Vaccine Delivery	800,000	Edwards (TX)	
DHP	Military Physician Combat Medical Training	1,000,000	Brown (FL)	Martinez
DHP	Military Trauma Training Program	800,000	Ruppersberger	
DHP	Mobile Diabetes Management	1,600,000	Ruppersberger, Sarbanes	Cardin
DHP	Neuregulin Research	1,520,000	Bishop (GA), Lewis (GA), Scott (GA)	Isakson
DHP	Neuroscience Clinical Gene Therapy Center (OSUMC)	800,000	Pryce	
DHP	Operating Room of the Future for Application to Mobile Army Surgical Hospital Improvements	2,400,000	Roybal-Allard	
DHP	Pacific Based Joint Information Technology Center (JITC)	4,800,000		Inouye
DHP	Pediatric Health Information System for Medical Charting and Research Related to Military Health Care	400,000	Lowey	
DHP	Pediatric Medication Administration Product and Training	800,000	LaHood	
DHP	Pharmacological Countermeasures to Ionizing Radiation	800,000	Ramstad	Coleman
DHP	Proton Therapy	4,800,000	Foster, Davis (IL)	Durbin
DHP	Pseudofolliculitis Barbae (PFB) Topical Treatment	800,000		Bond
DHP	Research to Improve Emotional Health and Quality of Life of Servicemembers with Disabilities	2,400,000	Castor	
DHP	Reservist Medical Simulation Training Program	800,000	Hobson	
DHP	Security Solutions from Life in Extreme Environments Center	1,200,000	Cummings, Sarbanes	Crapo
DHP	Severe Disorders of Consciousness (IBRF) (Note: Department of Defense Health System Enhancement)	6,400,000	Crowley, Pascrell	
DHP	Stress Disorders Research Initiative at Fort Hood	1,600,000	Edwards (TX)	
DHP	Theater Enterprise Wide Logistics System (TEWLS)	2,000,000	Sestak	Casey, Specter
DHP	Vanadium Safety Readiness	1,600,000	Paul, English, Murphy (CT), Space	Brown, Casey, Dodd, Lieberman, Lincoln, Pryor
DHP	Web-based Teaching Programs for Military Social Work	3,200,000	Roybal-Allard	

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
DHP	Wide Angle Virtual Environment for USHUS	4,000,000	Van Hollen	
DPA	ALON and Spinel Optical Ceramics	4,000,000	Bono Mack, Higgins, Tierney	Feinstein, Kerry
DPA	Armor and Structures Transformation Initiative—Steel to Titanium	3,200,000	Murtha	
DPA	Automated Composite Technologies and Manufacturing Center	5,000,000	Bishop (UT), Cannon	Bennett, Hatch
DPA	Carbon Foam Program	9,600,000		Byrd
DPA	Domestic Production of Transparent Polycrystalline Laser Gain Materials	5,200,000	Bilirakis, Brown-Waite, Altmire, Dingell	Casey, Levin
DPA	Extremely Large, Domestic Expendable and Reusable Structures Manufacturing Center (ELDERS)	8,000,000	Cramer	Cochran, Shelby, Wicker
DPA	High Homogeneity Optical Glass	3,200,000		Specter
DPA	High Performance Thermal Battery Infrastructure Project	3,000,000	Young (FL)	
DPA	Hybrid Plastics and POSS Nanotechnology Engineering Scale-Up Initiative	3,000,000		Cochran, Wicker
DPA	Lightweight Small Caliber Ammunition Production Initiative	4,200,000		Cochran, Wicker
DPA	Low Cost Military Global Positioning System (GPS) Receiver	4,000,000	Braley, Loebsack, Boswell	Grassley, Harkin
DPA	Military Lens Fabrication and Assembly	2,400,000	Murtha	Specter
DPA	Production of Miniature Compressors for Electronics and Personal Cooling	1,000,000	Rogers (KY)	
DPA	Reactive Plastic CO2 Absorbent Production Capacity	1,600,000		Biden, Carper
DPA	Read Out Integrated Circuit Manufacturing Improvement	1,600,000	Simpson	Craig, Crapo
DPA	Silicon Carbide Armor Manufacture Initiative	2,000,000		Bunning
DPA	Titanium Metal Matrix Composite and Nano Enhanced Titanium Development	3,200,000		Byrd
DRUGS	Alaska National Guard Counter Drug Program	3,000,000		Stevens
DRUGS	Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area—Tennessee National Guard	4,000,000	Tanner	Corker, Alexander
DRUGS	Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug	3,000,000		Inouye
DRUGS	Indiana National Guard Counter Drug Program	800,000	Visclosky	
DRUGS	Kentucky National Guard Counterdrug Program	3,600,000	Rogers (KY)	McConnell
DRUGS	Midwest Counterdrug Training Center	5,000,000		Grassley, Harkin
DRUGS	Multi-Jurisdictional Counter-Drug Program	3,000,000	Young (FL)	
DRUGS	Nevada National Guard Counter Drug Funding Initiative	3,500,000	Berkley	Reid
DRUGS	New Mexico National Guard Counterdrug Support Program	3,200,000	Udall (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici
DRUGS	Northeast Counterdrug Training Center (NCTC)	3,000,000	Cummings	Cardin, Specter
DRUGS	Regional Counter Drug Training Academy, Meridian	2,500,000	Pickering	Cochran
DRUGS	Southwest Border Fence	1,600,000	Hunter	
DRUGS	West Virginia Counter-drug Program	800,000		Byrd
GP	Helmets to Hardhats	3,000,000	Ryan (OH)	Clinton
GP	Joint Venture Education Program	5,500,000		Inouye
GP	Presidio Heritage Center	1,750,000	Pelosi	
GP	Project SOAR	4,750,000	Pelosi, Braley	Grassley, Harkin
GP	Special Olympics International	3,000,000		Craig, Harkin
GP	STEM Education Research Center	5,000,000	LaHood	
GP	USS Missouri	9,900,000		Inouye
GP	Waterbury Industrial Commons Redevelopment Project	15,000,000	Murphy (CT)	Lieberman
ICMA	Language Mentorship Program Incorporating an Electronic Portfolio	800,000	Boswell	
ICMA	National Drug Intelligence Center	24,500,000	Murtha	
INTEL	Biometric Research	2,000,000		Rockefeller
INTEL	Intelligence Community Academic Outreach	1,600,000		Hatch
INTEL	Intelligence Training Program	200,000		Rockefeller
INTEL	Littoral Net Centric Operations	2,400,000		Rockefeller
INTEL	National Media Exploitation Center	9,000,000		Rockefeller
MILPERS,ANG	Crypto-Linguist/Intelligence Officer Initiative	2,720,000		Hagel, Nelson (NE)
MILPERS,ANG	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center	650,000		Byrd
MILPERS,ANG	WMD Civil Support Team for Florida	400,000	Young (FL)	
MILPERS,ANG	WMD Civil Support Team for New York State	304,000	Fossella, Bishop (NY), Clarke, Gillibrand, Hall (NY), King (NY), Maloney, McCarthy (NY)	
MILPERS,ARNG	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center	3,600,000		Byrd
MILPERS,ARNG	WMD Civil Support Team for Florida	1,200,000	Young (FL)	
MILPERS,ARNG	WMD Civil Support Team for New York State	1,627,000	Fossella, Bishop (NY), Clarke, Gillibrand, Hall (NY), King (NY), Maloney, McCarthy (NY)	
MP,A	PATRIOT Tactical Command Station (TCS) / Battery Command Post (BCP)	2,400,000		Sessions, Shelby

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
NDSF	RRF Training Ship Upgrades	10,000,000	Delahunt, Olver, Shays, Tsongas	Kennedy, Kerry
OM,A	49th Missile Defense Battalion Infrastructure and Security Upgrades	2,200,000		Stevens
OM,A	Air Battle Captain	1,600,000	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan
OM,A	Air-Supported Temper Tent	5,000,000	Rogers (KY)	
OM,A	Army Battery Management Program Utilizing Pulse Technology Project	800,000	Sessions	
OM,A	Army Command and General Staff College Leadership Training	1,600,000	Boyda	
OM,A	Army Condition-Based Maintenance	2,400,000		Feinstein
OM,A	Army Conservation and Ecosystem Management	4,000,000		Inouye
OM,A	Army Force Generation Synchronization Tool (AST)	2,000,000	Dent, Dingell	Specter, Stabenow
OM,A	Army Manufacturing Technical Assistance Production Program (MTAPP)	1,600,000	Miller (MI), Markey	
OM,A	Army/Marine Corps Interoperability at Echelons above the Brigade	2,400,000	Rahall	
OM,A	Biometrics Operations Directorate Transition	2,000,000		Byrd
OM,A	Common Logistics Operating Environment (CLOE) System	1,200,000	Moran (VA)	
OM,A	Electronic Records Management Pilot Program	1,200,000	Capito	Casey, Lieberman
OM,A	Family Support for the 1/25th and 4/25th	4,000,000		Stevens
OM,A	Fort Hood Training Lands Restoration and Maintenance	2,800,000	Carter, Edwards (TX)	
OM,A	Human Resource Command Training	2,000,000		Bunning
OM,A	Joint National Training Capability—Red Flag/ Northern Edge Training Range Enhancements	14,700,000		Stevens
OM,A	Ladd Field Paving	2,500,000		Stevens
OM,A	Lightweight Ballistic Maxillofacial Protection System	3,500,000		Craig, Crapo, Nelson (FL)
OM,A	Light-weight Tactical Utility Vehicles	3,200,000	Petri, McIntyre	
OM,A	M24 Sniper Weapons System Upgrade	3,200,000	Arcuri	Schumer
OM,A	Modular Command Post Tent	3,000,000	Rogers (KY)	
OM,A	Nanotechnology Corrosion Support	800,000	Rahall	
OM,A	Net Centric Decision Support Environment Sense and Respond Logistics	3,200,000	Bishop (GA)	
OM,A	Operational/Technical Training Validation Testbed	2,400,000	Reyes	
OM,A	Rock Island Arsenal, Building #299 Roof Removal and Replacement, Phase III	5,000,000	Braley, Hare	Durbin, Grassley, Harkin
OM,A	Roof Removal and Replacement at Fort Stewart, GA	2,160,000	Kingston	
OM,A	Sawfly Laser Protective Lenses	3,000,000		Leahy
OM,A	Soldier Barracks Roof Removal and Replacement at Fort Knox, Kentucky	2,320,000	Lewis (KY)	Bunning
OM,A	Stryker Situation Awareness Soldier Protection Package	2,000,000	Smith (WA)	
OM,A	Subterranean Infrastructure Security Demonstration Program	1,600,000	Kaptur	
OM,A	Training Area Restoration	5,500,000		Stevens
OM,A	TranSim Driver's Training at Fort Stewart	4,000,000	Kingston	
OM,A	TranSim Driver's Training Program	1,200,000	Matheson, Bishop (UT)	
OM,A	Tricon and Quadcon Shipping Containers	1,200,000	Brown (SC)	Graham
OM,A	UAS Center of Excellence	2,400,000		Sessions
OM,A	UH-60 Leak Proof Transmission Drip Pans	2,000,000	Rogers (KY)	
OM,A	United States Army Sergeants Major Academy Lecture Center Audio-Visual expansion and upgrade	520,000	Reyes	
OM,A	US Army Alaska Bandwidth Shortfalls	3,000,000		Stevens
OM,A	US Army Alaska Critical Communications Infrastructure	1,300,000		Stevens
OM,A	WMD Civil Support Team for Florida	300,000	Young (FL)	
OM,AF	11th Air Force Consolidated Command Center	10,000,000		Stevens
OM,AF	11th Air Force Critical Communications Infrastructure	3,200,000		Stevens
OM,AF	Advanced Ultrasonic Inspection of Aging Aircraft Structures	1,250,000	Cole	Inhofe
OM,AF	Aircrew Life Support Equipment RFID Initiative	800,000	Costello	Durbin
OM,AF	Alaska Civil Air Patrol Strategic Upgrades and Training	800,000	Young (AK)	Stevens
OM,AF	Alaska Land Mobile Radio	2,900,000		Stevens
OM,AF	Alaskan NORAD Region Communications Survivability and Diversity	3,800,000		Stevens
OM,AF	ANG Munitions Security Fence	800,000	Eshoo	
OM,AF	Barry M. Goldwater Range Upgrades	800,000	Pastor, Grijalva	
OM,AF	Brown Tree Snake Control and Invasive Species Management at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam	400,000	Bordallo	
OM,AF	C-17 Assault Landing Zone	16,000,000		Stevens
OM,AF	Center for Space and Defense Studies	600,000		Allard

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
OM,AF	Civil Air Patrol	1,360,000		Bennett, Biden, Brownback, Byrd, Cardin, Carper, Harkin, Hatch, Snowe
OM,AF	Combined Mishap Reduction System	1,600,000	Frank	Kennedy, Kerry, Reed
OM,AF	Defense Critical Languages and Cultures Initiative—Angelo State University	2,400,000		Hutchison
OM,AF	Demonstration Project for Contractors Employing Persons with Disabilities	2,400,000	Tiahrt	
OM,AF	Department of Defense Wage Issues Modification for USFORAZORES Portuguese National Employees	240,000	Frank	
OM,AF	Diversity Recruitment for Air Force Academy	440,000	Becerra	
OM,AF	Eielson Air Force Base Coal-to-Liquid Initiative	5,000,000		Stevens
OM,AF	Eielson Utilidors	9,000,000		Stevens
OM,AF	Electrical Distribution Upgrade at Hickam	8,500,000		Akaka, Inouye
OM,AF	Engine Health Management Plus Data Repository Center	3,000,000	Murtha	
OM,AF	Engineering Training and Knowledge Preservation System	1,600,000	Davis (KY)	
OM,AF	Expert Knowledge Transfer	1,600,000	Gonzalez	
OM,AF	Joint National Training Capability—Red Flag/ Northern Edge Training Range Enhancements	8,600,000		Stevens
OM,AF	Joint National Training Capability-Red Flag/ Northern Edge Pacific Alaska Range Complex Environmental Assessment	3,300,000		Stevens
OM,AF	Land Mobile Radios (LMR)	1,600,000		Reid
OM,AF	MacDill AFB Online Technology Program	1,600,000	Castor	
OM,AF	Military Legal Assistance Clinic	800,000		Brown
OM,AF	Military Medical Training and Disaster Response Program for Luke Air Force Base	1,600,000	Mitchell	
OM,AF	Minority Aviation Training	3,200,000	Meek	
OM,AF	Mission Critical Power System Reliability Surveys	1,200,000	Davis (CA), Price (NC)	Shelby, Specter, Voinovich
OM,AF	National Center for Integrated Civilian-Military Domestic Disaster (Yale New Haven Health Systems)	3,200,000	DeLauro	
OM,AF	National Security Space Institute	2,800,000		Allard
OM,AF	Online Technology Training Program at Nellis Air Force Base	2,000,000	Porter	
OM,AF	Program to Increase Minority Contracting in Defense (PIMCID)	5,600,000	Fattah	
OM,AF	Revitalize Buckley AFB Small Arms Training Range	784,000		Salazar
OM,AF	USAF Engine Trailer Life Extension Program	2,400,000		Reid
OM,AFR	931st ARG Manning	4,000,000	Tiahrt	
OM,ANG	129th Air Rescue Wing Security Towers	200,000	Eshoo	
OM,ANG	Active Noise Reduction Headsets	800,000	Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Wu	Smith, Wyden
OM,ANG	Atlantic Thunder Quarterly Joint Training Events at the Air National Guard Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center	400,000	Kingston	
OM,ANG	Controlled Humidity Protection (CHP)	1,600,000	Clyburn	Graham
OM,ANG	Crypto-Linguist/Intelligence Officer Initiative	640,000		Hagel, Nelson (NE)
OM,ANG	DART (DCGS Analysis and Reporting Team)	2,400,000		Voinovich
OM,ANG	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center	150,000		Byrd
OM,ANG	MBU 20/P Oxygen Mask with Mask Light	800,000	Dreier	
OM,ANG	National Guard and First Responder Resiliency Training	1,200,000		Brownback
OM,ANG	Scathe View	400,000		Reid
OM,ANG	Smoky Hill Range Access Road Improvements	1,600,000	Moran (KS)	
OM,ANG	Smoky Hill Range Equipment	1,600,000	Moran (KS)	Brownback
OM,ANG	Squadron Operations Facility Repair—Phase I	2,200,000		Brownback
OM,ANG	UAV Technology Evaluation Program	3,000,000		Brownback
OM,ANG	Unmanned Aerial System Mission Planning	400,000		Brownback
OM,ANG	Vehicle Fuel Catalyst Retrofit	800,000	Shays	
OM,ANG	Weapons Vaults Upgrade	200,000	Eshoo	
OM,AR	Aviation Support Facilities Expansion Program, Clearwater, FL	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
OM,ARNG	2nd Generation Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS)	3,200,000	Castle	Biden, Carper, Mikulski, Reed
OM,ARNG	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT)	1,600,000	Doggett	
OM,ARNG	Advanced Starting Systems	400,000	Lewis (CA)	
OM,ARNG	Advanced Trauma Training Course for the Illinois Army National Guard	2,400,000	LaHood, Davis (IL)	
OM,ARNG	Army National Guard Battery Modernization Program	2,400,000		Bond
OM,ARNG	Border Joint Operations Emergency Preparedness Center	1,200,000	Cuellar	
OM,ARNG	Colorado National Guard Reintegration Program	1,000,000		Salazar
OM,ARNG	Columbia Regional Geospatial Service Center System	4,000,000		Hutchison

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
OM,ARNG	Emergency Satellite Communications Packages (JISCC)	2,800,000	Granger	Cornyn
OM,ARNG	Expandable Light Air Mobility Shelters (ELAMS) and Contingency Response Communications System (CRCS)	4,000,000		Durbin, Stabenow
OM,ARNG	Exportable Combat Training Capability	3,500,000	Clyburn	
OM,ARNG	Family Assistance Centers	1,600,000	Shuler, Hayes, McIntyre, Miller (NC), Price (NC), Watt	
OM,ARNG	Family Support Regional Training Pilot Program	1,520,000		Gregg, Sununu
OM,ARNG	Homeland Operations Planning System (HOPS)	2,800,000	Tauscher, McNerney	
OM,ARNG	Integrated Communications for Georgia National Guard Support for Civil Authorities	1,600,000	Kingston	Isakson
OM,ARNG	Jersey City Armory Dining Support Service Rehabilitation Project	400,000	Sires	
OM,ARNG	Joint Forces Orientation Distance Learning	2,400,000	Murtha	
OM,ARNG	Joint Interagency Training and Education Center	5,600,000		Byrd
OM,ARNG	Minnesota Beyond Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program	2,000,000	Ellison, McCollum, Oberstar, Peterson (MN), Ramstad, Walz	Coleman, Klobuchar
OM,ARNG	MK 19 Crew Served Weapons Systems Trainer (Engagement Skills Trainer 2000)	328,000	Granger	
OM,ARNG	Mobile Firearms Simulator and Facility Improvements	800,000	Cuellar	
OM,ARNG	National Guard CST/CERFP Sustainment Training and Evaluation Program (STEP)	800,000	Dicks, Hastings (WA)	Murray
OM,ARNG	National Guard Global Education Program	400,000	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez
OM,ARNG	Non-foam, Special Polymer Twin Hemisphere Pad Sets for Personnel Armor System for Ground Troops (PASGT) Helmet Retrofit Kits	1,280,000	Tancredo	Bayh
OM,ARNG	Pennsylvania National Guard Integration of the Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment (JCCSE)	2,000,000		Casey
OM,ARNG	Rapid Data Management System (RDMS)	5,000,000	Shea-Porter	Collins, Gregg
OM,ARNG	Rescue Hooks/Strap Cutters	800,000	Hooley, Blumenauer, Wu	Smith, Wyden
OM,ARNG	Spray Technique Analysis and Research for Defense (STAR4D)	1,760,000	Braley	Grassley, Harkin
OM,ARNG	Vermont Army National Guard Mobile Back-Up Power	800,000		Sanders
OM,ARNG	Vermont National Guard Readiness Equipment	792,000	Welch	
OM,ARNG	Vermont Service Member, Veteran, and Family Member Outreach, Readiness, and Reintegration Program	3,200,000		Leahy, Sanders
OM,ARNG	Weapons Skills Trainer	3,000,000	Keller, Stearns, Brown (FL)	Nelson (FL)
OM,ARNG	WMD—Civil Support Team for Florida	2,300,000	Young (FL)	
OM,ARNG	WMD—Civil Support Team for New York	1,024,000	Fossella, Bishop (NY), Clarke, Gillibrand, Hall (NY), King (NY), Maloney, McCarthy (NY)	
OM,ARNG	Yellow Ribbon—Alaska National Guard	500,000		Stevens
OM,DW	Aircraft Logging and Event Recording for Training and Safety (ALERTS)	1,600,000	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan
OM,DW	ALCOM Child Care Support for Deployed Forces	2,000,000		Stevens
OM,DW	Camp Carroll Challenge Infrastructure Improvements	3,000,000		Stevens
OM,DW	Clinic for Legal Assistance to Servicemembers	400,000	Moran (VA)	
OM,DW	Critical Language Training, SDSU	1,600,000	Filner, Davis (CA)	
OM,DW	Defense Critical Languages and Cultures Program at University of Montana	1,600,000		Baucus, Tester
OM,DW	Delaware Valley Continuing Education Initiative for National Guard and Reserve	800,000	Schwartz; Gerlach; Murphy, Patrick	Lautenberg, Menendez, Specter
OM,DW	East Asian Security Studies Program	800,000	Sánchez, Linda	
OM,DW	Former MARCH AFB Building Demo -- NE Corner	1,200,000	Calvert	
OM,DW	Frankford Arsenal Environmental Assessment and Remediation	1,600,000	Schwartz	
OM,DW	Geospatial Intelligence Analysis Education	1,000,000	Lewis (CA)	
OM,DW	Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Remediation	9,300,000	Pelosi	Feinstein
OM,DW	Intermodal Marine Facility—Port of Anchorage	10,000,000		Stevens
OM,DW	Joint Tanana Range Access	60,000,000		Murkowski, Stevens
OM,DW	McClellan AFB Infrastructure Improvements	2,400,000	Matsui	Boxer
OM,DW	Middle East Regional Security Program	2,800,000	Berman	
OM,DW	Military Intelligence Service Historic Learning Center	1,000,000	Pelosi, Honda	Akaka
OM,DW	Norton AFB (New and Existing Infrastructure Improvements)	4,800,000	Lewis (CA)	
OM,DW	Phase II of Stabilization/Repair of MOTBY Ship Repair Facility	6,800,000	Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez
OM,DW	Phased Redeployment Study	2,400,000		Kennedy
OM,DW	Restoration of Centerville Beach Naval Facility	6,400,000	Thompson (CA)	
OM,DW	SOCOM Enterprise-wide Data and Knowledge Management System	800,000	Young (FL)	
OM,DW	Soldier Center at Patriot Park, Ft. Benning	4,800,000	Bishop (GA)	
OM,DW	Special Operations Forces Modular Glove System	800,000	Dicks, Baird, McDermott	
OM,DW	Strategic Language Initiative	1,600,000	Royce, Lofgren, Richardson, Tauscher, Watson	Boxer

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
OM,DW	Thorium/Magnesium Excavation—Blue Island	1,200,000	Jackson	
OM,DW	Translation and Interpretation Skills for DoD	1,600,000	Farr	
OM,DW	Troops to Pilots Demonstration Project	2,500,000		Stevens
OM,DW	Web-based Adaptive Diagnostic Assessment for Students (WADAS)	2,000,000	Visclosky	
OM,MC	Acclimate Flame Resistant High Performance Base Layers	1,600,000	Hayes	Dole
OM,MC	Advanced Load Bearing Equipment	1,600,000		Reed
OM,MC	Cold Weather Layering System (CWLS)	2,400,000	Walberg, Hodes, Rogers (MI), Shea-Porter, Tsongas	Kennedy, Kerry, Stabenow
OM,MC	Combat Desert Jacket	4,000,000	Castle, Cummings	Biden, Carper, Mikulski
OM,MC	Lightweight Maintenance Enclosure	1,200,000	Davis, Lincoln	
OM,MC	Rapid Deployable Shelters (RDS) or Modular General Purpose Tent System (MGPTS) Type III	1,600,000	Hinchey	Schumer
OM,MC	Telecom Upgrade to MCBH	3,600,000		Inouye
OM,MC	Ultra Lightweight Camouflage Net System (ULCANS)	2,400,000	Etheridge	Burr
OM,MC	US Marine Corps Installation Access Enterprise Solution Project	800,000		Smith, Wyden
OM,N	Advanced Technical Information Supports System	760,000	Rahall	
OM,N	Brown Tree Snake Control and Interdiction on Guam	840,000	Hirono	
OM,N	Center for Defense Technology and Education for the Military Services	5,600,000	Farr	
OM,N	Continuing Education Distance Learning at Military Installations	1,200,000	Brown-Waite	
OM,N	CPI-Metamorphose/i3 Technical Data Conversion and Support	2,400,000		Baucus
OM,N	Digitization, Integration, and Analyst Access of Investigative Files, Naval Criminal Investigative Services	4,800,000		Byrd
OM,N	Diversity Recruitment for Naval Academy	446,000	Becerra	
OM,N	Energy Education Accreditation for Military Personnel	400,000		Conrad, Dorgan
OM,N	Institute for Threat Reduction and Response FCCJ	1,200,000	Brown (FL)	
OM,N	Joint Electronic Warfare Training and Tactics Development	2,000,000	Larsen	Murray
OM,N	Mark 75 Maintenance Facility Support and Upgrade	1,600,000	Brady (PA), Sestak	Specter
OM,N	Mk 45 Mod 5 Gun Depot Overhauls	9,000,000		McConnell
OM,N	Mobile Distance Learning for Military Personnel	800,000	Young (FL)	
OM,N	Modernization/Restoration of Naval Air Station Key West Facilities and Infrastructure	4,800,000	Ros-Lehtinen	
OM,N	Navy Shore Readiness Integration	3,200,000	Dicks	
OM,N	Partnership for the Maintenance of Trauma and Readiness Surgery Skills	760,000	Costa	
OM,N	Personnel Armor System for Ground Troops (PASGT) Helmet Retrofit Kits to Sustain Navy IPE Pool	1,120,000	Tancredo	Allard, Bond
OM,N	PMRF Flood Control	2,500,000		Inouye
OM,N	Puget Sound Navy Museum	1,280,000	Dicks	
OM,N	SPAWAR Systems Center	800,000		Landrieu, Vitter
OM,N	Sustainable Maintenance and Repair Technologies for Aircraft Composites	800,000	Crenshaw	
OM,N	U.S. Navy Mobile Condition Assessment System Pilot for Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (CNRMA)	1,000,000	Gerlach	
OM,N	Wireless Pierside Connection System	1,600,000	Crenshaw	
OP,A	1/25th SIB Range (ATREP)	7,000,000		Stevens
OP,A	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data Systems (AFATDS)	1,600,000		Lincoln, Pryor
OP,A	Aircraft Landing System	800,000		Klobuchar
OP,A	All Terrain Ultra Tactical Vehicles	2,400,000	Peterson (MN), Herseth Sandlin, Oberstar, Obey	Coleman, Harkin, Klobuchar
OP,A	AN/PSQ-23 Small Tactical Optical Rifle Mounted Micro-Laser Range Finder	1,200,000		Gregg, Sununu
OP,A	AN/TSC-156 Phoenix TSST Mobile Satellite Communication Terminals (for Delaware Army National Guard)	4,000,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
OP,A	Army Aviation—Automatic Identification Technology Life Cycle Asset	2,000,000		Shelby
OP,A	Army Field Artillery Tactical Data Systems Software for the Kentucky Army National Guard	2,400,000	Chandler	
OP,A	Ballistic Protection for Remote Forward Operating Bases	1,600,000	Allen, Michaud	Collins, Salazar, Snowe
OP,A	Battlefield Anti-Intrusion System (BAIS)	2,400,000	Saxton, Andrews, LoBiondo	
OP,A	Call For Fire Trainer (CFFT) for the Army National Guard	3,200,000	Holden	Casey
OP,A	Call For Fire Trainer II (CFFT II) / Joint Fires and Effects Trainer System	4,500,000	Cole	Inhofe
OP,A	Camp Ripley Minnesota Training Center Aircraft Rescue Fighter (AARF) Vehicles	1,200,000	Oberstar	Klobuchar
OP,A	Combat Arms Training Systems (FATS upgrade)	1,600,000		Chambliss, Isakson
OP,A	Combat Skills Marksmanship Trainer for the Army National Guard	4,000,000	Kingston, Gingrey	
OP,A	Combat Skills Simulation Systems, Ohio Army National Guard	3,720,000	Space, Ryan (OH)	
OP,A	Combined Arms Virtual Trainer for the TN ARNG	4,000,000		Corker

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
OP,A	Critical Army Systems Cyber Attack Technology (CASCAT)	1,200,000	Visclosky	
OP,A	Defense Advanced GPS Receiver (DAGR)	2,000,000	Loebsack, Boswell, Braley, King (IA)	Grassley, Harkin, Inhofe
OP,A	Deployable, Mobile Digital Target System for Armor and Infantry, TN ARNG	450,000	Tanner	Alexander
OP,A	Detonation Suppression System	4,000,000		Landrieu, Vitter
OP,A	Embedded GPS Receivers for the North Carolina ARNG	800,000		Dole
OP,A	Engagement Skill Trainer 2000 for TN ARNG	800,000		Alexander
OP,A	Fido Explosive Detector	3,000,000		Inhofe
OP,A	Fire Suppression Panels	2,500,000		Brownback
OP,A	Flextrain Exportable Combat Training Capability (XCTC)	800,000	Whitfield, Boswell, Rodriguez, Thompson (CA)	Crapo
OP,A	Fuel Tank Passive Fire Suppression Mod Kit	800,000	Mitchell	
OP,A	Future Combat Support Hospital	3,200,000	Boozman	Lincoln, Pryor
OP,A	Future Medical Shelter System (FMSS)	2,400,000	Welch	Dodd, Lautenberg, Leahy, Lieberman, Menendez
OP,A	Ground Guidance for Army Movement Tracking System	800,000		Coleman, Klobuchar
OP,A	HMMWV Restraint System Upgrades	3,200,000	Young (FL)	
OP,A	I-HITS for Montana Joint Training	3,000,000		Baucus
OP,A	Immersive Group Simulation Virtual Training System for HI ARNG	1,200,000		Akaka
OP,A	Information Technology Upgrades at the Detroit Arsenal	2,000,000		Levin
OP,A	Instrumentation for Urban Assault Course—TN ARNG	1,400,000	Tanner	Alexander
OP,A	Interoperable Radios for Texas ARNG Disaster Response	800,000	Conaway	
OP,A	Joint Incident Scene Communication Capability	2,000,000	Conaway	
OP,A	Laser Collective Combat Advanced Training System	3,200,000	Ruppersberger	Reed
OP,A	Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS)	3,200,000	Kennedy	
OP,A	Life Support for Trauma and Transport (LSTAT)	2,400,000	Richardson, Reyes	
OP,A	Lightweight Maintenance Enclosure (LME)	4,320,000	Davis, Lincoln	Alexander
OP,A	Maritime Domain Awareness Sensors and Software	2,400,000	Murphy, Patrick	
OP,A	Minnesota Army National Guard Armory Emergency Response Generators	704,000	Walz, Oberstar, Peterson (MN)	Klobuchar
OP,A	Minnesota Helicopter Civil Band Radio Communication System	1,300,000	Walz, Oberstar, Peterson (MN)	Klobuchar
OP,A	Minnesota Satellite Multi-Modal Collabortive Crisis and Training Network	2,224,000	Oberstar, Peterson (MN), Walz	Coleman, Klobuchar
OP,A	Mobile Virtual Training Capability (MVTC)	2,500,000	Keller	
OP,A	MQ-5B Hunter UAV	5,000,000	Pickering	Cochran, Wicker
OP,A	Multi-Temperature Refrigerated Container System	2,400,000	Davis (KY)	
OP,A	Muscatatuck Urban Training Center (MUTC) Instrumentation	2,400,000	Ellsworth, Hill, Shuler	Bayh, Lugar
OP,A	New Combat Helmet	2,400,000		Leahy
OP,A	Radio Personality Modules for SINCGARS Test Sets	2,400,000	Tiahrt	Roberts
OP,A	Remote Activation Munitions System (MI-RAMS)	2,800,000	Lewis (CA)	
OP,A	Retrofit 30th HBCT radios with Embedded SAAMS card	800,000	McIntyre, Hayes	
OP,A	Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) Precise Positioning Service (PPS) GPS	1,600,000	Souder, Gallegly	Bayh, Lugar
OP,A	SHERPA Interoperable Deployable Communications System	2,000,000	Melancon	
OP,A	Specialized Reconnaissance Assault Transport System (SRATS)	6,000,000	Hobson	
OP,A	Texas Army National Guard Future Soldier Trainer Program	2,400,000	Lampson	
OP,A	Virtual Interactive Combat Environment for NJ ARNG	4,000,000	Holt, Saxton	Lautenberg, Menendez
OP,A	Warrior Block 0 Sensor Upgrade	1,600,000	McKeon	
OP,A	Wideband Imagery Dissemination System for the ARNG	3,000,000		Cochran
OP,AF	Air Force Plant 4 (AFP 4) Physical Security Enhancements	2,072,000	Granger	
OP,AF	Alaskan NORAD Region Communications Survivability and Diversity	700,000		Stevens
OP,AF	ANG-Combat Communications on the Move	1,600,000	Hunter	
OP,AF	Base Low-cost Integrated Surveillance System	4,000,000		Conrad, Dorgan
OP,AF	Camp Ripley, Minnesota Aircraft Landing System	760,000	Oberstar	
OP,AF	Force Protection Surveillance System	2,000,000	Sanchez, Loretta	
OP,AF	Halvorsen Loader	1,600,000	Keller	Wicker
OP,AF	Hawaii ANG Eagle Vision One-Meter SAR and Communications Upgrades	3,500,000	Abercrombie	Akaka
OP,AF	Information Modernization for Processing with Advanced Coating Technologies (IMPACT)	1,600,000	Kingston, Marshall	
OP,AF	Joint National Training Capability-Red Flag/ Northern Edge Training Range Enhancements	8,000,000		Stevens
OP,AF	Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS)	2,400,000		Mikulski
OP,AF	Life Support Radio Test Sets for the Air National Guard	1,000,000	Tiahrt	Brownback
OP,AF	MacDill AFB Waterside Security System	1,000,000	Young (FL)	

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
OP,AF	Nanotechnology Equipment for Laboratoriesμ	800,000		Salazar
OP,AF	NORAD and USNORTHCOM Interoperable Communications	3,000,000		Salazar
OP,AF	Observations Systems for the 21st Century	3,000,000	McDermott	Murray
OP,AF	Revitalize Buckley AFB Small Arms Training Range	816,000		Salazar
OP,AF	ROVER Combat Operations Support	2,400,000	Matheson, Bishop (UT)	Hatch
OP,AF	Science, Engineering, and Laboratory Data Integration (SELDI)	800,000	Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch
OP,AF	Secure Network Infrastructure—Toledo ANG	800,000	Kaptur	
OP,AF	Tactical Air Control Extreme Shelter Program	2,400,000	Salazar	Bingaman, Domenici, Salazar
OP,AF	Unmanned Threat Emitter (UMTE) Modernization	4,000,000	Berkley, Higgins, Renzi	Reid, Schumer
OP,N	66 foot Coastal Command Boat (CCB)	5,000,000	Dicks	Cantwell, Murray
OP,N	Advanced Ground Target Threat Simulators	1,280,000	Gallegly	
OP,N	Advanced Maintenance and Environmental Monitoring Technologies for Public Shipyards	2,400,000	Shea-Porter	
OP,N	Advanced Mission Extender Device Kits	2,000,000		Leahy
OP,N	Aegis Land Based Test Site Upgrades	4,000,000	Miller, Gary	
OP,N	Airborne Laser Mine Detection System	2,400,000	Weldon	
OP,N	AN/SPQ-9B Surface Ship Radar	4,300,000	Ackerman, Bishop (NY), Israel, McCarthy (NY)	Schumer
OP,N	AN/WSN-7 Fiber Optic Gyro System Upgrades	3,000,000	Goode	Warner, Webb
OP,N	Canned Lube Pumps for LSD-41/49 Ships	2,000,000	Myrick, Hayes	Dole
OP,N	Communications Data Link System for Capital Ships	1,600,000	Hunter	
OP,N	Condition-Based Inspection Technologies for Propulsion Equipment	800,000	Walsh	
OP,N	CVN Propeller Replacement Program	5,000,000	Taylor	Cochran, Wicker
OP,N	Enhanced Detection Adjunct Processor	3,200,000	Kaptur	
OP,N	Gateway System	4,800,000	Mica	
OP,N	High Performance Computing Capability	800,000	Hunter	
OP,N	High Speed Aluminum Towable Boat Lifts	4,000,000		Cantwell, Murray
OP,N	Integrated Voice Communications System for the SSN-688I	3,000,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
OP,N	Jet Fuel (JP-5) Electric Valve Operators	2,400,000	King (NY), Bishop (NY), Israel, McCarthy (NY)	Schumer
OP,N	LSD Main Propulsion Diesel Engine Upgrade	4,800,000		Kohl
OP,N	LSD-41/49 Diesel Engine Low Load Upgrade Kit	1,600,000	Baldwin	Kohl
OP,N	Man Overboard Identification (MOBI) System	2,800,000	Visclosky, Davis (CA)	Akaka, Bayh, Warner, Webb
OP,N	MCM-1 Class Combat System Upgrades/Acoustic Generators	1,000,000	Boyd	
OP,N	Multi Climate Protection System	2,000,000	Tsongas, Hodes, Olver, Rogers (MI), Shea-Porter, Walberg	Kennedy, Kerry, Stabenow
OP,N	NIROP Industrial Facilities Materials Staging Area	3,200,000	Mollohan	
OP,N	PHNSY Upgrades	4,000,000		Inouye
OP,N	Remote Monitoring and Troubleshooting Project	2,500,000		Shelby
OP,N	Shipboard Network Protection System	1,600,000	Moran (VA)	
OP,N	Standardized Metrics Assessment of Readiness Training	3,500,000	Kennedy	Reed
OP,N	Virtual Perimeter Monitoring System	2,400,000		Mikulski
P,DW	Electronic Warfare Simulator	2,400,000	Holt	
P,DW	Expansion of the Mobile Forensic Laboratories and Forensic Technical Assistance and Training Support Center of Excellence	3,200,000	Young (FL)	
P,DW	Final-E-Curfew,Mid Range Radio Frequency Operations	1,600,000	Weldon	
P,DW	Joint Biological Standoff Detection System	4,000,000		Shelby
P,DW	Joint Chemical Agent Detector	4,000,000	Bartlett, Herseth Sandlin, Ruppersberger	Mikulski
P,DW	LA-5/PEQ Integrated Small Arms Illuminator	1,200,000		Gregg
P,DW	M53 Individual Protective Mask	1,600,000		Levin
P,DW	Mission Helmet Recording System	2,400,000		Gregg, Sununu
P,DW	MK47 Mod 0 Advanced Lightweight Grenade Launcher	3,600,000		Collins, Snowe
P,DW	Multi-Band Multi-Mission Radio (MBMMR)	1,600,000	Souder, Castor, Young (FL)	
P,DW	Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion	3,280,000		Cochran
P,DW	Simple Imagery Access with FalconView	400,000	Moran (VA)	
P,DW	Small Arms Training Ranges	2,000,000		Ensign, Reid
P,DW	SOF Combat Assault Rifle	3,000,000		Graham
P,DW	SOVAS Hand Held Imager/Long Range	2,400,000		Kennedy, Kerry
P,DW	SOVAS Handheld Imager/Pocket	2,500,000		Gregg, Sununu
P,DW	Special Operations Craft-Riverine	2,880,000	Taylor	Cochran, Wicker

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
P,MC	2kW MTG Diesel Generator Rapid Replenishment	800,000	Garrett, Pascrell, Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez
P,MC	Combat Casualty Care Equipment Upgrade Program	3,200,000	Spratt, Barrett	Graham
P,MC	Combat Tactical Support Trailer	2,200,000	Murtha	
P,MC	IP Distribution Box and Category 5E Cable Upgrades for Improved Combat Operations Communications	2,500,000	Graves	Bond
P,MC	Nitrile Rubber Collapsible Storage Units	1,200,000	Taylor	Cochran
P,MC	On Board Vehicle Power Kits for MTVR	10,000,000		Kohl
P,MC	Performance Enhancements for Information Assurance and Information Systems	6,400,000		Cochran, Wicker
P,MC	Portable Armored Wall System for VCP	800,000	Sestak	
P,MC	Sniper Training System (STS)	3,600,000	Maloney	
P,MC	Tactical Video Capture System	3,200,000	Lewis (CA)	
PA,A	60mm Mortar, All Types	1,600,000	Ross	Lincoln, Pryor
PA,A	Ammunition Production Base Support (Scranton AAP)—Electrical Substations Upgrade	1,920,000	Kanjorski, Carney	Casey, Specter
PA,A	Cartridge, 105mm High Explosive Plastic-Tracer, M393A3 HEP-T	1,200,000	Radanovich	
PA,A	CTG, Arty, 155mm, All Types	1,600,000	Ross	Lincoln, Pryor
PA,A	CTG, Mortar, 120mm, All Types	1,600,000	Ross	Lincoln, Pryor
PA,A	Grenade Incendiary Thermite AN-M14	1,600,000	Ross	
PA,A	Grenades, All Types	4,000,000	Ross	Lincoln, Pryor
PA,A	Holston Army Ammunition Plant Critical Reliability Enhancement	1,600,000	Davis, David	
PA,A	M769, Mortar, Full Range Practice Cartridge	4,000,000	Kanjorski	Specter
PA,A	Rapid Wall Breaching Kit (RWBK)	3,200,000	Whitfield, Rogers (KY)	McConnell
PA,A	Small Caliber Trace Charging Facilitization Program	1,200,000	Shimkus, Costello, LaHood	Brownback
PA,A	Supercritical Water Oxidation, Bluegrass Army Depot	1,700,000		Bunning
PA,AF	McAlester Army Ammunition Plant Bomb Line Modernization	1,600,000	Boren	Inhofe
PA,AF	PGU-14 API Armor Piercing Incendiary, 30mm Ammunition	2,400,000	LaHood, Costello, Obey	
PANMC	Grenades, All Types	1,600,000		Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,A	National Center of Opthamology Training and Education at Wills Eye Center	1,000,000	Brady (PA)	
RDTE,A	101st Airborne Injury Prevention & Performance Enhancement Research Initiative	2,000,000		Alexander, Corker
RDTE,A	21st Century Command, Control, and Communications Technology	640,000	Holt	
RDTE,A	3D2 Advanced Battery Technology	4,000,000	LaHood	Durbin
RDTE,A	5.56mm Aluminum Cartridge Case, Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	1,000,000	Graves	Bond, Crapo
RDTE,A	Academic Support and Research Compliance for Knowledge Gathering	2,000,000		Roberts
RDTE,A	Accelerated Materials Development and Characterization	2,500,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson
RDTE,A	Accelerating Treatment for Trauma Wounds	1,200,000	Stearns, Crenshaw	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Acid Alkallne Direct Methanol Fuel Cell Technology	2,800,000	McIntyre, Price (NC)	
RDTE,A	Adaptive Infrastructure for SOF Experimentation	2,400,000	Hoyer	
RDTE,A	Adaptive Lightweight Materials for Missile Defense	1,600,000		Baucus, Tester
RDTE,A	Advance Stand off Technologies for National Security	1,200,000	Boyd	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Advanced Cargo Projectile Technology	1,200,000	Hastings (WA)	
RDTE,A	Advanced Cavitation Power Technology	4,400,000		Cochran
RDTE,A	Advanced Cluster Energetics	3,200,000	Frelinghuysen, Payne	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Advanced Commercial Technology Insertion for Aviation and Missile Research, Development, and Engineering	2,400,000	Everett	Shelby
RDTE,A	Advanced Communications ECM Demo	1,600,000	Holt	
RDTE,A	Advanced Composite Armor for Force Protection	1,600,000	Coble	
RDTE,A	Advanced Composites for Light Weight, Low Cost Transportation Systems using 3+ Ring Extruder	2,400,000	Stupak	
RDTE,A	Advanced Conductivity Program (ACP)	3,500,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	Advanced Corrosion Protection for Military Vehicles	2,400,000		Kohl
RDTE,A	Advanced Demining Technology	5,900,000		Leahy
RDTE,A	Advanced Detection of Explosives (ADE)	2,400,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	Advanced Digital Hydraulic Hybrid Drive System	2,000,000	Upton, Ramstad	Coleman, Klobuchar, Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Advanced Drivetrains for Enhanced Mobility and Safety	1,600,000	Upton, Walberg	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Advanced Electronics Rosebud Integration	3,200,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Advanced Energy Storage Development for Renewable Energy Generation	1,200,000	Schwartz	Casey
RDTE,A	Advanced Environmental Control Systems	5,500,000		Reid
RDTE,A	Advanced Fuel Cell Research Program	3,000,000	Poe	Cornyn, Hutchison

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Advanced Functional Nanomaterials for Biological Processes	2,000,000	Snyder	Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,A	Advanced Fuzing Technologies	3,600,000	Bartlett	Byrd
RDTE,A	Advanced Hybrid Electric Vehicle Technologies for Fuel Efficient Blast Protected Vehicles	1,200,000		Graham
RDTE,A	Advanced Hypersonic Weapon Technology Demonstration	2,400,000	Everett, Aderholt	Shelby, Wicker
RDTE,A	Advanced IED Jammer Research and Development Program	2,000,000	Honda, Holt, Lofgren	
RDTE,A	Advanced Lightweight Gunner Protection Kit	1,200,000	Altmire	
RDTE,A	Advanced Lightweight Multi-Functional Multi-Threat Composite Armor Technology	2,400,000	Rangel	Schumer
RDTE,A	Advanced Lithium Iron Phosphate Battery System for Army Combat Hybrid HMMWV and Other Army Vehicle Platforms	2,000,000	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Advanced Live, Virtual, and Constructive (LVC) Training Systems	1,600,000	Latham	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,A	Advanced Lower Limb Prostheses for Battlefield Amputees	1,600,000	Markey, McGovern	Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,A	Advanced Magnetic Nanosensors for Defense Applications	4,800,000	Fortenberry	Hagel, Nelson (NE)
RDTE,A	Advanced Manufacture of Lightweight Components	2,400,000		Kohl
RDTE,A	Advanced Materials and Process For Armament Structures (AMPAS)	2,400,000	Regula, Sutton	Brown
RDTE,A	Advanced Medical Multi-Missions and CASEVAC Roles (Note: VTOL man rated UAG/UGV)	800,000	Harman	
RDTE,A	Advanced Medium Caliber Tungsten Penetrators	1,600,000	Murphy, Tim	
RDTE,A	Advanced Modeling Technology for Large Structure Titanium Machining Initiative	800,000	Ramstad	Coleman, Klobuchar, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Advanced Performance Transparent Armor for Tactical Wheeled Vehicles	1,200,000	Altmire	
RDTE,A	Advanced Portable Power Institute	1,600,000	Gordon	Corker
RDTE,A	Advanced Prototyping with Non-Traditional Suppliers	3,200,000	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Advanced Radar Transceiver IC Development	800,000	Harman, Hayes	
RDTE,A	Advanced Rarefaction Weapon Engineered System	2,400,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,A	Advanced Regenerative Medicine Therapies for Combat Injuries	3,000,000	Doyle	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Advanced Restoration Therapies in Spinal Cord Injuries	2,000,000	Hoyer, Ruppersberger	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,A	Advanced Soldier Portable Power Systems Technologies	1,600,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,A	Advanced Strap Down Seeker	5,000,000		Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,A	Advanced Surface Technologies for Prosthetic Development	1,600,000		Baucus, Tester
RDTE,A	Advanced Tactical 2KW External Combustion Power Sources for Cogeneration Applications	2,400,000	Hastings (WA)	Cantwell, Murray
RDTE,A	Advanced Tactical Fuels for the U.S. Military	4,000,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,A	Advanced Technologies, Energy and Manufacturing Science	5,000,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	Advanced Thermal Management System	2,400,000	Stupak	Levin
RDTE,A	Advanced Thermal Processing of Packaged Combat Rations	1,680,000	Gingrey	Isakson
RDTE,A	Advanced UV Light Diode Sensor Development	1,600,000	Clyburn	Graham
RDTE,A	Advanced Wireless Technologies	1,200,000	Sestak	Casey, Schumer, Specter
RDTE,A	Aerial Canopy MASINT System	1,600,000	Rogers (KY)	
RDTE,A	Aerial Firefighting—Precision Container Aerial Delivery System (PCADS)	2,320,000	Rohrabacher	
RDTE,A	Affordable Light-Weight metal matrix composite armor	1,600,000		Reid
RDTE,A	Air, Space and Missile Defense Architecture Analysis Program (A3P)	1,200,000	Aderholt, Rogers (AL)	Sessions
RDTE,A	Airborne Threats	1,500,000		Stevens
RDTE,A	Aircraft Structural Condition Monitoring (ASCM)	1,600,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	Alliance for NanoHealth (Note: Department of Defense Military Health Enhancement)	3,200,000	Culberson	
RDTE,A	ALQ-211 Networked EW Controller	1,600,000	Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Alternative Power Technology for Missile Defense	4,000,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Angiogenesis and Tissue Engineering Research	1,200,000	Capuano	
RDTE,A	Antiballistic Windshield Armor	3,600,000	Donnelly, Clyburn	Bayh, Graham, Lugar
RDTE,A	Anti-Terror Medical Technology Program	2,800,000	Rothman, Pallone	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Applied Communications and Information Networking (ACIN)	3,200,000	Andrews, LoBiondo	Casey, Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Applied Power Management Control and Integration	800,000		Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Arabic Language Training Program	960,000		Brownback
RDTE,A	Armament Systems Engineering—ASEI2	3,200,000	Frelinghuysen, Sires	
RDTE,A	Army Applications of Direct Carbon Fuel Cells	800,000	Regula	
RDTE,A	Army Aviation Weapon Technology	800,000	Aderholt, Rogers (AL)	Shelby
RDTE,A	Army Center of Excellence in Acoustics	4,400,000		Cochran
RDTE,A	Army Missile and Space Technology Initiative	1,600,000	Sessions	
RDTE,A	Army Responsive Tactical Space (ARTS)	2,400,000		Cochran
RDTE,A	Army Responsive Tactical Space System Exerciser (ARTSSE)	2,000,000	Aderholt, Cramer	Sessions, Shelby

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Asymmetric Threat Response and Analysis Program (ATRAP)	2,400,000	Giffords	
RDTE,A	Automated and Portable Field System for the Rapid Detection and Diagnosis of Diseases	1,600,000	Kuhl	
RDTE,A	Automated Communications Support System for Warfighters, Intelligence Community, Linguists, and Analysts	1,600,000		Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,A	Automated Language and Cultural Analysis for National Security	2,000,000	Hoyer, Cummings, Edwards (MD), Sarbanes, Van Hollen	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,A	Automatic Aim-Point Targeting Technology with Enhanced Imaging	2,000,000	Weiner	
RDTE,A	Autonomous Cargo Acquisition for Rotorcraft Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	2,400,000	Cramer, Aderholt	Shelby
RDTE,A	Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) for the Abrams M1/A2 Tank	2,400,000	Sarbanes, Bartlett, Ruppersberger	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,A	Ballistic Armor Research	3,200,000	Dent	Specter
RDTE,A	Ballistic Precision Aerial Delivery System (BPADS)	1,000,000	Larson, Taylor	Wicker
RDTE,A	Base Security Systems	1,200,000	Rogers (MI)	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Battlefield Asset Recovery Decontamination System (BARDS)	1,600,000	Clay	
RDTE,A	Battlefield Connectivity	1,600,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,A	Battlefield Exercise and Combat Related Spinal Cord Injury Research (Miami Project)	800,000	Brown-Waite	
RDTE,A	Battlefield Nursing Program	1,600,000	Cohen	
RDTE,A	Battlefield Plastic Biodiesel	1,600,000	King (IA), Boswell, Latham	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,A	Battlefield Research Accelerating Virtual Environments for Military Individual Neuro Disorders (BRAVEMIND)	800,000	Harman	Boxer
RDTE,A	Battlefield Tracheal Intubation	4,200,000		Nelson (NE)
RDTE,A	Battlefield Treatment of Hemorrhagic Shock	800,000	Cohen	
RDTE,A	Behavior and Neuroscience, Fuctional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Research Project	800,000	Herseth Sandlin	
RDTE,A	Beneficial Infrastructure for Rotorcraft Risk Reduction Demonstrations	800,000	Sestak	
RDTE,A	Bio-Battery	800,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	Biodefense Tech Transfer Initiative (BTTI) (only for militarily relevant technology)	1,500,000		Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,A	Bioelectrics Research for Casualty Care and Management	1,600,000	Scott (VA)	Warner, Webb
RDTE,A	Biological Air Filtering System Technology	1,600,000	Berry	Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,A	Biological and Immunological Infectious Agent and Cancer Vaccine Research	800,000	Capuano	
RDTE,A	Biomass-to-Liquid Using Synthetic Enzymes	2,000,000	Visclosky	Bingaman
RDTE,A	Biometrics DNA Applications	1,600,000		Byrd
RDTE,A	Biosecurity for Soldier Food Safety	1,600,000		Roberts
RDTE,A	Biosensor, Communicator and Controller System	5,000,000		Reid
RDTE,A	Blast Damage Assessment Risk Analysis and Mitigation Application—Enhancements (BRAMA-E)	800,000	Young (AK)	
RDTE,A	Blood Safety and Decontamination Technology	1,600,000	DeLauro, McDermott	Coleman
RDTE,A	Blood, Medical & Food Safety Via Eco-Friendly Wireless Sensing	1,000,000		Coleman, Klobuchar
RDTE,A	BLOS Network for MASINT Sensors	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,A	Border Security and Defense Systems Research	1,600,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Boston University Photonics Center	3,200,000	Capuano	Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,A	Brain Interventional-Surgical Hybrid Initiative	1,600,000	Wasserman Schultz	
RDTE,A	Brain, Biology, and Machine Applied Research	1,600,000	DeFazio, Hooley, Walden, Wu	Smith, Wyden
RDTE,A	Brownout Sensor Visualization and Hazard Avoidance System	800,000	Cramer, Aderholt	Shelby
RDTE,A	Brownout Situational Awareness Sensor	1,600,000	Hunter	
RDTE,A	Burn and Shock Trauma Institute	2,000,000		Durbin
RDTE,A	C4ISR Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) for Soldier Tactical Applications	1,600,000	Sherman	
RDTE,A	CAMEL—Water transport system	800,000		Bond
RDTE,A	Cancer Prevention Through Remote Biological Sensing	1,600,000	Bishop (NY)	Schumer
RDTE,A	Capability Expansion of Spinel Transparent Armor Manufacturing	5,120,000	Salazar	Allard, Salazar
RDTE,A	Carbon Nanotube Production	1,200,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Cellular Therapy for Battlefield Wounds (Phase II)	1,600,000	Jones (OH)	
RDTE,A	Cellulose Nanocomposite Panels for Enhanced Blast and Ballistic Protection	2,400,000	Michaud, Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,A	Center for Advanced Energy Storage Research and Technology	1,600,000		Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Center for Advanced Vehicle Technology and Fuel Development	800,000		Levin
RDTE,A	Center for Aerospace Human Factors Research and Innovation	800,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,A	Center for Borane Technology	2,000,000		Bond
RDTE,A	Center for Education in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology	640,000	Braley	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,A	Center for Information Assurance	800,000	Scott (VA)	Warner, Webb
RDTE,A	Center for Injury Biomechanics	3,200,000	Boucher, Goode, Moran (VA)	Warner, Webb

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Center for Integration of Medicine and Innovative Technology	8,000,000	Capuano, Lynch	Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,A	Center for Nanoscale Bio-sensors as a Defense against Biological Threats to America	800,000	Boozman, Ross	
RDTE,A	Center for Ophthalmic Innovation (Note: Department of Defense Military Health System Enhancement)	2,400,000	Diaz-Balart, Mario; Ros-Lehtinen	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Center for Untethered Healthcare	1,000,000	McGovern	Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,A	Center of Cardiac Surgery Robotic Computerized Telemanipulation (Note: as part of a Comprehensive Approach to Advanced Heart Care)	1,600,000	Brady (PA), Gerlach	
RDTE,A	Center of Excellence for Military Operations in Urban Terrain and Cultural Training	3,000,000	Crenshaw	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Center of Excellence in Integrated Sensor Systems (CEISS)	600,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	Center of Genetic Origins of Cancer (Note: Department of Defense Military Health System Enhancement)	2,400,000	Dingell	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Ceramic and Metal Matrix Composite (MMC) Armor Development using Ring Extruder Technology	800,000	Stupak	
RDTE,A	Ceramic Membrane Battery Systems	1,200,000	Schwartz	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	CERDEC Airborne and Ground Wideband Digital Communications and Antenna Testbed	1,600,000	Smith (NJ)	
RDTE,A	CH-47 Chinook Helicopter: Accessory Gear Box (AGB) Improvement	800,000	Regula	Dodd, Lieberman, Voinovich
RDTE,A	CH-47 Integrated Vehicle Health Management System (IVHMS)	3,200,000		Leahy
RDTE,A	Chemical and Biological Protective Hangars	2,240,000	Hulshof	
RDTE,A	Chemical and Biological Threat Protection Coating	2,400,000	Barrett	Graham
RDTE,A	Chronic Tinnitus Treatment Program	1,000,000	Dent	
RDTE,A	Clinical Looking Glass Project (Note: To Enhance the capabilities of Fort Drum, New York Military Health System)	800,000	Engel	
RDTE,A	Close Combat Missile Modernization (Javelin)	3,700,000	Brown (FL), Everett	Sessions, Shelby
RDTE,A	Cogeneration for Enhanced Cooling and Heating of Advanced Tactical Vehicles	2,400,000		Kohl
RDTE,A	Co-Generation of Power and Air Conditioning	800,000	Shays	Dodd, Lieberman
RDTE,A	Cold Regions Test Center Distributed Test Coordination Cell	1,500,000		Stevens
RDTE,A	Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory—Women's Cancer Genomics Center (Note: Department of Defense Military Health System Enhancement)	2,800,000	McCarthy (NY), Lowey	
RDTE,A	Columbia College Chicago Construct Program	800,000		Durbin
RDTE,A	Combat Mental Health Initiative	2,400,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,A	Combat Stress Intervention Program (CSIP)	2,400,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	Combat Vehicle Electrical Power-21st Century (CVEP-21)	800,000		Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,A	Combat Wound Initiative at WRAMC	1,600,000		Byrd, Reed
RDTE,A	Command and Control, Communications and Computers (C4) module	1,200,000	Young (AK)	
RDTE,A	Commercially Viable Si/C Power Semiconductors Using Superlattice Technology	2,560,000	Gillibrand, Maloney	Schumer
RDTE,A	Common Remote Stabilized Sensor System (CRS3)	2,800,000	Emerson	Bond
RDTE,A	Compact Eyesafe Tactical Laser	1,200,000	Grijalva	
RDTE,A	Compact MVCC Soldier Cooling System	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	Compact Pulsed Power Initiative	3,000,000	Neugebauer, Conaway	Hutchison
RDTE,A	Compact, Day and Night CMOS Camera for Mini and Micro UAVs	2,000,000	Inslee	
RDTE,A	Complementary & Alternative Medicine Research for Military Operations & Healthcare	5,000,000		Harkin
RDTE,A	Complete Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell Demonstrator—Parks Reserve Forces Training Area	1,600,000	McNerney	
RDTE,A	Composite Applied Research and Technology for FCS and Tactical Vehicle Survivability	3,000,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
RDTE,A	Composite Bottles for Survival Egress Air	2,000,000		Crapo
RDTE,A	Composite Small Main Rotor Blades	1,600,000	Tiahrt	Brownback, Dodd
RDTE,A	Composite Structure Design	1,600,000	Johnson (GA)	
RDTE,A	Composite Tissue Allotransplantation Research and Clinical Program	1,600,000	Yarmuth	
RDTE,A	Condition Based Maintenance and Mission Assuredness for Ground Vehicles	2,400,000	Knollenberg	Isakson, Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Consortium for Bone and Tissue Repair and Regeneration	800,000	Emerson	
RDTE,A	Constant Look Operational Support Environment (CLOSE)	1,600,000	Young (AK)	
RDTE,A	Control of Inflammation and Tissue Repair	3,200,000	Inslee, McDermott	Cantwell, Murray
RDTE,A	Control of Vector-Borne Diseases	1,200,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,A	Control System for Laser Powder Deposition	500,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Controlled Release of Anti-Inflammatory and tissue Repair Agents from Prothestic Devices and Burn Treatment	6,000,000	Blunt	
RDTE,A	Conversion of Municipal Solid Waste to Renewable Diesel Fuel	1,600,000	Rothman, Bartlett, Moran (VA), Payne	Bayh, Lautenberg, Menendez, Specter
RDTE,A	Copper Air Quality Program	2,000,000	Whitfield	Wicker, Lieberman
RDTE,A	Corneal Wound Repair	5,400,000	Blunt	
RDTE,A	Counter-IED Force Protection Program	2,000,000	Holt	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	C-RAM Armor Development	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,A	Crosshairs Hostile Fire Indicating System	2,000,000		Cornyn
RDTE,A	Cutting Tools and Materials for Aerospace	800,000	Grijalva	
RDTE,A	Cyber Threat Analytics	2,400,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,A	Defense Applications of Carbonate Fuel Cells	1,600,000	Larson	
RDTE,A	Defense Helicopter Power Dense Transmission	1,280,000	Barrow	Isakson
RDTE,A	Defense Materials Technology Center	3,000,000	Regula, Ryan (OH)	Brown
RDTE,A	Demonstration/Evaluation project at Travis Air Force Base, California, to develop a greenhouse gas inventory and footprint utilizing a web-based Environmental Management Information System (EMIS)	400,000	Tauscher	
RDTE,A	Depleted Uranium Sensing and Treatment for Removal (DUSTR) Program	4,000,000		Cochran
RDTE,A	Deployable Space and Electronic Warfare Analysis Tools	800,000	Lamborn	Casey
RDTE,A	Detection Algorithms and Software for Force Protection	1,600,000		Reed, Whitehouse
RDTE,A	Detection, Mitigation and Neutralization of High Explosive, Remotely Detonated Devices	3,500,000		Bond
RDTE,A	Development of Drugs for Malaria and Leishmaniasis in US Military and Civilian Personnel	3,400,000		Cochran
RDTE,A	Development of Enabling Chemical Technologies for Power from Green Sources	1,200,000	Olver	
RDTE,A	Development of Improved Lighter-Weight IED/EFP Armor Solutions	1,000,000	Tiahrt	Roberts
RDTE,A	Development of Truck Deployed Explosive Containment Vessel	1,600,000		Reid
RDTE,A	Developmental Mission Integration	4,000,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	Dielectrically Enhanced Sensor Systems (DESS)	1,200,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,A	Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages Case Resolution Program	2,400,000	Knollenberg, Miller (MI), Levin	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Direct Methanol Fuel Cell Battery Recharger Program	2,400,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,A	Direct Methanol Fuel Cell Development	800,000	Crenshaw	Martinez, Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Disposable Unit Dose Drug Pumps for Anesthesia and Antibiotics	1,750,000	Pelosi	
RDTE,A	D-NET: Electrically Charged Mesh (ECM) Defense Net Troop Protection System	2,560,000	Aderholt	
RDTE,A	DoD High Energy Laser Test Facility	4,000,000		Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,A	DoD Hydrogen PEM Fuel Cell Medium/Heavy Duty Vehicle Demonstration Program	1,600,000	Larson	Lieberman
RDTE,A	DoD International Diabetes Research Initiative	2,000,000	Dicks	
RDTE,A	Domestic Production of Nanodiamond for Military Operations	1,600,000	Peterson (PA)	Casey
RDTE,A	Domestically Produced Atomized Magnesium for Defense	800,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,A	Drive System Composite Structural Component Risk Reduction Program	2,400,000	Brady (PA)	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Dual Stage Variable Energy Absorber	2,400,000	Murphy, Patrick	Specter
RDTE,A	Dugway Lidar and Modeling Improvements	2,400,000	Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,A	Dynamically Managed Data Dissemination (DMDD)	1,200,000	Olver	
RDTE,A	Dynamometer Facility Upgrade Program at TARDEC	3,200,000	Dingell, Levin	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Effect Based Approach to Operations	1,600,000		Bennett
RDTE,A	Electric Commodity Project	800,000		Byrd
RDTE,A	Electro Conversion of Energetic Materials	3,600,000		Enzi
RDTE,A	Electrofluidic Chromatophores for Adaptive Camouflage	1,750,000	Chabot	
RDTE,A	Electronic Combat and Counter Terrorism Threat Developments to Support Joint Forces	3,760,000	Kingston	Shelby
RDTE,A	Embedding Iris Recognition Technology On-board Warfighter Personal Equipment	800,000	Miller, George	Roberts
RDTE,A	End-to-End Vehicle Survivability Technology	1,600,000	Knollenberg	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Engineering Replacement Tissues	1,600,000		Reed, Whitehouse
RDTE,A	Enhanced Digital Electronic Night-Vision (EDEN)	1,600,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Enhanced Holographic Imager	2,480,000	Conaway, Granger	Cornyn
RDTE,A	Enhanced Jamming Resistant Technology for INS/GPS Precision Guided Munitions	1,600,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	Enhanced Ku-band / L-band Antenna System	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,A	Enhanced Landmine and IED Detection System	960,000	Cubin	
RDTE,A	Enhanced Military Vehicle Maintenance System Demonstration Project with Anniston Army Depot and Auburn University	1,600,000	Rogers (AL)	Shelby
RDTE,A	Enhanced Rapid Tactical Integration and Fielding Systems (ERTIFS)	1,600,000		Sessions, Shelby
RDTE,A	Enhanced Robotic Manipulators for Defense Applications	750,000	Cubin	Enzi
RDTE,A	Enhanced Vapor Aeration Capabilities (EVAC)	2,400,000	LaTourette	Voinovich
RDTE,A	Expanding Access to Proven Lifestyle Modification Treatments Focused onPreventing and Reversing Chronic Diseases	1,750,000	Pelosi	
RDTE,A	Expansion and Development Upper and Lower Bionic Limbs	2,000,000	Davis (IL)	Durbin
RDTE,A	Experiential Technologies for Urban Warfare and Disaster Response	500,000		Burr
RDTE,A	Exploding Foil Initiators (EFI) with Nanomaterial-Based Circuits	1,600,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Extended Duration Silver Wound Dressing—Clinical Trials	1,600,000	Shuler	
RDTE,A	Extended Lifecycle Management Environment	800,000	English	
RDTE,A	Extended Range Modular Sniper Rifle System	2,000,000		Inhofe
RDTE,A	Extreme Light Sources, University of Florida	1,600,000	Wexler	
RDTE,A	Extremely High Frequency (EHF)Transmitter for WIN-T Satellite Communications	2,000,000	Carney	Casey
RDTE,A	Extremity War Injury Research Foundation	800,000	Doyle	
RDTE,A	Eye-Safe Standoff Fusion Detection of CBE Threats	2,000,000	Doyle	Specter
RDTE,A	Facilitating Use of Advanced Prosthetic Limb Technology	1,600,000	Rush	Durbin
RDTE,A	FCV Advanced Suspension System	1,600,000		Reid
RDTE,A	Feeding Tube for Battlefield Trauma Patients (Phase II)	1,600,000	Ryan (OH)	
RDTE,A	Fibrin Adhesive Stat (FAST) Dressing	3,000,000	Etheridge, Price (NC), Van Hollen	Burr, Cardin, Dole, Mikulski, Schumer
RDTE,A	Fighting Drug Resistant Infections	2,000,000		Hagel, Nelson (NE)
RDTE,A	Fire Resistant Fuels	3,200,000	Rodriguez	
RDTE,A	Fire Shield	3,200,000	Dreier	
RDTE,A	Fire Support Technology Improvement Program	800,000	Shuster	
RDTE,A	Flame and Thermal Protection for Individual Soldier	3,200,000	Kagen	Kohl
RDTE,A	Flexible Electronics Research Initiative	1,600,000		Specter
RDTE,A	Florida Collaborative Development of Advanced Materials for Strategic Applications	1,200,000	Buchanan	
RDTE,A	Foliage Penetrating, Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Tracking, and Engagement Radar (FORESTER)	3,200,000	McHugh, Walsh	
RDTE,A	Freeze Dried Blood Technology Clinical Research	2,000,000	Cole	Cardin, Inhofe
RDTE,A	Fuel Cell Power System	800,000	Lungren	
RDTE,A	Fuel Cells for Mobile Robotic Systems Project	800,000	Jackson	
RDTE,A	Fuel Logistics Reduction through Enhanced Engine Performance	1,200,000	McGovern	
RDTE,A	Future Affordable Multi-Utility Materials for the Army Future Combat Systems	6,400,000	Boyd	Grassley, Harkin, Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Future TOC Hardware/Software Integration	2,000,000	Everett	Sessions, Shelby
RDTE,A	Garment-Based Physiological Monitoring Systems	1,600,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
RDTE,A	Gas Engine Driven Air Conditioning (GEDAC) Demonstration	2,400,000	Berkley, Porter, Grijalva, Pastor, Renzi	Reid
RDTE,A	Geosciences/ Atmospheric Research (CG/AR)	1,600,000		Allard, Salazar
RDTE,A	Geospatial Airship Research Platform	2,800,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,A	Global Military Operating Environment	2,000,000		Ensign, Reid
RDTE,A	Globally Accessible Manufacturing and Maintenance Activity	1,600,000	Knollenberg	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Green Armaments/Rangesafe	2,400,000	Frelinghuysen, Rothman, Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Green Environmentally Sustainable Laboratories and Clean rooms (USAMRMC)	800,000	Bishop (GA)	
RDTE,A	Ground Combat Systems Electronic Enhancements	2,400,000	McKeon	
RDTE,A	Ground Vehicle Integration Technologies	2,400,000		Levin
RDTE,A	Ground Vehicle Reliability Modeling for Condition-Based Maintenance	800,000		Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Ground-forces Readiness Enabler for Advanced Tactical Vehicles (GREAT-V)	800,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Gunfire Detection Systems for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	800,000	Everett	
RDTE,A	Hawaii Undersea Chemical Military Munitions Assessment Plan	4,000,000	Hirono, Abercrombie	
RDTE,A	Headborne Energy Analysis and Diagnostic System (HEADS)	1,600,000	Mitchell	
RDTE,A	Health Informatics Initiative	2,500,000	Putnam, Castor, Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	Health Information Technology Demonstration Project at Madigan Army Medical Center and Puget Sound VA Medical Center	1,000,000		Cantwell
RDTE,A	Health Sciences Regenerative Medicine Center	3,000,000		Burr, Dole
RDTE,A	Heat Dissipation for Electronic Systems and Enclosures	2,000,000		Reid
RDTE,A	Heavy Fuel Burning Engines for UAVs	2,000,000	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Heavy Fuel High Efficiency Turbine Engine	2,000,000	Wexler	
RDTE,A	Heavy Metals Total Life-Cycle Initiative	800,000		Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,A	Helicopter Reliability and Failure Analysis Center	880,000	Cramer, Aderholt	Shelby
RDTE,A	Helicopter Vulnerability Reduction	2,400,000	DeLauro, Courtney, Shays	Dodd, Lieberman
RDTE,A	Heuristic Internet Protocol Packet Inspection Engine (HIPPIE)	2,000,000	Akin	Bond
RDTE,A	HEV Battery System for Future Combat System	1,600,000		Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,A	Hibernation Genomics	2,000,000		Stevens
RDTE,A	High Altitude Airship	3,200,000	Ryan (OH)	Brown
RDTE,A	High Altitude Integration Testbed (HIT)	3,000,000	Cramer	Sessions, Shelby
RDTE,A	High Altitude Shuttle System for Battlespace Coverage	800,000	Hooley	Smith, Wyden

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	High Detail Architecture Analysis Tool (HDAAT)	1,440,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	High Explosive Air Burst (HEAB) 25mm Ammunition	4,400,000	Costello, LaHood	Durbin
RDTE,A	High Fidelity Imaging System (HiFIS)	800,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	High Fidelity Virtual Simulation and Analysis	1,600,000	Aderholt	Shelby
RDTE,A	High Power Electrolytic Super-Capacitors Based On Conducting Polymers	800,000		Bond
RDTE,A	High Pressure Processing Prototype for Meals-Ready-to-Eat (MRE)	1,600,000		Murray
RDTE,A	High Speed Digital Imaging	4,500,000		Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,A	High Temperature Polymers for Missile System Applications	3,200,000		Cochran
RDTE,A	High-Frequency, High-Power Electronic and Optoelectronic Devices on Aluminum Nitride	3,200,000	Price (NC)	Burr
RDTE,A	Highly Mobile Remotely Controlled IED Countermeasures	800,000	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Highly Reliable, Maintenance Free Remote Solar Power System	640,000	Johnson (IL)	
RDTE,A	Hi-Tech Eyes for the Battlefield	1,600,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Hospital Emergency Planning and Integration (HEPI)	800,000	Shuster	
RDTE,A	Host Pathogen Interaction Study	3,200,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	Hostile Fire Indicator	4,000,000	Shea-Porter	Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,A	Hull Humvee Protection Program	2,000,000	Barrett, Brown (SC)	Graham
RDTE,A	Human Genomics, Molecular Epidemiology, and Clinical Diagnostics for Infectious Diseases (Note: Department of Defense Military Health System Enhancement)	1,160,000	Pastor	
RDTE,A	Human Terrain Geographic Decision Support	3,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	Hybrid Electric (Heavy Truck) Vehicle	2,400,000	Bartlett	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,A	Hybrid Luminescent Ammunition	800,000		Landrieu, Vitter
RDTE,A	HYBRID Propellant for Medium and Large Caliber Ammunition	3,200,000	Boyd	
RDTE,A	Hydraulic Hybrid Vehicles (HHV) for the Tactical Wheel Fleet	800,000	Regula, Knollenberg	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Hydrogen Batteries for the Warfighter	3,000,000	Clyburn	Graham
RDTE,A	HYPERSAR	2,400,000		Bond
RDTE,A	Hyperspectral Sensor for Improved Force Protection (Hyper-IFP)	1,600,000	Akin	
RDTE,A	Illinois Center for Defense Manufacturing	2,000,000	Manzullo, Hare	Durbin
RDTE,A	Implementation of an Advanced Tactical Wheeled Armored Vehicle System	3,000,000		Levin
RDTE,A	Improved Blackhawk De-icing	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,A	Improved EFP and IED protection, Testing, Modeling and Proving Using Lithia Alumina Silica (LAS) Glass Ceramics	2,400,000	Tauscher, Sestak	Corker
RDTE,A	Improved Lightweight Integrated Communication and Hearing Protection Device	800,000	Altmire	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Simulation in Different Soils	500,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Individual Airburst Weapon System	1,000,000	Hayes, Rothman	Coleman, Klobuchar, Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Infectious and Inflammatory Disease Center at the Burnham Institute for Medical Research (Note: Department of Defense Military Health System Enhancement	2,400,000	Bilbray, Davis (CA)	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Information Assurance Development	1,600,000	Holt	
RDTE,A	InfraRed Goggle Upgrade System (IRGUS)	800,000	Sessions, Shea-Porter	Cornyn
RDTE,A	Injection Molded Ceramic Body Armor	800,000	Olver	
RDTE,A	Ink-Based Desktop Electronic Material Technology	1,600,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	Innovative Wireless Technologies for Sensor Networks	700,000	Goode	
RDTE,A	Institute for Advanced Materials and Manufacturing Strategies (IAMMS)	1,200,000	Kildee	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Institute for the Advancement of Bloodless Medicine	1,600,000	Rothman, Garrett	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Institute of Surgical and Interventional Simulation (ISIS)	4,400,000	Dicks, McDermott, Smith (WA)	Cantwell, Murray
RDTE,A	Integrated Functional Materials	800,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	Integrated Information Technology Policy Analysis Research	1,600,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,A	Integrated Lightweight Tracker System	1,600,000	Obey	
RDTE,A	Integrated Patient Quality Program	1,600,000	Simpson	Craig, Crapo
RDTE,A	Integrated Vehicle Health Monitoring System	1,600,000	Tsongas	Kennedy
RDTE,A	Intelligent Distributed Command and Control (IDC2)	2,400,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,A	Intelligent Fault Protected Laser Diodes	800,000	Capuano	
RDTE,A	Intensive Care Unit to Intensive Care Hospital	2,400,000	Rothman	
RDTE,A	Intensive Quenching for Advanced Weapon Systems	960,000	Sutton	Schumer
RDTE,A	Inter Turbine Burner for Turbo Shaft Engines	3,200,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,A	International Heart Institute/US Army Vascular Graft Research Project	1,000,000		Baucus, Tester
RDTE,A	JAMMA Lightweight, Armored, Hybrid, Power Generating, Tactical Vehicle	2,000,000	Cannon	Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,A	Joint Collaborative Medical Information System (JCMIS)	3,200,000	Murtha	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Joint Combat Support Trailer	3,200,000	Kagen	
RDTE,A	Joint Fires and Effects Training System (JFETS)	2,000,000	Cole	Inhofe
RDTE,A	Joint Medical Simulation Technology Research and Development Center (JMSTRDC)	1,600,000	Feeney	
RDTE,A	Joint Munitions and Lethality Mission Integration	1,600,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	Joint Munitions and Lethality Warfighter Technology Insertion	2,400,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	Joint Training Integration and Evaluation Center (JTIEC)	1,680,000	Feeney	
RDTE,A	Joint Urban Environment Test Capability	2,000,000		Bingaman
RDTE,A	Kinetic Energy Enhanced Lethality and Protection Materials	2,000,000	Davis, David	Alexander, Corker
RDTE,A	Knowledge, Innovation and Technology Sharing Program	1,600,000		Bond
RDTE,A	Large Aluminum Nitride Crystals for Effective Deep Ultraviolet Sources	800,000	McNulty	Schumer
RDTE,A	Large Area Monitoring Network (LAMNET)	6,000,000		McConnell
RDTE,A	Large Energy National Shock Tunnel (LENS XX) Hypervelocity Ground Testing	1,600,000	Higgins	
RDTE,A	Large Format Li-Ion Battery	800,000	Moore (WI)	Kohl
RDTE,A	Laser Based Explosives, Chem/Bio Standoff and Point Detector	4,000,000		Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,A	Laser Studied and Enhanced Reactive Materials: Self-Decontaminating Polymers for Chemical-Biological Defense	1,600,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,A	Lattice Block Structures for AM2 Matting Replacement	2,500,000	Hodes	Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,A	Legacy Aerospace Gear Drive Re-Engineering Initiative	2,000,000	Larson	Dodd
RDTE,A	Lehman Injury Research Center (Ryder Trauma Center) (Note: Includes funding for Jackson Health System)	6,000,000	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln; Diaz-Balart, Mario; Meek; Wasserman Schultz	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Leishmania Skin Test	800,000	Hunter	
RDTE,A	Lens-Less Micro Seeker System for Small Steerable Projectiles	1,600,000	Dreier	
RDTE,A	Light Tactical Vehicle Ambulance Shelter	2,400,000		Biden, Cantwell, Murray
RDTE,A	Light Utility Helicopter Simulator	1,200,000	Barton	
RDTE,A	Light Weight Medical Evacuation Unit	1,600,000	Knollenberg	
RDTE,A	Light Weight Structural Composite Armor for Blast and Ballistic Protection	1,600,000	Castle, Price (NC), Shuler	Burr
RDTE,A	Lightweight 1-2 Person Low-Pressure Inflatable Tents	800,000		Gregg
RDTE,A	Lightweight Anti-Ballistic Protection for Aircraft	400,000		Enzi
RDTE,A	Lightweight Caliber .50 Machine Gun (LW50MG)	8,000,000		Collins, Leahy, Snowe
RDTE,A	Lightweight Cannon Recoil Reduction	1,920,000	Heller	Ensign, Reid
RDTE,A	Lightweight Multi-Functional Material Technology for Combat Munitions Logistics	800,000	Frelinghuysen, Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Lightweight Munitions and Surveillance System for Unmanned Air and Ground Vehicles	2,800,000	Garrett	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Lightweight Partial Hybrid Electric Military Transport Vehicle	1,600,000		Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,A	Lightweight Polymer Designs for Soldier Combat Optics	1,200,000	Olver	Kennedy
RDTE,A	Lightweight Soldier Sensor Computing	800,000		Kohl
RDTE,A	Lightweight Transparent Armor for Force Protection	2,000,000	Cramer	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Lightweight Trauma Module	2,400,000	Frelinghuysen, Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Limb Regeneration Through Biometrics Technology	800,000	Capuano	
RDTE,A	Limb Tissue Regeneration after Battlefield Injuries using Bone Marrow Stem Cells	3,000,000	Wu, Baird, Blumenauer, Hooley, Smith (WA)	Murray, Smith, Wyden
RDTE,A	Linear Accelerator Cancer Research	800,000	Rangel	Schumer
RDTE,A	Lithium Ion Battery Exchange Program	2,400,000	Dent	
RDTE,A	Logistical Fuel Processors for Army Development Program	2,800,000	Bachus, Rogers (AL)	Sessions
RDTE,A	Long Range Hypersonic Interceptor	800,000	Boyda	Brownback, Roberts
RDTE,A	Lookout Small Scale Radar	2,000,000	Walsh	Schumer
RDTE,A	Low Cost Interceptor	2,400,000		Shelby
RDTE,A	Low Temperature Vehicle Performance Research	1,600,000		Levin
RDTE,A	LSTAT Advanced Medical Technologies	2,400,000	Sanchez, Loretta; Richardson	
RDTE,A	LWI Training-based Collaborative Research	25,000,000	Skelton	
RDTE,A	Magneto Inductive Remote Activation Munition System (MI-RAMS) Frequency and Digital Enhancements	2,800,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,A	Magneto-Rheological (MR) Suspensions for Tactical Wheeled Vehicles	2,400,000	Price (NC)	Dole, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Maine Institute for Human Genetics and Health	1,600,000	Michaud	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,A	Manufacturing and Industrial Technology Center	800,000	Boyd	
RDTE,A	Manufacturing Metrology for Weapon System Production and Sustainment (M2WSPS)	1,760,000		Reed
RDTE,A	Manufacturing Technology Development of Advanced Solid State Lasers	2,400,000	McNerney, Carney	Casey
RDTE,A	Mariah II Hypersonic Wind Tunnel Development	3,200,000	Rehberg	Baucus, Tester
RDTE,A	Maritime C4ISR System	800,000	Shuster	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Mary Bird Perkins Cancer Center (Note: A treatment Planning Research Laboratory for High Performance Computing and Radiation Dose Effects	2,400,000	Cazayoux, Alexander	Landrieu, Vitter
RDTE,A	Maryland Proof of Concept Alliance for Defense Technologies	3,500,000		Mikulski
RDTE,A	Mass Scale Biosensor Threat Diagnostic for In-Theater Defense Utilization (FIU)	1,600,000	Ros-Lehtinen	
RDTE,A	Materials Applications Research Center	800,000	Bachus	
RDTE,A	MATRIC-Project National Shield Integration Center	2,000,000	Capito	
RDTE,A	MATTRACKS	2,000,000	Peterson (MN)	
RDTE,A	Medical Errors Reduction Initiative	400,000	Rothman, Garrett	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Medical Modeling and Simulation Through Synthetic Digital Genes	1,000,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,A	Medical Resources Conservation Technology System	2,400,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,A	Medium Caliber Metal Parts Upgrade	2,600,000	Kanjorski	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Medium Sized Unmanned Ground Vehicles Platform	2,000,000	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln	
RDTE,A	MEMS Antenna for Wireless Comms	2,400,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,A	Michigan Technological University's Project for Diverse Sensing for Synergistic Force Protection in Urban Threat Environments	800,000		Stabenow
RDTE,A	Micro Electrical Mechanical Systems (MEMS) Technology and Plastic Armor Applications	1,600,000	Ferguson	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Micromachined Switches in Support of Transformational Communications Architecture	2,400,000	Miller, George	
RDTE,A	Micro-systems Nanotechnology for Advanced Technology Development	1,000,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	Midwest Traumatic Injury Rehabilitation Center	1,460,000	Ehlers	
RDTE,A	Military Adult Stem Cell Collection and Storage Project	800,000	Rothman	Schumer
RDTE,A	Military Burn Trauma Research Program	4,000,000	Lungren, Matsui	Boxer
RDTE,A	Military Fuels Research Program	1,600,000		McConnell
RDTE,A	Military Interoperable Digital Hospital Testbed	10,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	Military Jet-Fueled Fuel Cell Generator	800,000		Smith, Wyden
RDTE,A	Military Low Vision Research	1,600,000	Lynch, Capuano	Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,A	Military Nutrition Research: Personnel Readiness and Warfighter Performance	1,600,000	Alexander, Cazayoux	Landrieu, Vitter
RDTE,A	Military Photomedicine Program	2,800,000	Sanchez, Loretta	Boxer, Dole, Kennedy
RDTE,A	Miniature Cooling Unit for Electronic Devices	800,000	Johnson (IL)	Durbin
RDTE,A	Miniaturized Sensors for Small and Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (MINISENS)	1,200,000	Reyes	
RDTE,A	Mini-LRAS3 Scout Surveillance System	1,600,000		Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,A	Minimizing Health Effects of Air Toxics on Military Personnel	1,600,000	Yarmuth	
RDTE,A	Missile Attack Early Warning System (MAEWS)	2,000,000		Shelby
RDTE,A	Mission Execution Technology Implementation	3,200,000	Hulshof, Akin	Bond
RDTE,A	Mitigation of Energetic Single Point Failures	2,400,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	MLRS Disposal System	3,000,000		Ensign, Reid
RDTE,A	Mobile Medic Training Program	800,000	Mica	
RDTE,A	Mobile Object Search Toolkit for Intelligence Analysts	3,200,000	Dicks	
RDTE,A	Mobile Optical Tracking System (MOTS) All Sky Imager (MASI)	1,200,000	Reyes, Rodriguez	
RDTE,A	Model-Based Engineering Environment	800,000	Capuano	
RDTE,A	Modeling and Testing of Next Generation Body Armor	2,000,000	Rush	Durbin
RDTE,A	Modular Ballistic System for Force Protection	800,000		Collins, Snowe
RDTE,A	Modular Stethoscope For Harsh Environments	1,200,000		Coleman
RDTE,A	Modular Universal TOC Packages for Vehicles and Shelters	2,400,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	Moldable Fabric Armor	1,200,000		Graham
RDTE,A	Mosquito Born Disease Prevention : Malaria & Dengue Fever	800,000	DeLauro	Dodd, Lautenberg, Lieberman, Menendez
RDTE,A	Moving Vehicle BAT Face Recognition Surveillance System	1,200,000		Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,A	MRAP Supportability System (MSS)	4,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	Multi-layer Coextrusion for High Performance Packaging	2,400,000	Obey	Kohl
RDTE,A	Multipurpose Nanosat Missile System (MNMS) formerly Integrated Nanosat Delivery System (INDS)	6,000,000	Cramer	Shelby
RDTE,A	Munitions Evaluation for Composite Electric Armor	1,200,000		Coleman
RDTE,A	MUSC Cancer Genomics Research Collaborative	800,000	Brown (SC)	
RDTE,A	Nanocomposite Enhanced Radar and Aerospace Materials	1,200,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Nanocrystal Source Display	1,200,000	Markey	
RDTE,A	Nano-Crystalline Cement for High Strength, Rapid Curing Concrete with Improved Blast Resistance	1,440,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,A	Nanofabricated Bioartificial Kidney, Pancreas, and Liver	2,500,000	Knollenberg	
RDTE,A	Nanofluids for Advanced Military Mobility	800,000	Davis (KY)	Bunning

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Nano-Imaging Agents for Early Disease Detection	1,600,000	Green, Al; Culberson	
RDTE,A	Nanomanufacturing of Multifunctional Sensors	1,000,000	Tsongas, Olver	Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,A	Nanophotonic Devices	1,600,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Nanoscale Biosensors	2,500,000		Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,A	NanoSensor StageGate Accelerator (NSSA)	1,200,000	McNulty, Gillibrand	Schumer
RDTE,A	Nanostructured Materials For Photovoltaic Applications	1,600,000	McHugh	Schumer
RDTE,A	Nanosystems through Optical Biosensors	1,600,000	Slaughter	
RDTE,A	Nanotechnology for Potable Water and Waste Treatment	1,000,000	Murphy, Tim	
RDTE,A	Nanotechnology Fuze-On-A-Chip	2,800,000	Obey	Kohl
RDTE,A	Nanotechnology Manufacturing Center	2,000,000	Barrow	Chambliss
RDTE,A	Nanotubes Optimized for Lightweight Exceptional Strength Composite Materials	2,400,000	Boyd, Crenshaw	Martinez, Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	National Biodefense Training	5,000,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	National Eye Evaluation and Research Network (NEER) -Clinical Trials of Orphan Retinal Degenerative Diseases	800,000	Sessions	Harkin
RDTE,A	National Functional Genomics Center	6,000,000	Bilirakis, Castor, Young (FL)	Martinez, Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	National Oncogenomics and Molecular Imaging Center	3,200,000	Knollenberg	
RDTE,A	National Warfighter Health Sustainment Study	800,000	Capuano, Price (NC)	
RDTE,A	Near-Net Shaped Direct-Sintered Silicon Carbide Torso Plates	1,600,000	Snyder	Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,A	Networked Dynamic Spectrum Access Investigation Enhanced MBITR	2,400,000	Bartlett	Mikulski
RDTE,A	Neural Controlled Prosthetic Device for Amputees	1,600,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	Neuroimaging and Neuropsychiatric Trauma in Warfighters	5,000,000	Pelosi	Boxer
RDTE,A	Neuroimaging of Brain Disorders	800,000	Jones (OH)	Voinovich
RDTE,A	Neuroscience Research Consortium to Study Spinal Cord Injuries	800,000	Wasserman Schultz	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Neutron/Hadron Particle Therapy	1,200,000	Foster	Durbin
RDTE,A	New High Temperature Domestic Sourced PES Foam Fabrication/Certification for DOD Aerospace Applications	2,400,000	Johnson, Eddie Bernice	
RDTE,A	New Vaccines to Fight Respiratory Infection	4,000,000	Latham	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,A	Next Generation Communications System	1,200,000	Altmire	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Next Generation Diesel Engine for Ground Vehicles	4,000,000	Emanuel	Durbin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Next Generation High Performance Ballistic Materials and Technologies Providing 7.62mm Small Arms Protection for US Armed Forces Helmets	1,440,000	Myrick	
RDTE,A	Next Generation Ice Protection Technologies	1,600,000		Roberts
RDTE,A	Next Generation Lightweight Drive System for Army Weapons Systems	1,600,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Next Generation Non-Tactical Vehicle Propulsion	1,600,000	Hall (NY), Kuhl	Levin, Mikulski, Stabenow, Schumer
RDTE,A	Next Generation Protective Seat	2,400,000	Gerlach	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Next Generation Wearable Video Capture System	800,000	Stupak	
RDTE,A	Next-generation Combat Helmet Development	2,800,000	Butterfield	Dole
RDTE,A	Nickel Boron Coating Technology for Army Weapons	2,400,000	Mahoney, Boyd	
RDTE,A	No-Idle Climate Control for Military Vehicles	1,600,000	Brady (TX)	
RDTE,A	Non-communications ECM Technology Demo	1,200,000	Holt	
RDTE,A	Non-Hazardous Infrared Anti-Reflective Coatings for Army Aircraft Sensors	1,200,000	Hayes	
RDTE,A	Norfolk State University Center for Modeling and Simulation	2,400,000	Scott (VA)	
RDTE,A	Northern Ohio Integrated Command Operations Program	1,600,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,A	Novel Approaches to Reduce the Severity of Battlefield Combined Tissue Injury	1,600,000	Berkley, Porter	Ensign, Reid
RDTE,A	Novel Extremity Body Armor	600,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Novel Flame Retardant Nylon Fabrics	1,200,000	Spratt	Chambliss
RDTE,A	Novel Guidance Kit—Phase 2 (NGK2) for M864 Projectile	4,000,000		Burr, Coleman, Leahy
RDTE,A	Novel Methods for Detecting and Inhibiting Corrosion	1,360,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,A	Novel Onboard Hydrogen Storage System Development	800,000		Levin
RDTE,A	Novel Zinc Air Power Sources for Military Applications	1,600,000	Rogers (AL)	Shelby
RDTE,A	N-STEP-Enabled Manufacturing Cell for Future Combat Systems	2,400,000	Jordan, Latta	
RDTE,A	OH-58D Kiowa Warrior Vehicle Health and Usage Management System (VHUMS) Demonstration	2,400,000	Welch, Herseth Sandlin	
RDTE,A	ONAMI Miniature Tactical Energy Systems Development	2,400,000	Walden, Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Wu	Smith, Wyden
RDTE,A	Oncology Group Pediatric Cancer Research (CH)	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	One-Step JP-8 Bio-Diesel Fuel	1,600,000	Obey	
RDTE,A	Online Medical Training for Military Personnel	2,800,000		McConnell
RDTE,A	On-The-Move Telescoping Mast	2,400,000	Regula	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Open Source Intelligence for Force Protection and Intelligence	1,600,000		Hutchison, Roberts
RDTE,A	Operator Situational Awareness System—MEDEVAC	1,750,000	Pelosi	
RDTE,A	Optical Neural Techniques for Combat / Post-Trauma Healthcare	1,600,000	Inslee, McDermott, Smith (WA)	Cantwell, Murray
RDTE,A	Optimized M-25 Soldier Fuel Cell System	2,000,000	Castle	Biden
RDTE,A	Organic Semiconductor Modeling and Simulation	1,200,000		Cornyn
RDTE,A	Orion High Altitude Long Loiter (HALL) UAV	5,000,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,A	Parts on Demand for CONUS Operations	5,000,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,A	Passive IR Sensor for Persistent Wide Area Surveillance	2,000,000	Hodes	Gregg
RDTE,A	Payload and Advanced Development for Next Generation Robot Platform	2,000,000	Tierney	Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,A	Peer Reviewed Orthopaedic Extremity Trauma Research	5,000,000		Bayh, Cornyn, Harkin, Hutchison, Landrieu
RDTE,A	Perpetually Available and Secure Information Systems (PASIS)	3,200,000	Doyle	
RDTE,A	Personal Miniature Thermal Viewer	1,600,000	Michaud	
RDTE,A	Personal Status Monitor	2,000,000	McHugh, Walsh	
RDTE,A	Pharmaceutical Advanced Packaging	1,600,000	Holden	Specter
RDTE,A	Photovoltaic Tent Fabric	2,800,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,A	Plant-based Vaccine Research (Mitchell Memorial Cancer Center)	2,000,000	Lewis (KY)	
RDTE,A	Plasma Energy Pyrolysis System (PEPS) Clean Fuels	800,000	Davis (VA)	
RDTE,A	Plasma Sterilizer	3,200,000	Ellison, McCollum	Coleman, Klobuchar
RDTE,A	Plasma Technology Laboratory	800,000	Ortiz	
RDTE,A	Plug-In Architecture for DoD Medical Imaging	800,000	Moran (VA)	Warner, Webb
RDTE,A	Plug-In Hybrid Vehicle Electrification Program	3,200,000	Kilpatrick, Conyers, Dingell, Knollenberg	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Portable autonomous fluid-less near-infrared non-invasive alcohol testing devices	500,000		Bingaman
RDTE,A	Portable Emergency Broadband System	4,000,000	Gerlach, Sestak	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Portable Non-Magnetic Compass/Positioning/Timing Device	1,600,000	Allen, Michaud	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,A	Positron Sensors and Energy Applications	3,000,000		Cantwell, Murray
RDTE,A	Power and Energy Research Equipment Upgrades	6,000,000		Levin
RDTE,A	Power Dense Transmissions	1,280,000	Inglis, Barrett, Goode, Regula, Ryan (OH)	
RDTE,A	Prader-Willi Syndrome (PWS) Research	1,600,000	Royce	
RDTE,A	Precision Guided Airdropped Equipment	3,680,000	Clarke, Towns, Weiner	
RDTE,A	Precision Molding Manufacturing Technology for Infrared Aspheric Optics	2,320,000	Rothman, Andrews, Dent	Lautenberg, Menendez, Specter
RDTE,A	Press-Loaded Explosive Projectile Washout Line	800,000	Ellsworth	Coleman, Klobuchar, Lugar
RDTE,A	Prevention of Compartment Syndrome, Ultrafiltration Catheter	1,600,000	McCollum, Ellison	Coleman, Klobuchar
RDTE,A	Processing DNA Data Using Classical Discrimination Techniques (PRODDUCT)	2,000,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	Project Kryptolite Force Implementation Phase	1,200,000	Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Prostate and Ovarian Cancer Biomarkers (Note: Department of Defense Military Health System Enhancement)	1,200,000	Murphy, Patrick	
RDTE,A	Protective Textile Fabric	800,000	Dingell	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Proteomics Project (CH-LA)	1,200,000	Schiff	
RDTE,A	QuickMEDS	800,000		Sessions
RDTE,A	Quiet, Low-Impact Alternative Energy Technology	2,240,000	Wilson (OH), Space	
RDTE,A	Radar Tag Emitters	2,400,000		Domenici
RDTE,A	Radiation Hardening Initiative	2,400,000	Cramer, Aderholt	Sessions, Shelby
RDTE,A	Raman Chemical ID System	1,600,000	Tierney	Kennedy
RDTE,A	RAND Arroyo Center	4,000,000		Feinstein
RDTE,A	Range Scrap Disposal, Hawthorne Army Depot	800,000	Brady (PA), Sestak	
RDTE,A	Rapid and Accurate Pathogen Identification/Detection (RAPID) Program	1,600,000	Visclosky	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,A	Rapid Insertion of Developmental Technology	2,400,000	Frelinghuysen, Sires	
RDTE,A	Rapid Prototyping for Special Projects	3,200,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	Rapid Response Force Protection System	2,400,000	Rothman	
RDTE,A	Rapid Response System for Active Protection of Ground and Air Vehicles	4,160,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	Rapid Up-Armor Synthesis and Crashworthiness Design for Improved Soldier Survivability	1,200,000	Visclosky, Donnelly	
RDTE,A	Rapid Vaccine Discovery Technology	1,600,000	Visclosky, Capuano	
RDTE,A	Ration Packaging Materials and Systems for MREs	3,600,000	Obey	Kohl
RDTE,A	Reconfigurable Tooling System	1,600,000	Heller	
RDTE,A	Regional Integrated Command Center (RICC)	800,000	Doyle	
RDTE,A	Rehabilitation and Assistive Technologies to Enhance the Life of Individuals with Disabilities	800,000	Young (FL), Castor	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Remote Bio-Medical Detector	2,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	Remote Explosive Analysis and Detection System (READS)	2,240,000	Cramer	
RDTE,A	Remote Unmanned Vehicle Checkpoint System	1,000,000		Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Remote Video Weapons Sight, USSOCOM SBIR	2,000,000	Radanovich	
RDTE,A	Remotely Operated Weapons Systems	5,000,000	Frelinghuysen	
RDTE,A	Renewable Energy for Military Applications	1,600,000		Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,A	Renewable Energy Testing Center	1,600,000	Lungren, Matsui	
RDTE,A	Renewable Jet Fuel from Lignocellulosic Feedstocks	3,200,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Respiratory Biodefense Initiative	1,600,000		Allard, Salazar
RDTE,A	Returning Soldier Adjustment Assessment Remote Monitoring System Research Study	3,120,000	Bishop (GA)	
RDTE,A	Ripsaw Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) Weaponization	1,200,000	Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,A	Robotics Vehicle Secure Communications	2,000,000		Stabenow
RDTE,A	Rotary Valve Pressure Swing Absorption Oxygen Generator	800,000	Davis (CA)	
RDTE,A	Rugged Electronic Textile Vital Signs Monitoring	3,000,000	Kennedy	Reed, Whitehouse
RDTE,A	Ruggedized Cylinders for Expandable Mobile Shelters	2,400,000	Obey	Kohl
RDTE,A	Rural Health (CERMUSA) (Note: To serve remote and rural military retiree populations)	2,400,000	Shuster	Casey
RDTE,A	Safe Airway Access in Combat	2,000,000		Hagel
RDTE,A	Self Powered Prosthetic Limb Technology	2,400,000	Peterson (PA)	Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Self Powered, Lightweight, Flexible Display Unit on a Plastic Substrate	1,600,000		Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,A	Self-Deploying Autonomous Sensor Platforms for Situational Awareness	4,000,000	Blunt	
RDTE,A	Semi-Autonomous or Unattended Psychological Operations and Reconnaissance Tool (SUPORT)	2,400,000	Spratt	
RDTE,A	Shadow Tactical Unmanned Aerial System Flight in the National Airspace	4,000,000		Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,A	Short Range Electro Optic (SREO)	1,600,000		Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Silver Fox and Manta UAS	2,000,000	Giffords	
RDTE,A	Small Agile Satellites	400,000		Feinstein
RDTE,A	Small Business Infrared Material Manufacturing-Silicon Alternative Substrates	5,600,000		Durbin
RDTE,A	Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Sensors	500,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,A	Smart Data Project: Real-Time Geospatial Video Sensor Intelligence	800,000	Tierney	Kennedy
RDTE,A	Smart Machine Platform Initiative	4,000,000	Chabot, McNulty	Brown, Schumer, Voinovich
RDTE,A	Smart Prosthetic Hand Technology	1,600,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,A	Smart Prosthetics Research	1,600,000	Kuhl, Walsh	Schumer
RDTE,A	Smart Sensor Supercomputing Center	5,800,000		Byrd
RDTE,A	SOCOM Lightweight Unmanned Ground Robot	1,600,000	Ross	
RDTE,A	Software Lifecycle Affordability Management Phase II (SLAM II)	800,000	Saxton	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Soldier Fuel Cell System	2,400,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,A	Soldier Portable Power Pack (SP3) for the 21st Century Warrior	1,700,000	Price (NC), Hayes	Dole
RDTE,A	Soldier Survival in Extreme Environments	2,960,000		Hagel, Nelson (NE)
RDTE,A	Soldier Worn Gunshot Detection System	2,400,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,A	Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Powered Tactical Smart Charger	1,600,000	Walsh	
RDTE,A	Solid State Processing of Titanium Alloys for Defense Materiel Armaments	1,440,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,A	Solid State Shelter Lighting System	384,000	Hill	Bayh
RDTE,A	Solutions for Infection Control in Military Hospitals	2,000,000		Nelson (NE)
RDTE,A	Southeast Nebraska Cancer Center/National Functional Genomics Center	1,200,000	Fortenberry	Nelson (NE)
RDTE,A	Specialized Compact Automated Mechanical Clearance Platform	1,600,000	Murphy, Patrick	
RDTE,A	Spectroscopic Materials Identification Center	800,000	Berry	Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,A	Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) Research Program	3,200,000	Pelosi, Nadler, Rangel	Schumer
RDTE,A	Spring Suspended Airless Tires for Convoy Protection	2,800,000	Obey	
RDTE,A	Stabilized Enzyme Biofuel Cell (SEBC) for Unmanned Ground Sensors	800,000		Bond
RDTE,A	Standoff Hazardous Agent Detection and Evaluation System	2,800,000	Berry	Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,A	Standoff Improvised Explosive Device Detection Program	4,800,000	Boyd, Berry, Brown (FL), Hirono, Meek	Akaka, Lincoln, Martinez, Pryor
RDTE,A	Staph Vaccine	4,000,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,A	Strattice Dermal Matrix Research	2,400,000	Ferguson	
RDTE,A	Stryker Common Active Protection System (APS) Radar	1,600,000	Johnson, Sam; Hall (TX); Reyes	Cornyn
RDTE,A	Stryker Second Source Tire Research	800,000	Goode, Ryan (OH)	Voinovich, Warner, Webb
RDTE,A	Super High Accuracy Range Kit (SHARK)	3,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,A	Superior Weapons Systems Through Castings	1,600,000		Brownback, Lincoln, Pryor, Roberts

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	Superlattice Semiconductors for Mobile SS Lighting and Solar Power Applications	2,400,000	Hinchey	
RDTE,A	Sustainable Alternative Energy for DoD	2,400,000	Obey	
RDTE,A	Synchrotron-based Scanning Research Neuroscience and Proton Institute	5,000,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,A	Synthetic Automotive Virtual Environments	2,400,000	Hodes	
RDTE,A	Systems Biology Biomarkers Toxicology Initiative	2,640,000	Dicks, Baird, McDermott	Murray
RDTE,A	Tactical Asset Visibility Enhancement	500,000		Reid
RDTE,A	Tactical Booster for Mobile Network Centric Warfare	1,600,000	Obey	Kohl
RDTE,A	Tactical Metal Fabrication System (TacFab)	2,000,000	Turner, Brown (SC), Clyburn, Markey, Ryan (OH), Tierney, Tsongas	Kerry, Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Tactical RPG Airbag Protection System (TRAPS) Enhancement	800,000	Capps, Farr	
RDTE,A	Technologies for Metabolic Monitoring (TMM)	800,000	Gonzalez	Wicker
RDTE,A	Technologies for Military Equipment Replenishment	3,600,000	Obey	Kohl
RDTE,A	Technology and Human Systems Integration	2,400,000		Kennedy
RDTE,A	Technology Commercialization and Management Network	1,600,000	Lewis (CA), Hinojosa	
RDTE,A	Technology for Rapid Foreign Language Acquisitions for Specialized Military and Intelligence Purposes	1,200,000		Sununu
RDTE,A	Telepharmacy Remote Medicine Device Unit (TRMDU)	1,400,000	Brady (PA), English	Casey
RDTE,A	Terahertz Spectrometer	800,000	Murphy (CT)	Dodd, Lieberman
RDTE,A	Test Support Infrastructure Darning and Trafficability Study	4,000,000		Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,A	Thermal and Electrical Nanoscale Transport (TENT)	1,600,000	Honda	
RDTE,A	Thermoelectric Power Generation Materials and Devices	1,200,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Threat Detection and Neutralization Project	3,200,000	Mollohan	
RDTE,A	Titanium Extraction, Mining and Process Engineering Research (TEMPER)	3,000,000		Baucus
RDTE,A	Titanium Powder Advanced Forged Parts Program	1,600,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	Total Quality System for FDA Regulated Activities Database	1,440,000	Bishop (GA)	
RDTE,A	Toxic Particles	800,000	Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,A	Transportable Cryofracture/Plasma Arc	1,600,000	Doolittle	Baucus, Tester
RDTE,A	Trauma Care, Research and Training	2,400,000		Hutchison
RDTE,A	Trauma Hemostat	800,000	Cohen	
RDTE,A	Turbo Fuel Cell Engine	2,500,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	UAS Sense and Avoid Concept Evaluation for Airspace Integration	2,400,000		Shelby
RDTE,A	UAV-Resupply BURRO	1,200,000	Larson	Dodd, Lieberman
RDTE,A	Ultra High Speed MEMS Electromagnetic Cell Sorter (UHSMECS)	2,400,000	Capps	
RDTE,A	Ultra Light Weight Transmission for FCS	1,600,000	Walberg	Stabenow
RDTE,A	Ultra-Endurance Coating	3,600,000	Hobson	
RDTE,A	Ultra-High Resolution Display for Army Medicine (UHRDARM)	4,000,000	Hall (NY)	Murray
RDTE,A	Ultrasonic Consolidation for Armor Applications	1,200,000	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Ultrasonic Impact Technology	1,200,000		Shelby
RDTE,A	UMDNJ Cancer Initiative	2,400,000	Payne, Pallone, Sires, Smith (NJ)	
RDTE,A	Uncooled Metal-Oxide Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor (MOSFET) Embedded Micro-cantilevers	2,400,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,A	Universal Control Full Authority Digital Engine Control (FADEC)	3,200,000	Larson	Dodd, Lieberman
RDTE,A	University Center for Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response	1,600,000	Pallone, Payne, Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Unmanned Ground Vehicle Advanced Technology Development	2,500,000	Murtha	
RDTE,A	Unmanned Ground Vehicle Initiative (UGVI)	12,000,000		Levin
RDTE,A	Unserviceable Ammunition Demilitarization via Chemical Dissolution	800,000		Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,A	Urban Patterns and Signatures to Support Counter-Insurgency Operations	1,200,000		Gregg
RDTE,A	Use of Drugs to Reduce Hearing Loss from Acute Acoustic Trauma	1,280,000	McHugh	
RDTE,A	UXO Detection and Classification in Volcanic Soil Using an Integrated Fully Polametic GPR and Chemical Sensor Technology	1,000,000	Hirono	Akaka
RDTE,A	Vectored Thrust Ducted Propeller Compound Helicopter	5,000,000	Castle	Biden, Carper, Casey, Specter
RDTE,A	Vehicle Armor Structure Development and Testing for Future Combat Systems and Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	800,000	Levin	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,A	Vehicle Common Armor Manufacturing Process (VCAMP)	2,000,000	Saxton	
RDTE,A	Vertical Integration for Missile Defense Surveillance Data	3,280,000		Cochran
RDTE,A	Vertical/Horizontal Integration of Space Technologies and Applications (VISTA)	2,400,000	Aderholt	
RDTE,A	VideoArgus	2,000,000	Holt, Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,A	Vigilant Sentinel Auto-ID and Access Control System	1,600,000	Tiahrt	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,A	VIPER Mobile Power Development Project	800,000	Harman	
RDTE,A	Virtual Opportunity and Information Center	1,000,000	Murphy, Tim	
RDTE,A	Vision Integrating Strategies in Ophthalmology and Neurochemistry (VISION)	3,200,000	Granger	Cornyn
RDTE,A	Visualization for Training and Simulation in Urban Terrains	1,200,000		McConnell
RDTE,A	Warfighter Cancer Care Engineering	2,400,000	Carson	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,A	Wearable Gyro-Compensated Personnel Tracking During GPS Interference	800,000	Slaughter, Kuhl	
RDTE,A	Wearable Personal Area Network Technology	2,400,000	Spratt	
RDTE,A	Weight Measurements and Standards for Military Personnel	2,000,000		Vitter
RDTE,A	Western Hemisphere Security Analysis Center	1,600,000	Hastings (FL)	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,A	Wireless Analysis and Visualization Engines for Sensors (WAVES)	800,000	Stupak	
RDTE,A	Wireless Electronic Patient Records	3,200,000	Harman	Feinstein
RDTE,A	Wireless Medical Monitoring System (WiMed)	1,600,000	Boswell, Latham	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,A	Wound Infection Treatment Program	2,400,000	Baldwin	Kohl
RDTE,A	Wyoming Valley Integrated Command Operations Program (ICOP)	1,600,000	Carney	
RDTE,AF	Accelerated Insertion of Advanced Materials and Certification for Military Aircraft Structure Material Substitution and Repair	3,000,000	Tiahrt	Brownback, Roberts
RDTE,AF	Accelerator-Driven Non-Destructive Testing	2,000,000	Simpson	Crapo
RDTE,AF	ACES 5 Ejection Seat	5,600,000	Lamborn, Pastor	Allard, Bennett, Cochran, Dodd, Lieberman, Salazar, Wicker
RDTE,AF	Acquisition Data Repository (ADR)	2,800,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Active Unmanned Air Vehicle (UAV) Phenomenology and Automatic Target Recognition Technology Transition (ATR)	2,000,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Advance Casting and Coating Technologies for Aircraft Canopies	2,800,000	Sutton	Specter
RDTE,AF	Advance Threat Alert/Advance Technology Demonstration	4,880,000	Hodes	Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,AF	Advanced Aerospace Heat Exchangers	1,600,000	Wilson (OH)	Voinovich
RDTE,AF	Advanced Carbon Fiber Research and Test Initiative	2,400,000	Spratt, Inglis	Graham
RDTE,AF	Advanced Data Exploitation and Visualization	800,000		Brown
RDTE,AF	Advanced Electromagnetic Location of IEDs Defeat System	1,600,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,AF	Advanced Fiber Lasers Systems and Components	960,000		Murray
RDTE,AF	Advanced fuel cell based power system for small UAV applications	1,200,000		Reid
RDTE,AF	Advanced Lithium Ion Battery Manufacturing	1,600,000	Scott (GA)	Isakson
RDTE,AF	Advanced Military Installations that Integrate Renewable Energy and Advanced Energy Storage Technologies	4,000,000		Bond
RDTE,AF	Advanced Modular Avionics for Operationally Responsive Space Use	2,400,000	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,AF	Advanced Nanotube Micro-Munitions Weapon Technology Initiative	1,600,000	Bishop (GA)	
RDTE,AF	Advanced Staring Infrared Testbed (ASIRT) Technology Demonstration	960,000		Allard, Salazar
RDTE,AF	Advanced Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC)	2,000,000	Hobson	Voinovich
RDTE,AF	Advanced Thermal Control Coatings for Space Applications	1,600,000	Davis (IL)	
RDTE,AF	Advanced Vehicle Propulsion Center	1,200,000	McKeon	
RDTE,AF	Aerodynamic Wind Tunnel Upgrade Initiative	1,600,000	Giffords	
RDTE,AF	Aerospace Lab Equipment Upgrade	800,000	Napolitano	
RDTE,AF	Affordable Lightweight Power Supply Development	1,000,000	Gerlach	Casey, Specter
RDTE,AF	Air Cargo Tracking and Analysis/Secure Skies	1,360,000		Inouye
RDTE,AF	Air Force Minority Leaders Program	8,000,000		Alexander, Corker, Hutchison, Landrieu
RDTE,AF	Air Purification with Carbon Nanotube Nanostructured Material	5,000,000		Leahy
RDTE,AF	Aircraft Evaluation Readiness Initiative	2,400,000		Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,AF	Aircraft Fatigue Modeling and Simulation	3,000,000		Hutchison
RDTE,AF	Alternative Energy—Tin City	500,000		Stevens
RDTE,AF	Alternative Energy Fuel Cell Power	1,600,000	Ryan (OH), Sutton	Brown
RDTE,AF	Applications of LIDAR to Vehicles with Analysis	7,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,AF	Assessment of Alternative Energy for Aircraft Ground Equipment	1,600,000	Wu	Smith, Wyden
RDTE,AF	ASSET eWing and Data Fusion Technology Integration	4,000,000		Byrd
RDTE,AF	Assured Aerospace Fuels Research	1,600,000		Voinovich
RDTE,AF	AT-6B Capabilities Demonstration for the Air National Guard	6,000,000	Tiahrt	Brownback
RDTE,AF	Automated Sensor-Communication Response Technology	1,600,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	B-1 Bomber 16-Carry Adapter Weapons Initiative	4,160,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,AF	B-2 Advanced Tactical Data Link	11,200,000		Feinstein, Inhofe
RDTE,AF	Ballistic Missile Technology	2,400,000	Young (FL)	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,AF	Base Facility Energy Independence	3,200,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,AF	BattleSpace: Reducing Military Decision Cycles	1,280,000		Hagel, Nelson (NE)
RDTE,AF	Big Antennas Small Structures Efficient Tactical (BASSET) UAV	1,200,000	Harman	
RDTE,AF	Bio-JP8 Fuel Development	800,000	Boyd	
RDTE,AF	Biothreat Test Pouch for Film Array System	800,000		Bennett
RDTE,AF	Body Armor Improved Ballistic Protection	2,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,AF	Broad Area Multi-Intelligence Ubiquitous Surveillance Enterprise	1,600,000	Walsh, Kuhl	Schumer
RDTE,AF	C-130 Automated Inspection, Repair, Corrosion and Aircraft Tracking Condition-Based Maintenance Plus	3,200,000	Kingston, Marshall	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,AF	Carbon Nanotube Enhanced Power Sources for Space	2,400,000	Markey, Olver	
RDTE,AF	Carbon Nanotube-based Radiation Hard Nano-Electronic Devices	7,200,000	Blunt	
RDTE,AF	Carbon Non-Materials for Advanced Aerospace Applications	2,400,000	Culberson	
RDTE,AF	Center for Microplasma Science and Technology (CMST)	2,000,000	Rothman, Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,AF	Center for Responsive Space Systems	800,000	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman
RDTE,AF	Center for Solar Electricity and Hydrogen	3,600,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,AF	Center of Excellence for Defense UAV Education	4,000,000	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,AF	Ceramic Matrix Composite Turbine Blade Demonstration	4,000,000	Shays	Dodd
RDTE,AF	Chip Scale Atomic Clock	2,400,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,AF	Close Proximity Space Situational Awareness	640,000	Edwards (TX)	
RDTE,AF	Coal Transformation Laboratory	800,000		Lugar
RDTE,AF	Combat Sent Wideband Sensor Upgrade Program	3,040,000		Ensign
RDTE,AF	Command and Control Service Level Management (C2SLM) program	4,000,000	Blunt	
RDTE,AF	Compact Laser Terminal for Airborne Network Centric Warfare	2,800,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,AF	Component Object Model Attitude Control System Simulation/Trainer	1,600,000		Murray, Warner, Webb
RDTE,AF	Compound Zoom for Airborne Reconnaissance (CZAR)	1,200,000	Sherman	
RDTE,AF	Conducting Polymer Stress and Damage Sensors for Composites	1,440,000		Cochran
RDTE,AF	Consortium for Nanomaterials for Aerospace Commerce and Technology	2,400,000	Hinojosa	Hutchison
RDTE,AF	Conventional Strike Mission Integration Demonstration	4,800,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,AF	Core Component Jammer (CCJ)	9,000,000	Tiahrt	Brownback, Roberts
RDTE,AF	COTS Analysis Tools for Navigational Warfare	1,200,000	Sestak	
RDTE,AF	COTS Technology for Situational Space Awareness	2,800,000	Gerlach	Specter
RDTE,AF	Cyber Attack Mitigation and Exploitation Laboratory (CAMEL) III	2,000,000	Arcuri	Schumer
RDTE,AF	Cyber Security Laboratory at Louisiana Tech University	3,000,000	Alexander, McCrery	Landrieu
RDTE,AF	Defensive Counterspace Testbed	800,000		Allard
RDTE,AF	Development and Testing of Advanced Paraffin-Based Hybrid Rockets for Space Applications	2,800,000	Lofgren	
RDTE,AF	Development and Validation of Advanced Design Technologies for Hypersonic Research	2,000,000		Coleman, Klobuchar
RDTE,AF	Diamond Substrate for Cooling of Micro-Electronics	2,000,000		Reed
RDTE,AF	Distributed Mission Interoperability Toolkit (DMIT)	1,600,000	Sestak, Andrews, LoBiondo	
RDTE,AF	Eglin AFB Range Operations Center (ROCC) Initiative	800,000	Miller (FL)	
RDTE,AF	Eielson Air Force Base Alternative Energy Source Program	2,400,000	Young (AK)	
RDTE,AF	Eielson Air Force Base Coal to Liquid Initiative	5,000,000		Stevens
RDTE,AF	Electromagnetic In-Flight Propeller Balancing System	2,000,000	English	Casey, Specter
RDTE,AF	Electronics Liquid Cooling for Advanced Military Ground and Aerospace Vehicle Projects	1,000,000	LaTourette	
RDTE,AF	EMI Grid Fabrication Technology	2,720,000	Bono Mack	
RDTE,AF	Energetic Device Quality and Reliability Improvements Using Computer Aided Process Control	2,400,000	Blunt	
RDTE,AF	Expeditionary 200 kW+ Alternative Power Generator	800,000	Lamborn	
RDTE,AF	Expert Organization Develoment System (EXODUS)	1,000,000	Capito	
RDTE,AF	F-15 AESA Development and Demonstration	12,000,000		Cochran, Feinstein, Wicker
RDTE,AF	F-15 AN/ALR-56C RWR Digital Receiver Upgrade	3,200,000	Rothman, Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,AF	FEL Capabilities for Aerospace Microfabrication	1,120,000	Wittman	
RDTE,AF	Field Programmable Gate Arrays Mission Assurance Center	3,000,000		Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,AF	Fire and Blast Resistant Materials for Force Protection	1,600,000	Moore (WI)	Kennedy, Kohl
RDTE,AF	Flash Hyper-Dimensional Imaging System for Space Situational Awareness and Ballistic Missile Defense	1,600,000	Hirono	Akaka, Inouye
RDTE,AF	Flexible Access Secure Transfer (FAST)	1,200,000	Pascrell, Rothman	
RDTE,AF	Florida National Guard Missile Range Safety Technology	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,AF	FPS-16 Radar Mobilization Upgrade	2,800,000	Miller (FL)	

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,AF	Freedom Fuels/Coal Fuels Alliance	3,200,000		Bunning
RDTE,AF	Gallium Nitride RF Power Technology	1,600,000	Coble	
RDTE,AF	Health Surveillance System	1,600,000	Inslee	Murray
RDTE,AF	High Power Broadly Tunable Middle-Infrared Laser Sources	2,400,000	Davis (AL)	
RDTE,AF	High Temperature Hydrogen Energy Production Facility	1,200,000		Hutchison
RDTE,AF	Holloman High Speed Test Track	4,000,000	Pearce	Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,AF	Homeland Emergency Learning and Preparedness (HELP) Center	3,000,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Hybrid Bearing	1,600,000	Coble, Hayes, Shuler, Turner	Dodd, Dole, Gregg, Lieberman, Voinovich
RDTE,AF	Hybrid Sounding Rocket Propulsion	800,000	Hunter	
RDTE,AF	Hydrocarbon Boost Technology Demonstrator	1,400,000	McCarthy (CA), Doolittle, Matsui, McKeon	
RDTE,AF	Imaging Tools for Human Performance Enhancement and Diagnostics	2,000,000	Hobson	Voinovich
RDTE,AF	Inductive Thermography Systems Inspection	2,400,000		Murray
RDTE,AF	Information Quality Tools for Persistent Surveillance Data Sets	1,600,000	Snyder	Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,AF	Innovative Polymeric Materials for Three-Dimensional (3-D) Microdevice Construction	1,600,000	Emerson	
RDTE,AF	Institute for Science and Engineering Simulation (ISES)	3,360,000	Burgess	
RDTE,AF	Integrated Aircraft Energy Management	2,000,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Integrated Electrical Starter/Generator (IES/G)	1,600,000	Turner	Voinovich
RDTE,AF	Integrated Power for Aircraft Technologies (INPACT II)	3,500,000	Manzullo	Durbin
RDTE,AF	Integrated Propulsion Analysis Tool	2,000,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,AF	Integrated SAR/PI Evaluator for Critical Target and Activity Recogniton (INSPECTAR)	800,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Integrated Spacecraft Engineering Tool (ISET)	1,600,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,AF	Integrated Targeting Device	3,000,000		Nelson (FL)
RDTE,AF	Intelligent Manufacturing Initiative	2,400,000	Pryce	Voinovich
RDTE,AF	Internal Base Facility Energy Independence—Solar	1,600,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,AF	Joint Theater Air Ground Simulation System	2,400,000		Martinez
RDTE,AF	Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures for AFSOC AC/MC-130 Aircraft	4,400,000	Miller (FL)	Martinez, Nelson (FL)
RDTE,AF	Large Area, APVT Materials Development for High Power Devices	800,000	Frelinghuysen	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,AF	Laser Peening for Friction Stir Welded Aerospace Structures	1,600,000	Tiahrt	
RDTE,AF	Lean Management System Research Initiative at Air Mobility Wing MacDill AFB	800,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,AF	LGX High Temperature Acoustic Wave Sensors	1,600,000		Collins, Snowe
RDTE,AF	Light Weight Organic Photovoltaic Technologies	1,200,000	Altmire	
RDTE,AF	Lightweight, High-Efficiency Solar Cells for Spacecraft	800,000		Durbin
RDTE,AF	Liquid Crystal Laser Eye Protection	1,600,000	Ryan (OH)	
RDTE,AF	Lithium Ion Domestic Materials Development	1,600,000	Courtney	Dodd
RDTE,AF	Low Profile Arresting Gear	800,000	Sestak	Casey
RDTE,AF	Low Voltage, Wideband Electro-Optic Polymer Modulators	3,000,000	Inslee	Cantwell, Murray
RDTE,AF	Low-Earth Orbit Nanosatellite Integrated Defense Autonomous Systems	5,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,AF	Manufacturing of High Energy Superior Lithium Battery Technology	6,000,000		Bond
RDTE,AF	Massively Parallel Optical Interconnects (MPOI) for ISR Satellites	1,600,000		Ensign
RDTE,AF	Massively Parallel Optical Interconnects for MicroSatellite Applications	1,600,000		Reid
RDTE,AF	Materials Integrity Management Research for Air Force Systems	800,000		Roberts
RDTE,AF	Microcomposite Coatings for Chrome Replacement	800,000	Jones (OH)	
RDTE,AF	Micro-Grid Energy Storage Utilizing a Deployable Zinc-Bromide Flow Battery	1,600,000	Marshall	
RDTE,AF	Micromachined Switches for Next Generation Modular Satellites	2,400,000	Miller, George	
RDTE,AF	Micro-Satellite Serial Manufacturing to Include Academic Outreach Educational Program	800,000	Harman, Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,AF	Mobile Wind Turbine Systems to Power Forward Bases	800,000		Brown
RDTE,AF	Moving Target Strike	2,000,000	Miller (FL)	
RDTE,AF	M-PACT High Pressure Pure Air Generator System	1,600,000	Frelinghuysen, Garrett	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,AF	MPOI for Battlespace Information Exchange	3,900,000		Reid
RDTE,AF	MQ-9 Reaper—UAS AirPortal, Hancock Field	3,000,000	Walsh	
RDTE,AF	MSSS Operations & Research	22,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,AF	Multi Platform Radar Technology Improvement Program (MPRTIP) Integration and Test on JSTARS	20,000,000	Shays, Weldon	Chambliss, Dodd, Isakson, Lieberman
RDTE,AF	Multicontinuum Technology for Space Structures	2,880,000	Cubin	Enzi
RDTE,AF	Multi-mission Deployable Optical System	4,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,AF	Multi-Mode Space Propulsion	800,000	Gilchrest	Mikulski

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,AF	Multiple UAS Cooperative Concentrated Observation and Engagement Against a Common Ground Objective	4,400,000	Bartlett, Sestak	
RDTE,AF	Multi-Sensor Detect, See and Avoid	6,000,000		Reid
RDTE,AF	Multi-Sensor Person-Borne Suicide Counter Bomber Detection Systems	1,200,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Nano-Composite Structures Manufacturing Technology Development	800,000	Turner	Brown
RDTE,AF	Nanocomposites for Lightning Protection of Composite Airframe Structures	1,200,000	Tiahrt	Brownback
RDTE,AF	National Test Facility for Aerospace Fuels and Propulsion	1,360,000	Buyer	
RDTE,AF	Net-Centric Sensors Grid	800,000	Hill	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,AF	New Electronic Warfare Specialists Through Advanced Research by Students	1,600,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Next Generation Casting Supplier Base Initiative	2,400,000	Blumenauer	Reid
RDTE,AF	Next Generation Manufacturing Processes	1,200,000	Smith (TX)	
RDTE,AF	Next Generation Tactical Environmental Clothing for AFSOC	2,000,000	Rogers (AL)	
RDTE,AF	NP 2000 Propeller System—Air National Guard Special Missions C-130	2,000,000	Murphy (CT)	Dodd, Schumer
RDTE,AF	Nuclear Test Seismic Research	2,000,000		Leahy, Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,AF	ONAMI Safer Nanomaterials and Nanomanufacturing	4,000,000	Blumenauer, DeFazio, Walden, Wu	Smith, Wyden
RDTE,AF	Operational Responsive Space Architecture for Dual Use Applications	1,272,000	Perlmutter	
RDTE,AF	Optic Band Control Program	800,000	Bilirakis	
RDTE,AF	Optically Pumped Atomic Laser (OPAL)	2,800,000	Hobson, Grijalva	
RDTE,AF	PanSTARRS	8,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,AF	Partnership for Emerging Technologies	1,600,000	Duncan	Corker
RDTE,AF	Partnership in Innovative Preparation for Educators and Students and the Space Education Consortium	800,000		Allard, Salazar
RDTE,AF	Pennsylvania NanoMaterials Commercialization Center	2,000,000	Doyle	
RDTE,AF	Persistent Sensing Data Processing, Storage and Retrieval	1,600,000		Brown
RDTE,AF	PhasorBIRD Helmet Tracker	2,480,000		Leahy
RDTE,AF	Plasma-Sphere Array for Flexible Electronics	2,800,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,AF	Precision Image Tracking and Registration	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,AF	Predator Mission Aircrew Training System (PMATS) Upgrade	2,400,000	Hinchey	Schumer
RDTE,AF	Prepreg Thickness Variability Reduction Program	1,600,000	Hall (TX)	
RDTE,AF	Production of Nanocomposites for Aerospace Applications	1,600,000	Turner	Voinovich
RDTE,AF	Project Air Force	3,000,000		Feinstein
RDTE,AF	Radiation Hardened Microelectronics (HX5000) Carbon Nanotube Sensors	2,000,000		Coleman, Klobuchar
RDTE,AF	Radiation Hardened Non-Volatile Memory Technology	1,600,000	Lamborn	Salazar
RDTE,AF	Rapid Automated Processing of Advanced Low Observables	1,600,000		Brown
RDTE,AF	Rapid Prototyping and Nanotechnology Initiative	800,000	Waters	
RDTE,AF	Rapid Replacement of Mission Critical Electronics to Support High Usage Wartime Aircraft Deployments	1,500,000	Marshall	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,AF	Real-time Optical Surveillance Applications	2,800,000		Inouye
RDTE,AF	Reconfigurable Electronics and Non-Volatile Memory Research	2,000,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,AF	Reconfigurable Secure Computing	1,200,000	Moran (VA)	Warner, Webb
RDTE,AF	Regional Telepathology Initiative at Keesler AFB	2,500,000		Cochran
RDTE,AF	Remote Suspect Identification	3,200,000	Alexander, McCrery	
RDTE,AF	Renewable Hydrocarbon Fuels for Military Applications (Great Lakes Region)	2,000,000	Kucinich	Brown
RDTE,AF	Rivet Joint ISR Network Integration	2,000,000	Hall (TX)	
RDTE,AF	Satellite Coherent Optical Receiver (SCORE)	1,750,000	Pelosi	
RDTE,AF	Science for Sustainment	1,600,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Scorpion Low Cost Helmet Mounted Cueing and Information Display System	4,000,000	LaHood	Durbin
RDTE,AF	Secure Network Centric Operations	1,600,000	Johnson, Sam	
RDTE,AF	Semiconductor Optical Amplifier for Responsive Space MPOI	2,200,000	Heller, Porter	
RDTE,AF	Sensor Fusion	2,400,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Sewage-Derived Biofuels Project	2,400,000		Cochran
RDTE,AF	Shielding Rocket Payloads	400,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson, Thune
RDTE,AF	Silicon Carbide Electronics Material Producibility Initiative	4,800,000	Pickering	Cochran
RDTE,AF	Silicon Carbide Power Electronics for More Electric Aircraft	3,200,000	Pickering	Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,AF	Small Adaptive Cycle Turbine Engines	1,600,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,AF	Small Low-Cost Reconnaisance Spacecraft Components	1,600,000	Bishop (UT)	
RDTE,AF	Smart View Program (SVP)	800,000	Hobson	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,AF	Sonic Infrared Imaging Technology Development	800,000		Stabenow
RDTE,AF	Space Control Test Capabilities	1,600,000	Everett, Aderholt, Rogers (AL)	Sessions, Shelby
RDTE,AF	Space Qualification of the Common Data Link	1,600,000	Cannon	Bennett
RDTE,AF	Space Situational Awareness	1,200,000	Edwards (TX)	
RDTE,AF	Space Situational Awareness—TCN Demonstration and Deployment	3,000,000		Kennedy, Kerry
RDTE,AF	Super-Resolution Sensor System	2,000,000		Allard
RDTE,AF	Sustainable Energy Vermont National Guard Demonstration Projects	5,000,000		Leahy, Sanders
RDTE,AF	Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Thunder Radar Pod (TRP)	3,200,000	Israel	Bond, Graham
RDTE,AF	Tactical Shelters Next Generation Composite Initiative	1,600,000		Reid
RDTE,AF	Technical Order Modernization Environment	1,440,000	Kaptur	
RDTE,AF	Technology Insertion Demonstration and Evaluation (TIDE)	3,200,000	Doyle	
RDTE,AF	Texas Research Institute for Environmental Studies	1,600,000	Brady (TX)	
RDTE,AF	Thermal IR Processing and Exploitation Cell (TPEC)	2,400,000	Hobson	
RDTE,AF	Thin Film Amorphous Solar Arrays	1,600,000		Levin
RDTE,AF	Tools and Technologies for Incident and Consequence Management	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,AF	Transportable Transponder Landing System	4,000,000		Smith, Wyden
RDTE,AF	Ultra High Resolution Deployable Projector for Simulation	3,200,000		Enzi
RDTE,AF	Ultra Low Power Electronics	3,200,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,AF	Ultralight Aerospace Nanotube Conductors	2,000,000	Hodes	Sununu
RDTE,AF	Unmanned Aerial Systems Mission Planning and Operation Center	400,000	Moran (KS)	
RDTE,AF	Vortex Low Cost Rocket Engine	2,400,000		Kohl
RDTE,AF	Warfighter Support Using HELIOS	2,400,000	Cramer	
RDTE,AF	Warner Robbins Air Logistics Center Special Operations Forces	800,000	Marshall	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,AF	WASH Oxygen Sensor and Cell-Level Battery Controller	800,000	Dreier	
RDTE,AF	Watchkeeper	800,000	Rehberg	Baucus, Tester
RDTE,AF	Weather Sensors for CoT	1,600,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,AF	Wideband Digital Airborne Electronic Sensing Array	2,400,000		Reed, Whitehouse
RDTE,AF	WR-ALC Strategic Airlift Aircraft Availability Improvement	3,360,000	Kingston, Marshall	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,AF	XTC58F VAATE Small Turbo Fan Program	3,600,000	Pastor	
RDTE,AF	Strategic Biofuel Supply Program	1,000,000	Rodriguez	Hutchison
RDTE,DW	3-D Electronics and Power	2,400,000	Calvert	
RDTE,DW	3-D Technology for Advanced Sensor Systems	1,440,000	Simpson, Price (NC)	Craig, Crapo, Dole
RDTE,DW	Acinetobacter Baumannii Research	2,000,000	Pelosi	Boxer
RDTE,DW	Advanced Active Denial Planar Scanning Antenna System	1,600,000	Sherman, Gallegly	
RDTE,DW	Advanced Battery Technology	2,300,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Advanced Craft Technology Demonstrators to Quantify and Mitigate Operator Injury	2,000,000	Davis (CA)	
RDTE,DW	Advanced Development of Mobile Rapid Response Prototypes	1,600,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Advanced Emergency Response Integrated Environment (AERIE)	1,200,000	Sestak	
RDTE,DW	Advanced Information Discovery and Analysis Capability for NSA	1,200,000		Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,DW	Advanced Materials Research Institute	2,400,000	Jefferson	Landrieu, Vitter
RDTE,DW	Advanced Missile Simulation Technology for Intelligence Analysis	1,280,000		Cochran
RDTE,DW	Advanced Mobile Microgrid	2,720,000	Rogers (MI), Conyers, Dingell	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,DW	Advanced SAM Hardware Simulator Development	5,000,000	Johnson (GA), Bishop (GA), Cramer, Gingrey, Scott (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,DW	Advanced Scientific Missile Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace (IPB)	2,000,000	Cramer	
RDTE,DW	Advanced Tactical Laser Flashlight Devices	1,200,000	Kilpatrick	
RDTE,DW	Advanced Tactical Threat Warning Radio (ATTWR)	1,200,000	Lofgren	Boxer
RDTE,DW	Advanced Technology Sensors and Payloads	1,600,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,DW	Advanced, Long Endurance Unattended Ground Sensor Technologies	3,600,000	Pickering	Cochran
RDTE,DW	AELED IED Electronic Signature Detection	3,200,000	Murtha	
RDTE,DW	Agile JTRS Integrated Circuits	1,600,000	Capps	
RDTE,DW	Agile Software Capability Interventions	1,600,000		Bond
RDTE,DW	Aging Systems Sustainment and Enabling Technologies	2,000,000	Lucas	Inhofe
RDTE,DW	Airborne Infrared Surveillance (AIRS) System	800,000	Sullivan, Boren	Inhofe
RDTE,DW	All-Source Content Management (ASCMAN) for Actionable Intelligence	1,600,000		Bond
RDTE,DW	Antibody-Based Therapeutic Against Smallpox	800,000	Van Hollen	Cardin

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,DW	Antioxiant Micronutrient Therapeutic Countermeasures for Chemical Agents	800,000	McCarthy (NY)	
RDTE,DW	Arctic Regional Supercomputer	3,200,000		Stevens
RDTE,DW	Armed Forces Health and Food Supply Research	5,000,000		Roberts
RDTE,DW	Augmented Reality to enhance Special Warfare Domain Awareness	1,600,000	Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,DW	Autonomous Rendezvous/Formation Flight	2,000,000		Reid
RDTE,DW	Bio Agent Early Warning Detector	2,000,000	Hoyer	Cardin
RDTE,DW	Bio-Butanol Production Research	2,000,000	Clyburn	
RDTE,DW	Biodefense Vaccine Development and Engineering of Antiviral Peptides	1,600,000		Vitter
RDTE,DW	Biofuels Program	1,600,000		Levin
RDTE,DW	Biological Threat Antibody Research	1,600,000	King (IA), Herseth Sandlin	
RDTE,DW	Biometric Signatures Research	2,000,000		McConnell
RDTE,DW	Biometric Terrorist Watch-List Data Base Management Development	1,600,000	Ramstad, Shays, Tsongas	Coleman, Kerry, Lieberman
RDTE,DW	Biosurety Development and Management Program	1,200,000	Reyes	
RDTE,DW	BOPPER (Bioterrorism Operations Policy for Public Emergency Response)	1,200,000	Watt	Burr
RDTE,DW	Botulinum Neurotoxin Research	1,600,000	Baldwin	Kohl
RDTE,DW	Buoyancy Assisted Lift Air Vehicle	2,500,000	Napolitano, Sherman	
RDTE,DW	Camp Guernsey Joint Training and Experimentation Center	6,000,000		Barrasso
RDTE,DW	Carbon Nanotube Chemical Detector	800,000	Edwards (TX)	
RDTE,DW	Carbon Nanotube Thin Film Devices for Portable Power	1,600,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,DW	Catalytic Oxidation Integrated Demonstration	2,400,000	LaTourette, Pastor	
RDTE,DW	Cellulosic-Derived Biofuels Research Project	4,000,000	Chandler	
RDTE,DW	Center for Advanced Emergency Response	4,400,000		Durbin
RDTE,DW	Center for Autonomous Solar Power (CASP) large-area, flexible PV energy research	4,000,000	Hinchey	Schumer
RDTE,DW	Center for Innovative Geospatial Technology	10,000,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,DW	Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Affairs	1,200,000	Berman	
RDTE,DW	CEROS	10,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,DW	Chemical Warfare Agent Fate Appropriate Response Tool	1,600,000	Kildee	
RDTE,DW	Chemical/Biological Infrared Detection System	1,200,000		Collins
RDTE,DW	Chemical/Biological Preparedness Center for Advanced Development of Mobile Rapid Response Prototypes	4,000,000	Rothman	
RDTE,DW	Collaboration Gateway	1,200,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,DW	Collection Management Tool Development	1,440,000	Cramer, Aderholt	Shelby
RDTE,DW	Combating Terrorism Technology Support Office/STAR-TEC Partnership Program	2,400,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Commercial Denied Area Radargrammetry Mapping	800,000		Allard, Salazar
RDTE,DW	Commodity Management System Consolidation program	1,600,000		Byrd
RDTE,DW	Common UGV Command and Control for PSYOP Programs	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,DW	Communications-Capable Reconnaissance Imager	800,000		Leahy
RDTE,DW	Comprehensive Maritime Domain Awareness	4,500,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Comprehensive National Incident Management System	2,000,000	Moran (VA), Goode	Warner, Webb
RDTE,DW	Connectory Expansion for Rapid Identification of Technology Sources for DoD	400,000	Hunter	
RDTE,DW	Contaminated Human Remains Pouch	1,600,000		Brownback, Roberts
RDTE,DW	Continuation of Advanced Materials (Mercuric Iodide) Research for Nuclear Detection, Counter-Proliferation and Imaging for CBRNE Special Operations	800,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Continuation of Industry Based Research into Biological Agent Identifiers without Wet Reagents	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Continued Expansion of Prototypes for the Destruction of Airborne Pathogens Project	800,000	Slaughter	
RDTE,DW	Continuous Acquisition and Life-Cycle (CALS) and Integrated Data Environment and Defense Logistics Enterprise Services Program	3,200,000		Byrd
RDTE,DW	Copper-Based Casting Technology Applications	2,800,000	Perlmutter	Salazar
RDTE,DW	Corrosion Engineering Education Initiative	800,000	Regula, Ryan (OH), Sutton	
RDTE,DW	Countering Missile-related Technology Proliferation	2,000,000	Goode	
RDTE,DW	Countermeasures to Chemical/Biological Control-Rapid Response	2,400,000	Young (FL)	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,DW	Covert Communications for SOF Operations	1,600,000	Gingrey	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,DW	Covert Sensing and Tagging System (CSTS)	1,200,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,DW	C-Scout Container Security System	2,400,000		Reid
RDTE,DW	CV-22 Helmet Mounted Display	2,000,000	Young (FL)	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,DW	Defense Command Integration Center	880,000	Moore (KS), Boyda	Brownback
RDTE,DW	Defense Fuelcell Locomotive	2,000,000		Brownback

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,DW	Defense Leadership and Technology Initiative	2,400,000	Bishop (GA); Cummings; Davis (IL); Jackson-Lee; Johnson, Eddie Bernice; Lee; Meek; Norton; Ruppersberger; Sestak; Watt	Schumer
RDTE,DW	Defense Support to Large Scale Disaster Preparedness	800,000		Landrieu, Vitter
RDTE,DW	Defense Through Early Containment	1,200,000	Towns	
RDTE,DW	Department of Defense Corrosion Program	12,000,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,DW	Directed Energy Systems for UAV Payloads	800,000	Tiahrt	
RDTE,DW	Disaster Response: Communications and Other Infrastructure Restoration	4,000,000		Crapo
RDTE,DW	Distributed Network Switching	2,000,000	Sanchez, Loretta	Boxer
RDTE,DW	DNA Safeguard	1,200,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,DW	Document Analysis and Exploitation	1,600,000	Dent	Casey, Specter
RDTE,DW	Document and Media Search and Discovery (DMSD)	1,440,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,DW	Dual Use Technologies for Bio-Defense: Drug Design and Delivery of Novel Therapeutics	1,200,000	Diaz-Balart, Mario	
RDTE,DW	EDIT Technology for Counter-Tunnel Operations and Cache Detection	800,000	Udall (NM)	Domenici
RDTE,DW	Electric Grid Reliability/Assurance	1,200,000	Simpson	Craig, Crapo
RDTE,DW	Electronics and Materials for Flexible Sensors and Transponders	3,200,000	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,DW	Emerging Critical Interconnection Tech	2,000,000	Ellsworth	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,DW	Enhanced Simulation for IO Capabilities	5,120,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,DW	Environmentally Friendly Aircraft Decontamination Systems	1,600,000	LaTourette	
RDTE,DW	Environmentally Friendly Nanometal Electroplating Processes for Cadmium and Chromium Replacement	5,304,000	Obey	
RDTE,DW	Environmentally Intelligent Moisture and Corrosion Control	2,000,000	Visclosky	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Expeditionary Persistent Power (USSOCOM)	1,600,000	Shuster	
RDTE,DW	Explosively Formed Projectile Iron Curtain	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,DW	Ex-Rad Radiation Protection Program	5,000,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Extended-Lifetime Radioisotope Batteries	1,600,000	Price (NC)	Burr
RDTE,DW	Eye-Safe Long Range Stand-off System for Detection of Chemical and Biological Weapons	1,500,000	Cubin	Enzi
RDTE,DW	Facial Recognition Technology Initiative	2,000,000	Klein	
RDTE,DW	Facility Security Using Tactical Surveys	2,400,000	Lewis (CA)	
RDTE,DW	Feature Size Migration at DMEA AMRS Boundary	2,000,000	Lungren, Matsui	
RDTE,DW	Ferroelectric Component Technology	1,200,000	Peterson (PA)	Casey, Specter
RDTE,DW	Field Experimentation Program for Special Operations	1,600,000	Farr	
RDTE,DW	First Link	2,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,DW	Flashlight Soldier-to-Soldier Combat Identification System (FSCIS)	5,600,000	Granger, Rodriguez	Cornyn
RDTE,DW	Florida Defense Manufacturing Supply Chain Initiative	2,000,000	Brown (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Foliage Penetrating Reconnaissance and Surveillance System	3,200,000		Akaka
RDTE,DW	Full Scale Impact and Blast Loading Laboratory Testing Program	1,600,000	Davis (CA)	Boxer
RDTE,DW	Generation II Special Operation Forces Internally Transported Vehicle (SOF-ITV)	1,600,000	Waters	
RDTE,DW	Gulf Range Mobile Instrumentation Capability	800,000	Miller (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Helicopter Cable Warning and Obstacle Avoidance	800,000	Harman	Isakson
RDTE,DW	High Assurance Cross Domain Solutions for High Performance Computing Center Net-Centric Operations	2,000,000		Sununu
RDTE,DW	High Assurance Cross Domain Technology Development	2,000,000	Bilirakis	Sununu
RDTE,DW	High Performance Computational Design of Novel Materials	2,480,000		Cochran
RDTE,DW	High Performance Tunable Materials	2,400,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,DW	High Speed, High Volume Laboratory Network for Infectious Diseases	5,000,000	Pelosi, Udall (NM)	Boxer, Domenici
RDTE,DW	High-Pressure Mobile Water Delivery System	800,000	Walberg	
RDTE,DW	Hostile Fire Indicating System	800,000	Barton, Sestak	
RDTE,DW	Hybrid Power Generation System	1,200,000	Simpson	Crapo
RDTE,DW	HyperAcute Vaccine Development	2,400,000	Latham	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,DW	IM Formulation Development of Anthrax Therapeutic	800,000	Frelinghuysen	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Improved Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Filters	1,600,000		Warner, Webb
RDTE,DW	Improved Collapsible Urethane-Fuel Storage Tanks (ICU-FST)	1,600,000	Regula; Davis, David; Ryan (OH)	
RDTE,DW	Improved Commercial Integration (ICI)	800,000		Allard
RDTE,DW	Improved Information Transfer for Special Forces	2,400,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Improved LAS Glass-Ceramic Laminated Armored Window Systems	1,600,000	Duncan	
RDTE,DW	In Transit Visibility System	800,000	Brady (PA)	
RDTE,DW	In Vitro Models for Biodefense Vaccines	1,000,000	Brown (FL)	Martinez, Nelson (FL)

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,DW	Indiana Complex Operations Partnership	2,000,000	Hill	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,DW	Indium Based Nitride Technology Development	3,000,000	Clyburn	
RDTE,DW	Infections Disease Research (AMNH) for Defense Research Sciences	2,000,000	Lowey, Nadler	
RDTE,DW	Inland Empire Perchlorate Wellhead Treatment	2,000,000	Baca	Boxer
RDTE,DW	Institute for Collaborative Sciences Research	1,200,000	Meek	
RDTE,DW	Institute for Information Security	2,500,000		Inhofe
RDTE,DW	Institute of Advanced Flexible Manufacturing Systems	7,000,000		Byrd
RDTE,DW	Integrated Analysis Environment	1,200,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,DW	Integrated Bridge System	1,200,000	Mollohan	
RDTE,DW	Integrated Cryo-cooled High Power Density Systems	1,600,000	Boyd	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,DW	Integrated Signature Production and Exploitation	800,000	Johnson (IL)	
RDTE,DW	Integration of Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade & Below (FBCB2) with Tactical Handheld Digital Devices (THDD)	1,200,000		Shelby
RDTE,DW	Intelligence Analyst Education and Training	3,900,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,DW	Intelligent Decision Exploration	3,600,000		Inouye
RDTE,DW	Intelligent Remote Sensing for Urban Warfare Operations	2,400,000	Sestak, Fattah	
RDTE,DW	Joint Ground Robotics Enterprise Modeling, Simulation, Analysis Project	800,000	Emerson	
RDTE,DW	Joint Gulf Range Complex Upgrade	1,200,000	Miller (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Joint Services Aircrew Mask Don/Doff In-flight Upgrade	1,600,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
RDTE,DW	Laboratory for High Performance Computational Systems	1,600,000	Cramer	
RDTE,DW	Large Scale Single-Use Bioreactor for Rapid Response to Bioterrorism	800,000	Rogers (MI)	
RDTE,DW	Liquid Crystal Sensor Technology Research and Development for Force Protection	2,400,000	Baldwin	Kohl
RDTE,DW	Lithium Ion Battery Safety Detection and Control of Impending Catastrophic Failures	1,600,000		Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,DW	Long-range Tagging and Locating System	800,000		Hutchison
RDTE,DW	Low Cost Stabilized Turret	1,600,000	Crenshaw	
RDTE,DW	Machine Augmented Composite Armor	800,000	Rodriguez	
RDTE,DW	Managing and Extending DoD Asset Lifecycles	2,500,000	Abercrombie	Akaka
RDTE,DW	Maritime UAS Demonstration for the SOUTHCOM Region	3,000,000		Cochran
RDTE,DW	MDIOC Modeling and Simulation	10,000,000	Lamborn	Allard, Salazar
RDTE,DW	MHPCC	5,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,DW	Micro-Power Special Operations Generator	1,600,000	Capuano	
RDTE,DW	Military/Law Enforcement Counterterrorism Test Bed	2,400,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	MilTech Expansion Program	1,600,000		Baucus, Tester
RDTE,DW	Miniature, Remote Wideband Survey, Collection, and Recording System	800,000	Cramer	
RDTE,DW	Miniaturized Chemical Detector for Chemical Warfare Protection (ChemPen)	1,600,000	McGovern, Olver	
RDTE,DW	Mismatch Repair Derived Antibody Medicines to Treat Staphylococcus-derived Bioweapons	1,600,000	Gerlach, Sestak	Specter
RDTE,DW	Mixed Oxidants for Chem Bio Decontamination	2,800,000	Boyd	
RDTE,DW	Mobile Continuous Air Monitor (MCAM)	1,600,000	Brown (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Mobile Sensor Enhancement to BMD Sensors Network	4,000,000	Langevin	Kennedy, Vitter
RDTE,DW	Modeling and Simulation Standards Development	640,000	Forbes	
RDTE,DW	Morehouse College, John Hopps Program	1,600,000	Bishop (GA), Lewis (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,DW	Multiple Applications for Light Activated, Reactive Materiels for the Protection of the Warfighter, First Responder, and Public Health	1,600,000	Graves	
RDTE,DW	Multiple Target Tracking Optical Sensor Array Technology	5,000,000		Akaka
RDTE,DW	Multi-Purpose Biodefense Immunoarray	800,000	DeLauro	Dodd, Mikulski
RDTE,DW	Multi-Spectral Laboratory (UML) and Analytical Services Center (ASCENT) Program	1,600,000	Lucas	Inhofe
RDTE,DW	Multivalent Marburg, Ebola Filovirus Vaccine Program	3,500,000	Brown (SC)	Graham
RDTE,DW	Nano Porous Hollow Fiber Regenerative Chemical Filter	1,000,000	Hayes	
RDTE,DW	National Biometrics Security Project	3,200,000		Byrd
RDTE,DW	National Consortium for MASINT Research	3,000,000		Bingaman, Cardin
RDTE,DW	National Nuclear Security Agency (NNSA) Metals Declassification for Reuse by DoD in Armaments	2,720,000	Granger	
RDTE,DW	National Repository of Digital Forensic Intelligence (NRDFI) and the Center for Telecommunications and Network Security (CTANS)	1,200,000	Lucas	Inhofe
RDTE,DW	Naval Research Lab Supercomputing Information Prototype	2,800,000	Obey	
RDTE,DW	Networked Standoff Biological LIDAR	1,200,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,DW	New England Defense Manufacturing Supply Chain Initiative	800,000	Michaud, Allen, Hodes, McGovern	Collins, Dodd, Kennedy, Kerry, Leahy, Lieberman, Reed, Sanders, Snowe, Whitehouse

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,DW	New Mexico State University Institute for Defense and Public Policy	10,000,000		Bingaman
RDTE,DW	Next Generation Intelligent Portable Radionuclide Detection and Identification Systems	1,600,000	English	Specter
RDTE,DW	Next Generation Respiratory Protection	2,400,000		Johnson, Thune
RDTE,DW	NIDS Improved Handheld Biological Agent Detector	1,600,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
RDTE,DW	Night Vision Sensor	1,000,000	Hirono	
RDTE,DW	Northwest Defense Manufacturing Initiative	1,600,000	Walden, Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Wu	Murray, Smith, Wyden
RDTE,DW	Northwest Maritime Information and Littoral Operations Program	2,800,000	Dicks	
RDTE,DW	Novel System for Developing Therapeutics Against Botulism	4,000,000	Fortenberry	Hagel, Nelson (NE)
RDTE,DW	Novel Viral Biowarfare Agent Identification and Treatment (NOVBAIT)	4,000,000	Pelosi	
RDTE,DW	On-Site Alternative Fuel Manufacturing System	1,200,000	Carney	
RDTE,DW	Pacific Data Conversion and Technology Program	1,000,000		Akaka, Inouye
RDTE,DW	Pacific Region Interoperability Test and Evaluation Capability	3,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,DW	Partnership for Defense Innovation Wi-Fi Laboratory Testing and Assessment Center	2,000,000	Hayes	Burr
RDTE,DW	Pat Roberts Intel Scholars Program (PRISP)	2,000,000		Roberts
RDTE,DW	Photo Catalytic Oxidation (PCO) Demonstration for Water Reuse	2,400,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,DW	Photovoltaic Power Supply for Autonomous Sensors	2,400,000	Etheridge	
RDTE,DW	Picoceptor and Processor for Man-portable Threat Warning	3,500,000		Gregg
RDTE,DW	Plant Vaccine Development	1,600,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
RDTE,DW	Playas Training and Research Center Joint Training Experiment	4,800,000	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,DW	Port and Hull Security 3D, Real Time Sonar System—Echoscope	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Portable Rapid Bacterial Warfare Detection Unit	4,000,000	Boswell, Latham	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,DW	Preventing Long-Term Brain and Lung Damage Caused by Battlefield Trauma Project	2,900,000	Slaughter, Higgins	Schumer
RDTE,DW	Protection from Oxidative Stress	1,600,000		Harkin
RDTE,DW	Protective Self-Decontaminating Surfaces	1,600,000	Grijalva, Aderholt	Shelby
RDTE,DW	Radio Inter-Operability System (RIOS)	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,DW	Random Obfuscating Compiler Anti-Tamper Software	1,600,000	Michaud	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,DW	Range Element Network Enterprise Technology (RE-NET)	4,000,000	Kingston, Bishop (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,DW	Rapid Forensic Evaluation of Microbes in Biodefense	1,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,DW	Rapid Response Institute	3,200,000	Pallone, Saxton, Smith (NJ)	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Reactive Overlay and Removable CBRN Coatings	1,600,000	McDermott	Murray
RDTE,DW	Recombinant BChE Formulation Program	1,600,000	Sarbanes	Cardin
RDTE,DW	Reliability Testing of Lead-Free Circuits/Components	1,440,000	Visclosky	
RDTE,DW	Remote Sensor Network Services Platform	2,000,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,DW	Renewable Fuel Systems for Defense Applications	3,200,000	Andrews, Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Research of Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents	800,000	Rangel	
RDTE,DW	Research on a Molecular Approach to Hazardous Materials Decontamination	1,200,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,DW	Robotic Mobility Platform System	1,200,000	Boyd	Gregg
RDTE,DW	Roll-On, Roll-Off Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Special Mission Palletized System	4,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,DW	Scalable Topside Array Radar Demonstrator	800,000	Gilchrest, Bartlett, Ruppersberger, Sarbanes	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,DW	SeaCatcher UAS Launch and Recovery System	1,600,000	Sarbanes	
RDTE,DW	SEAL Delivery Vehicle (SDV) Integrated Combat System (ICS)	3,200,000	Murtha	
RDTE,DW	Secure Media and ID Card Development	240,000		Reid
RDTE,DW	Secure, Miniaturized, Free Space, Optical Communications	2,000,000	Rothman	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Security for Critical Communication Networks	3,600,000	Rothman, Sires	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Semiconductor Photomask Technology Infrastructure Initiative	2,400,000	Tauscher	
RDTE,DW	Shock Trauma Research Center	2,000,000	Cleaver	
RDTE,DW	Signal Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Developments for Integration of SOF Systems	1,600,000	Brown (SC)	Graham
RDTE,DW	Simultaneous Field Radiation Technology (SFRT)	2,300,000	Pickering	Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,DW	Small Assault Vehicle Expeditionary (SAVE)	800,000		Landrieu
RDTE,DW	Smart Bomb Millimeter Wave Radar Guidance System	2,000,000		Cochran
RDTE,DW	Smart, Modular Regenerative Off-Grid Hydrogen Fuel Cell	1,000,000	Larson	Dodd
RDTE,DW	SOF Mission Training and Preparation Systems Interoperability	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Software Assurance Education and Research Institute	800,000	Kilpatrick, Conyers	
RDTE,DW	Space-Based Interceptor Study	5,000,000		Allard, Inhofe, Kyl, Sessions
RDTE,DW	Spartan Advanced Composite Technology	1,600,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,DW	Spintronics Memory Storage Technology	2,400,000	Lewis (CA)	

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,DW	Strategic Materials and Silicon Carbide Optics	4,400,000		Inouye
RDTE,DW	Superlattice Nanotechnology	2,000,000	Hayes	Burr, Dole
RDTE,DW	Superstructural Particle Evaluation and Characterization with Targeted Reaction Analysis (SPECTRA)	1,200,000		Burr, Dole
RDTE,DW	Surface Enhanced Infrared Detection of Threats	1,200,000	Edwards (TX)	
RDTE,DW	Synthetic Fuel Innovation	4,000,000		Byrd
RDTE,DW	Tactical Biometrics Operating and Surveillance System (TBOSS)	1,600,000	Capito	
RDTE,DW	Technology for Shallow Water Special Operations Forces Mobility	2,400,000	Boyd	Nelson (FL)
RDTE,DW	Technology Infusion Cell (TIC)	1,000,000	Hayes	
RDTE,DW	Terahertz High-Resolution Portable Explosives Detector	800,000	Schiff	
RDTE,DW	Total Perimeter Surveillance	1,000,000	Walberg	Stabenow
RDTE,DW	Tunable MicroRadio for Military Systems	4,800,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,DW	UAV Situational Awareness System	1,000,000	Drake	
RDTE,DW	UAV Systems Operations Validation Program (USOVP)	5,000,000	Pearce, Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,DW	Ultra Low Power Electronics for Special Purpose Computers	1,600,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,DW	Ultra Photonics Program	1,280,000	Barrett	
RDTE,DW	Ultra Portable Unmanned Surveillance Helicopter	1,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,DW	Ultrahigh-Strength Steel for Landing Gear	2,000,000	Hobson	
RDTE,DW	Ultra-rapid Next Generation Pathogen Identification	2,000,000		Cochran
RDTE,DW	UML UAV/UAS Test Facility	2,400,000	Cole	
RDTE,DW	Unified Management Infrastructure System	1,200,000	Schakowsky	
RDTE,DW	University Strategic Partnership	3,200,000	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,DW	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Avionics Upgrade (UAVAU)	1,200,000		Specter
RDTE,DW	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	1,200,000		Stevens
RDTE,DW	Vaccine Development Program	800,000	Pascrell	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,DW	Vacuum Sampling Pathogen Collection and Concentration	3,200,000	Simpson	Craig, Crapo
RDTE,DW	Validation of an Enhanced Urban Air Blast Tool	2,400,000	Nadler	Schumer
RDTE,DW	Vehicle Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Logistics Program	8,000,000		Levin
RDTE,DW	Vet-Biz Initiative for National Sustainment (VINS)	2,000,000	Sarbanes	Mikulski
RDTE,DW	ViriChip Rapid Virus Detection Systems	1,600,000		Harkin
RDTE,DW	Weapons Shot Counter	1,400,000		McConnell
RDTE,DW	Wiring Integrity Technology	1,600,000	Bishop (GA), Marshall	
RDTE,DW	X-Band/W-Band Solid State Power Amplifier	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,DW	Zumwalt National Program for Countermeasures to Biological and Chemical Threats	1,200,000	Neugebauer	
RDTE,N	76mm Swarmbuster Capability	1,600,000	Crenshaw	
RDTE,N	Accelerated Improvement for Active Surface Electronic Warfare Systems	1,600,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	Accelerating Fuel Cells Manufacturability and their Application in the Armed Forces	2,400,000	Slaughter	Schumer
RDTE,N	ACINT (MASINT) Tape Digitization Program	2,000,000		Inhofe
RDTE,N	Acoustic Research Detachment Large Scale Vehicles Operations Enhancement	480,000	Sali	Craig, Crapo
RDTE,N	Acoustic Research Detachment Test Support Platform Upgrade	1,500,000	Sali	Craig, Crapo
RDTE,N	Adaptive Diagnostic Electronic Portable Testset (ADEPT)	800,000	Schwartz	
RDTE,N	Adelos National Security Sensor System	2,000,000		Baucus, Tester
RDTE,N	Advanced Airship Flying Laboratory, AAFL Phase 2	1,600,000		Smith, Wyden
RDTE,N	Advanced Composite Maritime Manufacturing	2,000,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
RDTE,N	Advanced Continuous Active Sonar for UUVs	2,500,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,N	Advanced Fluid Controls for Shipboard Applications Phase III	2,500,000	Garrett	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,N	Advanced High Energy Density Surveillance Power Module	2,400,000	Baldwin	Kohl
RDTE,N	Advanced Linear Accelerator (LINAC) Facility	3,200,000	Hill	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,N	Advanced Logistics Fuel Reformer for Fuel Cells	2,400,000	DeLauro	Dodd
RDTE,N	Advanced Molecular Medicine Initiative	2,000,000	Solis, Dreier	
RDTE,N	Advanced Naval Logistics	1,600,000		Casey, Specter
RDTE,N	Advanced Repair Technology for the Expeditionary Navy	800,000	Capps	
RDTE,N	Advanced Ship Self Defense Technology Testing	4,000,000	Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,N	Advanced Simulation Tools for Aircraft Structures Made of Composite Materials	1,200,000	Clay	Bond
RDTE,N	Advanced Steam Turbine	1,600,000	Kuhl	Schumer
RDTE,N	Advanced Tactical Control System (ATCS)	1,600,000	Frank, Olver	Kennedy, Kerry, Reed

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,N	AEGIS Combat Information Center Modernization	4,000,000	Murtha	
RDTE,N	Affordable Weapons System	11,200,000	Hunter, Gallegly	
RDTE,N	Agile Laser Eye Protection	800,000	Walsh	Schumer
RDTE,N	Agile Port and High Speed Ship Technology	6,000,000	Sánchez, Linda	
RDTE,N	Aging Military Aircraft Fleet Support	1,600,000	Tiahrt	Brownback, Roberts
RDTE,N	Air Combat Environment Test and Evaluation Facility upgrade	3,000,000	Hoyer	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,N	Air Sentinel	1,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,N	Airborne Mine Countermeasures Open Architecture Technology Insertion	2,000,000	Davis (VA)	
RDTE,N	Aircraft Composite Rocket Launcher Improvement	2,500,000	McCarthy (NY)	
RDTE,N	All Weather Sense and Avoid Sensors for UAVs	2,500,000	Hoyer	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,N	Amelioration of Hearing Loss	1,000,000		Baucus, Tester
RDTE,N	Analytics for Shipboard Monitoring Systems	1,600,000	Drake	
RDTE,N	Arc Fault Circuit Breaker with Arc Location System	1,000,000	Matheson	Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,N	Assault Directed Infrared Countermeasures	2,000,000	Rothman	
RDTE,N	Assistive Technologies for Injured Servicemembers	1,600,000		Martinez
RDTE,N	ASW Training Interoperability Enterprise Demonstration Test Bed	1,600,000	Dicks	
RDTE,N	Automated Fiber Optic Manufacturing Initiative	2,800,000	Drake, Scott (VA)	Warner, Webb
RDTE,N	Automated Readiness Measurement System (ARMS)	2,800,000	Davis (VA), Courtney, Drake	Warner, Webb
RDTE,N	Autonomous Acoustic Array Advanced Tubular Solid Oxide Fuel Cell	2,000,000	Olver	Kennedy
RDTE,N	Autonomous Anti-Submarine Vertical Beam Array	1,600,000	Miller (NC), Coble	Burr
RDTE,N	Autonomous Marine Sensors and Networks for Rapid Littoral Assessment	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	Autonomous Power Management for Distributed Operation	400,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,N	Autonomous Unmanned Surface Vessel	1,200,000		Akaka
RDTE,N	Autonomous Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (UUV) Delivery and Communication (AUDAC) Implementation	2,800,000	Dicks, Inslee	Murray
RDTE,N	Base Level Inventory Tracking System Enhancements	2,800,000		Vitter
RDTE,N	Bio/Nano-MEMS for Defense Applications	1,500,000		McConnell
RDTE,N	Biochemical Agent Detection	800,000	Edwards (TX)	
RDTE,N	Biosensors for Defense Applications	2,000,000		Landrieu
RDTE,N	Boat Trap System for Port Security/Water Craft Interdiction	2,400,000	Markey, Welch	Leahy
RDTE,N	Bow Lifting Body Ship Research	6,240,000	Kagen, Stupak	Inouye
RDTE,N	C-Band Radar Replacement Development	4,000,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	Center for Applied Research in Intelligent Autonomous Systems	2,400,000	Sestak, Fattah	Casey, Specter
RDTE,N	Center for Commercialization of Advanced Technology	2,500,000	Lewis (CA), Davis (CA)	
RDTE,N	Center for Quantum Studies	1,200,000		Warner, Webb
RDTE,N	Chafing Protection System	1,200,000	Pomeroy	Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,N	Collective Aperture Multi-Band Sensor System	3,500,000		Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,N	Combustion Light Gas Gun Projectile	4,000,000		Byrd
RDTE,N	Common Architecture Imaging System (CAIS) Program	800,000	Sherman	
RDTE,N	Common Below Decks Affordable Architecture	3,200,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	Common Expeditionary Force Protection System Architecture	4,000,000	Kennedy	Reed
RDTE,N	Compact Ultra-fast Laser System Development	1,600,000	Ellsworth	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,N	Composite Materials Enhancements through Polymer Science Research and Development	2,240,000		Cochran
RDTE,N	Composite Tissue Transplantation for Combat Wounded Repair	2,000,000		Chambliss
RDTE,N	Computational Modeling and High Performance Computing in Advanced Material Processing, Synthesis and Design	1,200,000	Watt	
RDTE,N	Condition-based Maintenance Enabling Technologies Program	2,400,000		Byrd
RDTE,N	Cooperative Engagement Capability	4,800,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	Countermine Lidar UAV-based System	1,200,000	Taylor	Cochran
RDTE,N	Covert Robust Location Aware Wireless Network	1,600,000	Sanchez, Loretta	
RDTE,N	Cross-Domain Network Access System	800,000	Johnson (IL)	Durbin
RDTE,N	Data Acquisition Reporting and Trending System (DARTS)	2,400,000	Brady (PA)	
RDTE,N	DDG 51 Permanent Magnet Hybrid Electric Propulsion System	7,600,000	Bartlett, Murphy (CT), Olver, Tsongas	Dodd, Kennedy, Kohl, Lieberman
RDTE,N	DDG-51 Hybrid Drive System	6,600,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,N	Defense Modernization and Sustainment Initiative	5,000,000	Kuhl	
RDTE,N	Deployable Command and Control Vehicle	1,200,000	Boyd	
RDTE,N	DEPUTEE—High Powered Microwave Non-Lethal Vehicle/Vessel Engine Disabling	1,600,000		Baucus, Bingaman

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Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,N	Desktop Virtual Trainer Follow-On	2,400,000	Murtha	
RDTE,N	Detection and Neutralization of Electronically Initiated Improvised Explosive Devices	2,000,000	Emerson	
RDTE,N	Detection, Tracking, and Identification for ISRTE of Mobile and Asymmetric Targets	1,600,000		Akaka
RDTE,N	Digital Directed Manufacturing Project	1,700,000	Yarmuth	McConnell
RDTE,N	Digital Modular Radio (DMR)	2,000,000	Pastor	
RDTE,N	Digitization, Integration, and Analyst Access of Investigative Files, NCIS	1,600,000		Byrd
RDTE,N	Directed Energy Initiative	1,760,000		Warner, Webb
RDTE,N	Disposable Biocidal Medical Masks for NAMRU Evaluation	800,000		Leahy
RDTE,N	Distributed Maritime Surveillance System	1,600,000		Hutchison
RDTE,N	Distributed Targeting Processor	2,400,000	Weldon	
RDTE,N	Domain Specific Knowledge Capture Interface	1,360,000	Carney	
RDTE,N	Durability, Energy Saving and Sustainability of Oceanic Vehicles and Support Infrastructure Through Use of Nanotech Lubricants	800,000		Lincoln, Pryor
RDTE,N	E-Beam Free Form Repair Qualification	1,200,000	Lipinski, Inslee	
RDTE,N	Electrochemical Field Deployable System for Water Generation	2,800,000	Berkley	Ensign, Reid
RDTE,N	Electromagnetic Signature Assessment System using Multiple AUVs	1,600,000		Craig, Crapo
RDTE,N	Electronic Motion Actuation Systems	800,000	Latta, Higgins, Shuler, Sutton	Bennett, Dole, Hatch, Voinovich
RDTE,N	Energetics S&T Workforce Development	4,500,000	Hoyer	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,N	Energy Efficient Gallium Nitride Semiconductor Technology	1,040,000	Visclosky, Capps	
RDTE,N	Enhanced Special Weapons/Nuclear Weapons Security program	1,600,000	Hooley, Wu	Smith, Wyden
RDTE,N	Environmentally Sealed, Ruggedized Avionics Displays	4,000,000	Butterfield, Hayes, McIntyre	Burr, Dole
RDTE,N	EP-3E Requirements Capability Migration Technology Integration Lab	4,800,000	Edwards (TX)	
RDTE,N	Evaluating ELF Signals in Maritime Environments	1,600,000	Sali	Craig, Crapo
RDTE,N	Expeditionary Swimmer Defense System	2,400,000		Murray
RDTE,N	Extended Underwater Optical Imaging	2,000,000	Mahoney, Hastings (FL)	Martinez, Nelson (FL)
RDTE,N	Extensible Launching System	3,000,000	Cummings, Ruppersberger	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,N	Extreme Torque Density (XTM) Propulsion Motor	800,000	Altmire	Casey, Specter
RDTE,N	F/A-18 Avionics Ground Support System	2,400,000	Peterson (PA)	Casey, Specter
RDTE,N	Fiber Optic Conformal Acoustic Velocity Sensor (FOCAVES)	2,000,000	Cannon, Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,N	Field Support of Fiber Optic Cable	1,600,000	Schwartz	
RDTE,N	Floating Area Network Littoral Sensor Grid	4,800,000	Dicks	
RDTE,N	Friction Stir Welding	800,000		Bennett
RDTE,N	Fusion, Exploitation, Algorithm, Targeting High-Altitude Reconnaissance	6,000,000		Bennett
RDTE,N	Future Fuel Non-Tactical Vehicle Initiative	1,600,000	Kuhl	Levin, Stabenow, Schumer
RDTE,N	Galfenol Energy Harvesting	1,600,000	Latham	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,N	Gallium Nitride RF Power Technology	1,600,000	Coble, Watt	Burr, Dole
RDTE,N	Guillotine	1,600,000		Warner, Webb
RDTE,N	Hampton University Cancer Treatment Initiative	8,000,000	Scott (VA), Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	Harbor Shield—Homeland Defense Port Security Initiative	3,500,000		Reed, Voinovich, Whitehouse
RDTE,N	HealtheForces	2,800,000		Byrd
RDTE,N	High Awareness Littoral Observing (HALO) Sensor—360 Degree Imaging for Submarines	1,200,000	Neal, Olver	Kerry, Leahy
RDTE,N	High Energy Conventional Energetics (Phase II)	3,200,000	Hoyer	Bingaman, Cardin, Domenici, Mikulski
RDTE,N	High Power Density Motor Drive	1,000,000	Murphy, Tim	
RDTE,N	High Power Density Propulsion and Power for USSVs	1,600,000	Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,N	High Power Free Electron Laser Development for Naval Applications	2,400,000	Wittman	Warner, Webb
RDTE,N	High Speed ACRC & Composites Sea Lion Craft Development	2,000,000		Cochran, Wicker
RDTE,N	High Speed Anti-radiation Demonstration (HSAD)	800,000	Davis (VA), McKeon	
RDTE,N	High Speed Blood and Fluid Transfusion Equipment	3,100,000		Reid
RDTE,N	High Strength Welded Structures	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	High Temperature Superconductor Trap Field Magnet Motor	2,000,000	Carter	
RDTE,N	Highly Corrosive-Resistant Alloy Joining for Nuclear Applications	800,000	Simpson	Craig, Crapo
RDTE,N	Highly Integrated Optical Interconnect for Military Avionics	1,600,000	Stupak	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,N	Holographic Optical Filter for Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR)	2,000,000	Schwartz; Murphy, Patrick; Sestak	Casey, Specter
RDTE,N	HTDV	10,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,N	Human Neural Cell-Based Biosensor	1,000,000		Isakson
RDTE,N	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Development	1,200,000	Butterfield	Dole

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,N	Hydrokinetic Power Generator	1,600,000	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,N	Immersive Naval Officer Training Systems	3,000,000		Reed, Whitehouse
RDTE,N	Implementation of Formable Textile for Composite Shaped Aerospace Composite Structures	1,600,000	Michaud, Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,N	Improved Corrosion Protection for Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS) for CVN-21 Class Carriers	2,000,000	LoBiondo, Sestak, Smith (NJ)	
RDTE,N	Improved Interoperability Research and Development to support NAVAIR and GWOT	2,000,000	Hoyer	
RDTE,N	Improved Stealth and Lower Cost Operations for Ships Using High Strength Flame Resistant LCP Reinforced Netting	1,600,000		Murray
RDTE,N	In Buoy Processor for Trigger and Alert Sonobuoy System (TASS)	2,000,000	Abercrombie	
RDTE,N	Infrared LED Free Space Optics Communications Advancement	400,000	Hunter	
RDTE,N	Infrared Materials Laboratories	2,500,000	Cole	Inhofe
RDTE,N	Integrated Advanced Ship Control (IASC)	1,200,000	Tierney	
RDTE,N	Integrated Manufacturing Enterprise	2,400,000	McCrery	Landrieu, Vitter
RDTE,N	Integrated Naval Electronic Warfare	1,000,000	Drake	
RDTE,N	Integrated Power System Converter	2,000,000	Murphy, Tim	Casey, Specter
RDTE,N	Integrated Product Support Data Management System	1,000,000	Rogers (KY)	
RDTE,N	Integrated Ship and Motion Control Technology	3,440,000	Courtney, Gillibrand	Dodd, Lieberman, Schumer
RDTE,N	Integrated Warfighter Biodefense Program	3,000,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
RDTE,N	Integration of Electro-Kinetic Weapons into Next Generation of Navy Ships	4,500,000	Boyd	Martinez, Nelson (FL)
RDTE,N	Integration of Logistics Information for Knowledge Projection and Readiness Assessment	1,600,000		Byrd
RDTE,N	Intelligent Retrieval of Imagery	2,400,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	Intelligent Work Management for Class Squadrons (CLASSRONS)	2,000,000	Brown (FL)	
RDTE,N	Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal Diver Situational Awareness System	1,200,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	Joint Integrated Systems Technology for Advanced Digital Networking (JIST-NET)	800,000	Hunter	
RDTE,N	JSF F-35B Lift Fan Component Manufacturing	1,600,000	Smith (TX), Rodriguez	
RDTE,N	Kinetic Hydropower System (KHPS) Turbine	2,400,000	Inslee, Engel, Maloney, Towns	Murray, Schumer
RDTE,N	Landing Craft Composite Lift Fan	1,000,000	Dent, Garrett	Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,N	Large-Scale Demonstration Item for Virginia Class Submarine Bow Dome	1,800,000	Taylor	Cochran
RDTE,N	Laser Perimeter Awareness System	1,500,000		Coleman
RDTE,N	Layered Surveillance/Sensing	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	LCS Common Mission Package Training Environment	4,500,000	Murtha	
RDTE,N	Lightweight Composite Structure Development for Aerospace Vehicles	800,000	Sullivan	Inhofe
RDTE,N	Lithium Batteries	1,600,000	Bishop (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,N	Lithium/Sulfur Chemistry Validation for Sonobuoy Application	1,600,000	Boyda	Brownback, Roberts
RDTE,N	Lithium-Ion Cell Development with Electro Nano Materials	4,000,000		Bond
RDTE,N	Littoral Battlespace Sensing-Autonomous UUV	800,000	Alexander	Landrieu
RDTE,N	Long Range Synthetic Aperture Sonar for ASW	800,000	Moran (VA)	Warner, Webb
RDTE,N	Long Wavelength Array	2,800,000	Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,N	Low Acoustic and Thermal Signature Battlefield Power Source	2,000,000		Baucus, Tester
RDTE,N	Low Cost Laser Module Assembly for Acoustic Sensors	1,600,000	Sestak	Specter
RDTE,N	Low Cost Multi-Channel Camera System	2,400,000	Bonner	
RDTE,N	Low Cost, Expendable, Fiber Optic Sensor Array	5,000,000	Murtha	Specter
RDTE,N	Low-Cost Image-Based Navigation and Precision Targeting	800,000	Markey	Kerry
RDTE,N	Low-Signature Modular Weapon Platform	3,200,000	Blumenauer, Baird, DeFazio, Hooley, Wu	Murray, Smith, Wyden
RDTE,N	M65 Bismaleimide Carbon Fiber Prepreg	1,600,000	Aderholt, Bishop (UT), Tauscher	Bennett, Dodd, Hatch
RDTE,N	Magnetic Refrigeration Technology	2,400,000	Baldwin	Kohl
RDTE,N	MARCOM Computer Research	1,000,000		Hutchison
RDTE,N	Marine Mammal Awareness, Alert and Response Systems (MMAARS)	2,400,000	Abercrombie	
RDTE,N	Marine Mammal Hearing and Echolocation Research	1,600,000	Abercrombie	
RDTE,N	Maritime Security—Surface and Sub-surface Surveillance System and Expeditionary Test-Bed	3,600,000	Boyd	
RDTE,N	Micro-munitions Interface for Tactical Unmanned Systems (MITUS)	1,600,000	Ehlers, McCarthy (CA)	Stabenow
RDTE,N	Millimeter Wave Imaging	1,600,000	Castle	Biden, Carper
RDTE,N	Mk 48 Torpedo Post-Launch Communication System	800,000	Arcuri	Schumer
RDTE,N	Mk V.1 MAKO for Improved Signature and Weight Performance	2,000,000	Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,N	Mobile Acoustic Decoys for Surface Ship Defense	960,000	Price (NC)	Dole
RDTE,N	Mobile Manufacturing and Repair Cell/Engineering Education Outreach Program	2,400,000	Conyers, Dingell, Kilpatrick, Knollenberg, Levin	Levin
RDTE,N	Mobile Oxygen, Ventilation and External Suction (MOVES)	1,200,000	Johnson, Sam	Cornyn

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,N	Mobile Valve and Flex Hose Maintenance (MVFM)	1,000,000	Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,N	Modular Advanced Vision System	2,000,000		Casey, Specter
RDTE,N	Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell Demonstrator	3,500,000		Dodd, Lieberman
RDTE,N	Multi-Function Laser System	1,200,000	English	Casey, Specter
RDTE,N	Nanotechnology Engineering and Manufacturing Operations	1,600,000	Hirono	
RDTE,N	National Initiatives for Applications of Multifunctional Materials	1,600,000		Hutchison
RDTE,N	National Radio Frequency Research and Development and Technology Transfer Center	4,000,000	Buyer, Ellsworth	Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,N	National Security Training	1,600,000	Serrano	
RDTE,N	National Sensor Fusion Support for Puget Sound Port Security	1,600,000	Dicks	
RDTE,N	National Terrorism Preparedness Institute Anti-Terrorism/Counter-Terrorism Technology Development and Training	3,000,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	NAVAIR Distance Support Environment	800,000	Pascrell	
RDTE,N	Naval Ship Hydrodynamic Test Facilities	4,000,000	Van Hollen	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,N	Naval Special Warfare 11m RIB Replacement Craft Design	800,000	Michaud, Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,N	Navy Multi-Fuel Combustor for Shipboard Fuel Cell Systems	1,600,000	Lampson	
RDTE,N	Navy Science and Technology Outreach (N-STAR)—Maryland	1,000,000		Cardin
RDTE,N	Network Expansion and Integration of Navy/NASA RDT&E Ranges and Facilities	4,800,000		Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,N	Next Generation Automated Technology for Landmine Detection	1,600,000		Hagel, Nelson (NE)
RDTE,N	Next Generation Electronic Warfare Simulator	1,200,000	McCarthy (CA)	
RDTE,N	Next Generation Phalanx with Laser Demo	10,700,000	Crowley, Walsh, Bishop (UT), Obey	Bunning, Hatch, Kohl, McConnell, Schumer
RDTE,N	Next Generation Scalable Lean Manufacturing Initiative	2,400,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	Novel Coating Technologies for Military Equipment	4,800,000	Fortenberry	Hagel, Nelson (NE)
RDTE,N	NULKA Decoy and Mk 53 Decoy Launch System	1,600,000		Kennedy
RDTE,N	ONAMI Nanoelectronics and Nanometrology Initiative	4,000,000	Wu, Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Walden	Smith, Wyden
RDTE,N	On-Board Vehicle Power Systems Development	2,400,000		Shelby
RDTE,N	On-Demand Custom Body Implants/Prosthesis for Injured Personnel	1,600,000	Dingell	Levin, Stabenow
RDTE,N	Open Architecture/Maintenance Free Operating Period (MFOP)	2,800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	Optimization of New Marine Coatings	1,600,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,N	Out of Autoclave Composite Processing	1,600,000	Clay, Akin	
RDTE,N	Over-the-Horizon Vessel Tracking	800,000	Wittman, Scott (VA)	
RDTE,N	Pacific Airborne Surveillance and Testing	15,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,N	Paragon System Upgrades	1,600,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	Penn State Cancer Institute	2,800,000	Holden	
RDTE,N	Permanent Magnet Linear Generator Power Buoy System	2,000,000	Hooley	Smith, Wyden
RDTE,N	Persistent Surveillance Wave PowerBuoy System	3,000,000		Lautenberg, Menendez
RDTE,N	Planar Solid Oxide Fuel Cell System Demonstration at UTC SimCenter	3,500,000	Wamp	
RDTE,N	PMRF Force Protection Lab	2,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,N	Point Mugu Electronic Warfare Laboratory Upgrade	1,600,000	Gallegly	
RDTE,N	Portable Launch and Recovery System for Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Operation	3,200,000	Hastings (WA)	Cantwell, Murray, Smith, Wyden
RDTE,N	Power Dense Integrated Power System for CG(X)	3,000,000	Bartlett	Mikulski
RDTE,N	Precision Terrain Aided Navigation (PTAN)	1,600,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	Predicting Bio-Agent Threat Profiles Using Automated Behavior Analysis	1,600,000	Herseth Sandlin	Johnson
RDTE,N	Puget Sound Anoxia Research for the Department of the Navy	1,200,000	Dicks	
RDTE,N	Pulse Virtual Clinical Learning Lab	2,400,000	Ortiz	
RDTE,N	Quiet Drive Advanced Rotary Actuator	2,000,000	Richardson, Harman, Higgins	Schumer, Warner, Webb
RDTE,N	Radiation Hardness and Survivability of Electronic Systems	800,000		Bayh, Lugar
RDTE,N	Real-Time Hyperspectral Targeting Sensor	2,400,000	Hunter	Gregg, Sununu
RDTE,N	Reduction of Weapon System Downtime Rapid Repair Structural Adhesives	2,400,000	Langevin	Reed, Whitehouse
RDTE,N	Regenerative Fuel Cell Back-up Power	1,200,000	Larson	Dodd
RDTE,N	Remote Continuous Energetic Material Manufacturing for Pyrotechnic IR Decoys	1,600,000	McCrery	Vitter
RDTE,N	Repair of Massive Tissue Loss and Amputation through Composite Tissue Allotransplantation	3,200,000	Cummings	Cardin
RDTE,N	Reparative Core Medicine	800,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N	Research Support for Nanoscale Research Facility	2,800,000	Stearns	Martinez
RDTE,N	RFID TECH Program	800,000		McConnell
RDTE,N	Rotor Blade Protection Against Sand and Water Erosion	800,000	Edwards (TX)	
RDTE,N	Sacrificial Film Laminates for Navy Helicopter Windscreens	960,000	Spratt	Graham

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,N	Scalable Open Architecture Upgradeable Reliable Computing Environment	3,000,000		Murray
RDTE,N	Sea Base Mobility and Interfaces	5,000,000		Stevens
RDTE,N	Self Healing Target System for Laser and Sniper Ranges	1,600,000	Porter	Reid
RDTE,N	Semi-Submersible UUV	1,600,000		Vitter
RDTE,N	Sensor Integration Framework	1,200,000	Boyd	
RDTE,N	Sensorless Control of Linear Motors in EMALS	2,800,000		Reed
RDTE,N	Ship Affordability Through Advanced Aluminum	2,000,000	Carter, Braley	Grassley, Harkin
RDTE,N	Shipboard Electronic Warfare Sustainment Training	3,200,000	Mollohan	
RDTE,N	Shipboard Production of Synthetic Aviation Fuel	1,000,000		Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,N	Single Generator Operations Lithium Ion Battery	4,000,000		Lugar, Reid
RDTE,N	SKYBUS 80K and 130K LTA-UAS Multirole Technologies	2,000,000		Collins
RDTE,N	Smart Instrument Development for the Magdalena Ridge Observatory (MRO)	7,000,000	Pearce, Wilson (NM)	Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,N	Smart Machinery Spaces System	2,400,000	Granger	
RDTE,N	Smart Valve	800,000	Allen	Collins, Snowe
RDTE,N	SOF Test Environment for Advanced Team Collaboration Missions	2,000,000	Hoyer	Cardin, Mikulski
RDTE,N	Solid Oxide Fuel Cell	800,000		Corker
RDTE,N	Solid-State DC Protection System	1,200,000	Moore (WI), Bartlett, Murphy (CT)	Dodd, Lieberman
RDTE,N	Sonobouy Wave-Energy Module	3,000,000		Landrieu, Vitter
RDTE,N	Stabilized Laser Designation Capability	2,000,000	Thompson (CA)	
RDTE,N	Standoff Explosive Detection System (SEDS)	1,200,000	Knollenberg	Stabenow
RDTE,N	Strategic/Tactical Resource Interoperability Kinetic Environment Program	1,120,000		Cochran
RDTE,N	Strike Weapon Propulsion (SWEAP)	2,400,000	Barton, Doolittle	
RDTE,N	Submarine Automated Test and Re-Test (ATRT)	2,000,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	Submarine Environment for Evaluation and Development	2,400,000		Reed
RDTE,N	Submarine Fatline Vector Sensor Towed Array	800,000	Gilchrest, Bartlett, Courtney	Dodd, Lieberman
RDTE,N	Submarine Littoral Defense System	1,600,000	Langevin, Courtney, Kennedy	Reed
RDTE,N	Submarine Maintenance Automation and Communication System (SMACS)	1,600,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	Submarine Panoramic Awareness System Program	1,600,000		Durbin
RDTE,N	Supply Chain Logistics Capability at the ABL NIROP	8,000,000		Byrd
RDTE,N	Supportability Training Services Infrastructure	1,600,000	Rehberg	
RDTE,N	Sure Trak Re-Architecture and Sensor Augmentation	2,000,000	Hoyer, Cummings, Ruppersberger, Sarbanes	Cardin
RDTE,N	Sustainability of AN/SPS-49 Common Signal Data Processor	2,800,000	Obey	
RDTE,N	Swimmer Detection Sonar Network for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	3,200,000	Hodes, Shea-Porter	Collins, Snowe, Sununu
RDTE,N	System for Intelligent Task Assignment and Readiness (SITAR)	800,000	Hunter	
RDTE,N	Tactical E-Field Buoy Development	1,600,000	Hunter	
RDTE,N	Testing of Critical Components for Ocean Alternate Energy Options for the Department of the Navy	2,000,000	Abercrombie	
RDTE,N	Texas Microfactory	3,000,000		Hutchison
RDTE,N	Theater Undersea Warfare Initiative	2,400,000		Inouye
RDTE,N	Thin Film Materials for Advanced Applications, Advanced IED and Anti-Personnel Sensors	3,000,000		Leahy
RDTE,N	Tomahawk Cost Reduction Initiatives	1,600,000	Bishop (UT)	Bennett, Hatch
RDTE,N	Topical Hemostat Effectiveness Study	800,000		Coleman, Klobuchar
RDTE,N	Torpedo Composite Homing Array	1,600,000	Tsongas	Kerry
RDTE,N	Total Ship Training System	1,040,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N	TSG Technology Accreditation	2,400,000		Bond
RDTE,N	U.S. Navy Metrology and Calibration (METCAL)	2,800,000	Calvert	
RDTE,N	UAS Optimization Technologies	2,000,000		Byrd
RDTE,N	Ultra-Wide Coverage Visible Near Infrared Sensor for Force Protection	1,200,000	Bean	
RDTE,N	Underground Coordination of Managed Mesh-networks (UCOMM)	2,400,000	Moran	
RDTE,N	Undersea Launched Missile Study	3,200,000	Courtney, Kennedy, Langevin, Scott (VA)	Dodd, Lieberman, Reed
RDTE,N	Undersea Weapons Enterprise Common Automated Test Equipment	3,200,000	Dicks	
RDTE,N	Unique Identification of Tangible Items	3,000,000		Wicker
RDTE,N	Universal Description, Discovery and Integration	4,300,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,N	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Fuel Cell Power Source with Hybrid Reforming	1,600,000	Higgins	Schumer
RDTE,N	Unmanned Air Systems Tactical Control System	2,500,000	Hoyer, Porter	
RDTE,N	Unmanned Force Augmentation System	2,400,000	Sessions, Burgess	

DEFENSE—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)	
			House	Senate
RDTE,N	Unmanned Ground Vehicle Mobility and Coordination in Joint Urban/Littoral Environments	1,200,000	Carney	
RDTE,N	Unmanned Undersea Vehicles Near Term Interim Capability	4,000,000	Kennedy	
RDTE,N	US Navy Cancer Vaccine Program	2,400,000	Hunter, Jones (NC)	Landrieu, Vitter
RDTE,N	US Navy Pandemic Influenza Vaccine Program	1,600,000	McHugh	
RDTE,N	USMC Electronic Warfare (EW) Training	2,400,000	Mica	
RDTE,N	Validation of Lift Fan Engine Systems	2,000,000	Doolittle	
RDTE,N	Vet-Biz Initiative for National Sustainment (VINS-Navy)	1,600,000	Brown (SC), Clyburn, Salazar	Allard
RDTE,N	Video and Water Mist Technologies for Incipient Fire Detection on Ships	3,200,000	DeLauro, Larson	Dodd
RDTE,N	Virtual Onboard Analyst (VIRONA) for Multi-Sensor Mine Detection	1,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,N	Water Security Program (Inland Water Quality and Desalination)	2,400,000		Bingaman, Domenici
RDTE,N	Water Space Management Navigation Decision Aid	2,400,000	Dicks	
RDTE,N	Wave Energy PowerBuoy Generating System for the Department of the Navy	1,600,000	Abercrombie	
RDTE,N	Wide Area Sensor for Force Protection Targeting	1,600,000	Bean	
RDTE,N	Wireless Sensors for Navy Aircraft	2,400,000	Welch	Leahy
RDTE,N	Zero-Standoff HERO-compliant RFID Systems	1,600,000		Conrad, Dorgan
RDTE,N (MC)	Anti-Sniper Infrared Targeting System	2,000,000	Rogers (KY)	Bunning, McConnell
RDTE,N (MC)	Ballistic Helmet Development	1,200,000	King (NY)	
RDTE,N (MC)	Battlefield Sensor Netting	2,400,000	Young (FL)	
RDTE,N (MC)	Center for Geospatial Intelligence and Investigation (GII)	1,520,000	Granger, Carter	
RDTE,N (MC)	Craft Integrated Electronic Suite (CIES)	2,880,000	Mollohan	
RDTE,N (MC)	Eye Safe Laser Warning Systems	2,000,000	Baird, Wu	Smith, Wyden
RDTE,N (MC)	Global Supply Chain Management	1,600,000	Bishop (GA)	
RDTE,N (MC)	Ground Warfare Acoustical Combat System of Netted Sensors	2,000,000	Sullivan, Boren	Inhofe
RDTE,N (MC)	High Power, Ultra-Lightweight Zinc-Air Battery	2,500,000	Welch, Akin, Coble, Graves, Kucinich, Ryan (OH), Sutton	Dole, Leahy
RDTE,N (MC)	Hybrid Capacitor Supercell for Marine Combat Vehicle	1,200,000	Altmire	Casey, Specter
RDTE,N (MC)	Logistics Technology Improvements	1,600,000	Bishop (GA)	Chambliss, Isakson
RDTE,N (MC)	M2C2	3,800,000		Inouye
RDTE,N (MC)	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Situational Awareness	1,000,000		Inouye
RDTE,N (MC)	Marine Corps Shotgun Modernization Program	3,000,000	Hoyer	Mikulski
RDTE,N (MC)	Marine Expeditionary Rifle Squad—Sensor Integrated, Modular Protection, Combat Helmet (MERS-SIMP)	1,600,000	Rehberg	Baucus, Tester
RDTE,N (MC)	Near Infrared Optical (NIRO) Augmentation System	800,000	Moran (VA)	
RDTE,N (MC)	Urban Operations Laboratory	1,600,000	Boyda	Brownback, Roberts
RDTE,N (MC)	USMC Logistics Analysis and Optimization	2,400,000	Bishop (GA)	
RDTE,N (MC)	Warfighter Rapid Awareness Processing Technology	4,000,000	Abercrombie, Hirono	Akaka
SCN	AGS Pallets	6,000,000		McConnell
SCN	Large Harbor Tugs	11,800,000		Murray
WPN	ABL Restoration Plan	38,000,000		Byrd
WTCV,A	AB-FIST Gunnery Trainer Upgrades for the ID ARNG	1,000,000	Sali	Crapo
WTCV,A	AB-FIST Gunnery Trainer Upgrades for TN ARNG	3,200,000		Corker
WTCV,A	AB-FIST Gunnery Trainers for TN ARNG	2,400,000		Alexander, Corker
WTCV,A	Arsenal Support Program Initiative—Rock Island	8,500,000	Braley, Hare	Durbin, Grassley, Harkin
WTCV,A	Arsenal Support Program Initiative—Watervliet	5,000,000	McNulty	Schumer
WTCV,A	Arsenal Support Program Initiative, Rock Island—Joint Manufacturing and Technology Center	4,200,000	Hare, Braley	Durbin, Grassley, Harkin
WTCV,A	M1 Abrams Mobile Conduct of Fire Trainers Upgrades for the TN ARNG	3,000,000	Tanner	Alexander
WTCV,A	Transmission Dynamometer	1,600,000	Boyda	Brownback

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
CIO	National Center for Critical Information Processing and Storage, MS	$22,300,000	Thad Cochran
CBP Salaries and Expenses	Containerized Cargo Inspection Demonstration Project (Project SeaHawk), Port of Charleston, SC	2,000,000	Henry Brown, Lindsey Graham
CBP Salaries and Expenses	2010 Olympics Coordination Center, WA	4,500,000	Patty Murray, Rick Larsen
CBP Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	Wireless Airport Surveillance Platform, NC	5,000,000	Bob Etheridge
CBP Construction	Advanced Training Center, WV	39,700,000	Robert Byrd
CBP Construction	Del Rio: Comstock, TX Station	25,000,000	The President

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
CBP Construction	Detroit: Sandusky, OH Station	4,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Calexico, CA Station	34,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Indio, CA Station	18,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Sector HQ Vehicle Maintenance Facility, CA	18,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	EL Paso: Expanded Checkpoints, TX	1,513,000	The President
CBP Construction	Marfa: Presidio, TX Station	3,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Blythe, CA Station	28,900,000	The President
CBP Construction	Boulevard, CA Station	31,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Casa Grande, AZ Station	17,873,000	The President
CBP Construction	Naco, AZ Station	47,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Sonoita, AZ Station	27,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Yuma, AZ Hangar, Maintenance & Admin	4,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	El Centro, CA Hangar, Maintenance & Admin	2,100,000	The President
CBP Construction	El Paso, TX Consolidation of facilities	1,500,000	The President
CBP Construction	Laredo, TX Hangar, Maintenance & Admin	4,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Marfa, TX Hangar, Maintenance & Admin	3,000,000	The President
CBP Construction	Uvalde, TX Hangar, Maintenance & Admin	2,000,000	The President
Coast Guard Operating Expenses	Operations Systems Center, WV	3,600,000	Robert Byrd
Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	Sector Buffalo, NY	3,000,000	Brian Higgins
Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	Rescue Swimmer Training Facility, NC	15,000,000	G.K. Butterfield
Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	CG Air Station Cape Cod, MA	5,000,000	The President
Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	Sector Delaware Bay, NJ	13,000,000	The President
Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	Coast Guard Housing-Cordova, AK	11,600,000	The President
Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	Coast Guard Academy-Chase Hall, CT	10,300,000	The President, Chris Dodd
Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	Station Montauk, NY	1,550,000	The President
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges	Fourteen Mile Bridge, Mobile, AL	4,000,000	Robert Aderholt, Jo Bonner, Richard Shelby
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges	Galveston Causeway Bridge, Galveston, TX	4,000,000	John Culberson, Gene Green, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Ron Paul, Ted Poe
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges	Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railway Company Bridge, Morris, IL	2,000,000	Richard Durbin, Jerry Weller
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges	Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge, Burlington IA	2,000,000	Tom Harkin, David Loebsack
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges	Chelsea Street Bridge, Chelsea, MA	2,000,000	Edward Kennedy, John Kerry
Coast Guard Alteration of Bridges	Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge, La Crosse, WI	2,000,000	Herb Kohl
Secret Service Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	Perimeter security and noise abatement study at the Rowley training center, MD	250,000	Steny Hoyer
NPPD Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	Philadelphia Infrastructure monitoring, PA	2,000,000	Chaka Fattah
NPPD Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	Critical Underground Infrastructure in major urban areas	3,000,000	Peter King, Carolyn McCarthy, James Walsh, Charles Schumer
NPPD Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	Office of Bombing Prevention, IED-Geospatial Analysis Tool Plus, PA	1,000,000	John Murtha
NPPD Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	State and Local Cybersecurity Training, University of Texas, San Antonio, TX	3,500,000	Ciro Rodriguez
NPPD Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	Power and Cyber Systems Protection, Analysis, and Testing Program at Idaho National Laboratory, ID	4,000,000	Mike Simpson, Larry Craig
NPPD Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center, NM	20,000,000	The President, Pete Domenici
FEMA Management and Administration	Impacts of Climate on Future Disasters, State of North Carolina	5,000,000	David Price
FEMA Management and Administration	Flood Control and Hazard Mitigation Demonstration Program, Commonwealth of Kentucky	2,425,000	Harold Rogers
FEMA Management and Administration	Pacific Region Homeland Security Center, HI	2,200,000	Daniel Inouye
FEMA State and Local Programs	National Domestic Preparedness Consortium National Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, NM National Center for Biomedical Research and Training, Louisiana State University, LA National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center, Texas A&M University, TX National Exercise, Test, and Training Center, Nevada Test Site, NV Transportation Technology Center, Incorporated, CO National Disaster Preparedness Training Center, University of Hawaii, HI	23,000,000 23,000,000 23,000,000 23,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	The President, Rodney Alexander, Wayne Allard, John Carter, John Cornyn, Pete Domenici, Chet Edwards, Charles Gonzalez, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Daniel Inouye, Mary Landrieu, Harry Reid, Ken Salazar, John Salazar, David Vitter
FEMA State and Local Programs	Center for Domestic Preparedness	62,500,000	The President, Richard Shelby, Robert Aderholt, Mike Rogers
FEMA State and Local Programs	Counterterrorism and Cyber Crime Center, VT	1,700,000	Patrick Leahy
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Tensas Parish Police Jury, LA	750,000	Rodney Alexander
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Rialto, CA	225,000	Joe Baca

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Village of Poynette, WI	1,000,000	Tammy Baldwin
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Sebastian County, AR	750,000	John Boozman
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Lake County, FL	1,000,000	Corrine Brown
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Sarasota County, FL	1,000,000	Vern Buchanan
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Northumberland County, Department of Public Safety, PA	1,000,000	Christopher P. Carney
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Detroit, MI	1,000,000	John Conyers, Carolyn Kilpatrick, Carl Levin, Debbie Stabenow
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, San Diego Unified School District, San Diego, CA	400,000	Susan A. Davis
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Half Moon Bay, CA	750,000	Anna G. Eshoo
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Chesterfield County, VA	250,000	Randy Forbes
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Spencer County Commissioners, Rockport, IN	1,000,000	Baron P. Hill
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Gladstone, OR	60,000	Darlene Hooley
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Coral Springs, FL	550,000	Ron Klein, Robert Wexler
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Snohomish County, WA	1,000,000	Rick Larsen, Maria Cantwell
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, County of Atlantic, NJ	750,000	Frank LoBiondo, Frank Lautenberg, Robert Menendez
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Rio Vista, CA	150,000	Daniel Lungren
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, American Red Cross, Sacramento Sierra Chapter, CA	35,000	Doris Matsui
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Village of Bellerose, NY	200,000	Carolyn McCarthy
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Town of Pomona Park, FL	300,000	John Mica
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, San Francisco Police Department, CA	1,000,000	Nancy Pelosi
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, NC	1,000,000	David Price
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Del Rio, TX	500,000	Ciro Rodriguez
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Bell Gardens, CA	175,000	Lucille Roybal-Allard
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Cudahy, CA	50,000	Lucille Roybal-Allard
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, The County of Cook, IL	1,000,000	Bobby Rush
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Douglas County, GA	500,000	David Scott
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Richmond, Office of Emergency Management, VA	750,000	Robert C. ''Bobby'' Scott
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Hudson County, NJ	1,000,000	Albio Sires, Frank Lautenberg, Robert Menendez
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Marion County, FL	750,000	Cliff Stearns
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, City of Miami Beach, FL	1,000,000	Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Ilena Ros-Lehtinen
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Vermont Emergency Management Agency, VT	1,000,000	Peter Welch, Patrick Leahy
FEMA State and Local Programs	Emergency Operations Center, Crittenden County, KY	750,000	Ed Whitfield
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Rainbow City, AL	1,000,000	Robert Aderholt
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Municipality of Murrysville, PA	100,000	Jason Altmire
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Bibb County, Emergency Management Agency, AL	750,000	Spencer Bachus
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Wynne, AR	50,000	Marion Berry
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of San Diego, CA	1,000,000	Brian Bilbray
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Pinellas County, FL	1,000,000	Gus Bilirakis, C.W. ''Bill'' Young, Kathy Castor
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Brigham City (Corporation), UT	650,000	Rob Bishop, Robert Bennett, Orrin Hatch
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Coolidge, GA	80,000	Sanford Bishop
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Drywood Township, Garland, KS	35,000	Nancy Boyda
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Merced, CA	500,000	Dennis Cardoza
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Newark, DE	300,000	Michael Castle, Joseph Biden
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Adjutant General's Office of Emergency Preparedness, SC	1,000,000	James E. Clyburn
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Alabama Department of Homeland Security, for Jackson County, AL	90,000	Robert Cramer
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Harris County Flood Control District, TX	1,000,000	John Culberson
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Tarrant County, TX	1,000,000	Kay Granger
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Chula Vista, CA	400,000	Bob Filner
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	North West, MO Regional Council of Governments	300,000	Sam Graves
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL	300,000	Alcee Hastings, Tim Mahoney, Debbie Wasserman Schultz
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Kannapolis, NC	468,000	Robin Hayes
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Town of Conklin, NY	330,000	Maurice Hinchey
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	County of Hawaii, Civil Defense Agency, HI	400,000	Mazie Hirono
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Berlin, Public Health Department, NH	100,000	Paul Hodes
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Trenton, NJ	500,000	Rush Holt, Christopher Smith, Frank Lautenberg, Robert Menendez
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Santa Clara Water Valley District, San Jose, CA	790,000	Michael Honda
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Houston, TX	200,000	Sheila Jackson-Lee
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	West Jefferson Medical Center, Marrero, LA	400,000	William Jefferson, Mary Landrieu

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

Account	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Erie County, Sandusky, OH	399,000	Marcy Kaptur
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Wayne County, Detroit, MI	300,000	Carolyn Kilpatrick, Carl Levin, Debbie Stabenow
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	New York State Emergency Management Office, NY	1,000,000	Nita Lowey, José Serrano, Peter King
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Berkeley, CA	750,000	Barbara Lee
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Taylorsville, KY	750,000	Ron Lewis
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Westchester and Rockland Counties, NY	500,000	Nita Lowey
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Town of Lake Placid, FL	500,000	Tim Mahoney
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Tifton-Tift County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), GA	40,000	Jim Marshall
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Town of Pembroke Park, FL	400,000	Kendrick Meek
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Miami, FL	1,000,000	Kendrick Meek, Ilena Ros-Lehtinen
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Mission Viejo, CA	850,000	Gary Miller
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Yardley Borough, PA	500,000	Patrick Murphy
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Clark County Emergency Management, WI	300,000	David Obey
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	County of Essex, NJ	500,000	Donald Payne
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Val Verde County, Del Rio, TX	500,000	Ciro Rodriguez
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	County of Los Angeles, CA	600,000	Lucille Roybal-Allard
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Adam Schiff
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of New Braunfels, TX	360,000	Lamar Smith
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Brown Township Board of Trustees, Malvern, OH	247,728	Zachary Space
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Barberton, OH	200,000	Betty Sutton
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Mississippi Homeland Security Office, MS	500,000	Bennie Thompson
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Town of North Andover, MA	100,000	John Tierney
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Cities of Lake Station and Hobart, IN	500,000	Peter Visclosky
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Owatonna, MN	400,000	Timothy Walz
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	Putnam County, FL	450,000	John Mica
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation	City of Lake City, TN	418,000	Zack Wamp
FLETC Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	Artesia Construction, NM	3,000,000	Pete Domenici
FLETC Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	Practical Application/Counterterrorism Operations Training Facility, GA	9,195,000	The President
S&T Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	Southeast Region Research Initiative, TN	27,000,000	Lamar Alexander, Thad Cochran, Roger Wicker
S&T Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	Distributed Environment for Critical Infrastructure Decisionmaking Exercises, Multiple Locations	3,000,000	Robert Bennett, Patrick Leahy, Joe Lieberman, George Voinovich, Rob Bishop, Dean Heller
S&T Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	Naval Postgraduate School, CA	2,000,000	Sam Farr
S&T Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	Homeland Security Research, Development, & Manufacturing Pilot, Bay Shore, NY	2,000,000	Steve Israel, Peter King, Charles Schumer
S&T Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	National Institute for Hometown Security, Community-Based Infrastructure Protection Solutions, KY	11,000,000	Harold Rogers
General Provision	Mississippi Debris Removal		Thad Cochran

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Powertrain Transmission Repair Facility	$27,000,000	The President; Senator Sessions; Senator Shelby
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Small Arms Repair Shop-Depot Level	18,000,000	The President; Senator Sessions; Senator Shelby
Army NG	Alabama	Fort McClellan	Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	3,000,000	The President; Senator Sessions
Air Force	Alabama	Maxwell AFB	Air & Space Basic Course Combat Arms Trng Fac	15,556,000	The President; Mr. Everett; Senator Sessions; Senator Shelby
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Lake Yard Railroad Interchange	1,400,000	Mr. Rogers, M. (AL)
Army	Alabama	Fort Rucker	Chapel Center	6,800,000	Mr. Everett
Army	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	System Software Engineering Annex, Ph 3	16,500,000	Senator Sessions; Senator Shelby; Mr. Cramer
Army	Alaska	Fort Richardson	Child Development Center	15,000,000	The President
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	Barracks Complex	63,000,000	The President
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	Organizational Vehicle Parking	14,000,000	The President
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility	21,000,000	The President
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	Training Aids Support Center	12,400,000	The President
Air Force	Alaska	Elmendorf AFB	C-17 Restore Road	2,000,000	The President
Air Force	Alaska	Elmendorf AFB	F-22 Aerospace Ground Equip Shop	7,200,000	The President
Air Force	Alaska	Elmendorf AFB	F-22 Corrosion Ctrl/Lo Mx/Composite Repair Fac	22,400,000	The President
Air Force	Alaska	Elmendorf AFB	F-22 Flight Simulator	16,400,000	The President

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Air Force	Alaska	Elmendorf AFB	F-22A 7 Bay Aircraft Shelter	20,400,000	The President
Air Force	Alaska	Elmendorf AFB	F-22A 8 Bay Aircraft Shelter	22,200,000	The President
Air Force	Alaska	Elmendorf AFB	F-22A Field Training Detachment	6,600,000	The President
Air Force	Alaska	Elmendorf AFB	F-22A Squadron Ops/AMU 6 Bay Hangar	41,100,000	The President
Defense-Wide	Alaska	Fort Richardson	Dental Clinic Addition/Alteration	6,300,000	The President
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	Pedestrian Access Bridge Training Area	2,950,000	Senator Stevens
Army NG	Alaska	Bethel Armory	Readiness Center	16,000,000	Senator Stevens; Senator Murkowski; Mr. Young, D.
Army	Alaska	Fort Richardson	Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	3,100,000	Senator Stevens
Army	Arizona	Fort Huachuca	Unit Maintenance Facilities	11,200,000	The President
Army	Arizona	Yuma	Raw Sewage Lagoon and Oxidation Pond	3,800,000	The President
Army NG	Arizona	Camp Navajo	Readiness Center	13,000,000	The President
Army NG	Arizona	Florence	Readiness Center	13,800,000	The President
Army NG	Arizona	Papago Military Res.	Readiness Center	24,000,000	The President
Navy	Arizona	Yuma	Applied Instruction Facility (MAWTS)	19,490,000	The President; Senator Kyl
Air Force	Arizona	Luke AFB	Repair Runway Pavement	1,755,000	Mr. Pastor; Senator Kyl
Army	Arizona	Fort Huachuca	ATC Radar Operations Building	2,000,000	Ms. Giffords; Senator Kyl
Air Force	Arizona	Davis-Monthan AFB	Fire/Crash Rescue Station	15,000,000	Senator Kyl; Ms. Giffords
Army NG	Arkansas	Cabot	Readiness Center	10,868,000	Mr. Berry; Senator Lincoln; Senator Pryor
Air NG	Arkansas	Little Rock AFB	Replace Engine Shop	4,000,000	Senator Lincoln; Senator Pryor; Mr. Snyder
Army NG	Arkansas	Fort Chaffee	Infantry Platoon Battle Course	204,000	Senator Lincoln; Senator Pryor; Mr. Boozman
Army	California	Fort Irwin	Barracks Complex	17,500,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Army	California	Fort Irwin	Military Operations Urban Terrain, Ph 3	22,100,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Army	California	Presidio of Monterey	General Instruction Building	15,000,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Army	California	Sierra Army Depot	Water Treatment Plant	12,400,000	The President; Senator Feinstein; Senator Boxer
Army Reserve	California	Fort Hunter Liggett	Modified Record Fire Range	3,950,000	The President; Mr. Farr; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Barstow	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	7,830,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—41 Area	32,430,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—33 Area	30,300,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—43 Area	15,150,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—62 Area	25,920,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Area 13	33,320,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Area 14	32,350,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Chappo (22 Area)	48,640,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Del Mar (21 Area)	33,190,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Del Mar (21 Area)	33,440,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Horno (13 Area)	33,790,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Horno (53 Area)	40,660,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Las Pulgas Area	34,340,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Pico (24 Area)	32,870,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Pico (24 Area)	32,260,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—San Mateo Area	34,500,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Del Mar (21 Area)	34,120,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—San Mateo Area	32,550,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Margarita (33 Area)	31,170,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	BEQ—Armory, Training Facility, SOI (52 Area)	54,730,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Consolidated Comm/Elec Maintenance & Storage	10,050,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Corrosion Control Water Treatment Facility	52,520,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Indoor Fitness Center	12,230,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Infantry Training Center	11,500,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Operations Access Points, Red Beach	11,970,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Regimental Maintenance Complex (Phase 3)	33,620,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Camp Pendleton	Special Operations Training Battle Course	22,250,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	El Centro	Combined Child Care and Youth Center	8,900,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Miramar	Combat Training Tank Complex	10,820,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Miramar	Emergency Response Station	6,530,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Miramar	In-Line Fueling Station Modification	22,930,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Miramar	Military Working Dog Operations Center	4,800,000	The President; Senator Feinstein

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Navy	California	Miramar	MV-22 Wash Rack	3,690,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	North Island	Berthing Lima Conversion	38,992,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	North Island	Child Development Center	14,270,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	San Clemente Island	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	34,020,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	San Diego	Recruit Reconditioning Facility	16,790,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	San Diego	Recruit Support Barracks	34,430,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Twentynine Palms	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	36,470,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Twentynine Palms	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	36,280,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Twentynine Palms	BEQ and Parking Structure	51,800,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Twentynine Palms	Combined Arms MOUT (Phase 2)	21,000,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy Reserve	California	Lemoore	Marine Corps Reserve Center	15,420,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Air Force	California	Edwards AFB	F-35 Ramp & Security Upgrade	3,100,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Defense-Wide	California	Coronado	SOF Combat Crew Training Facility	9,800,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Defense-Wide	California	Tracy Depot	Replace General Purpose Warehouse	41,000,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Defense-Wide	California	Tracy Depot	Replace Truck Entrance/Control Facility	9,300,000	The President; Senator Feinstein
Navy	California	Monterey	Education Facility	9,990,000	Mr. Farr
Air Force	California	Edwards AFB	Main Base Runway Ph 4	6,000,000	Mr. McKeon; Mr. McCarthy, K.
Navy	California	North Island	Training Pool Replacement	6,890,000	Ms. Davis, S.
Navy	California	Twentynine Palms	Lifelong Learning Center Ph 1	9,760,000	Mr. Lewis, Jerry
Air Force	California	Travis AFB	Large Crash Rescue Station	12,100,000	Senator Feinstein; Senator Boxer; Ms. Tauscher
Navy	California	San Diego MCRD	Recruit Barracks	43,200,000	House Committee on Appropriations [1]
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Barracks & Dining Incr 1	94,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Battalion Complex	45,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Brigade/Battalion HQs	46,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Company Operations Facilities	93,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Infrastructure, BCT	69,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Physical Fitness Facility	28,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Unit Maintenance Facilities	15,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Vehicle Maintenance Shops	84,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Chem Demil	Colorado	Pueblo Depot	Ammunition Demilitarization Facility Incr 10	65,060,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army NG	Colorado	Denver	Readiness Center	9,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army NG	Colorado	Grand Junction	Readiness Center	9,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar; Mr. Salazar
Air Force	Colorado	U.S. Air Force Academy	Upgrade Academic Facility, Ph V	18,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Defense-Wide	Colorado	Buckley AFB	Satellite Pharmacy	3,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Air Force	Colorado	Peterson AFB	Land Acquisition—23 Acres	4,900,000	Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Air NG	Colorado	Buckley AFB	Alert Crew Headquarters	4,200,000	Senator Allard; Senator Salazar
Army NG	Connecticut	Camp Rell	Regional Training Institute	28,000,000	The President; Mr. Courtney; Senator Dodd
Army NG	Connecticut	East Haven	KD Range Add/Alt	13,800,000	The President; Senator Dodd
Navy	Connecticut	New London	Pier 31 Replacement	46,060,000	The President; Mr. Courtney; Senator Dodd
Air NG	Connecticut	Bradley IAP	TFI Upgrade Engine Shop	7,200,000	Ms. DeLauro; Mr. Courtney; Mr. Larson; Mr. Murphy, C.; Mr. Shays
Navy	Connecticut	New London	Indoor Small Arms Range	11,000,000	Senator Dodd; Senator Lieberman
Army NG	Delaware	New Castle	Army Aviation Support Facility Add/Alt	28,000,000	The President; Senator Biden
Navy Reserve	Delaware	Wilmington	NOSC Portion, Armed Forces Reserve Center	11,530,000	The President; Senator Biden
Air Force	Delaware	Dover AFB	ADAL Physical Fitness Center	19,000,000	The President; Senator Biden; Senator Carper; Mr. Castle
Air NG	Delaware	New Castle County AP	TFI—Info Ops Squadron (IOS) Facility	3,200,000	The President; Senator Biden; Senator Carper; Mr. Castle
Defense-Wide	Delaware	Dover AFB	Alter Fuel Storage Tank	3,373,000	The President; Senator Biden
Air NG	Delaware	New Castle County AP	Replace C-130 Aircraft Maintenance Shops	11,600,000	Senator Biden; Senator Carper; Mr. Castle
Navy	District of Columbia	Naval Research Lab	Autonomous System Research Lab	24,220,000	The President
Army	Florida	Miami-Doral	SOUTHCOM Headquarters, Incr 2	81,600,000	The President; Mr. Diaz-Balart, L.; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Army NG	Florida	Camp Blanding	Ammunition Supply Point	12,400,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Navy	Florida	Jacksonville	Child Development Center	12,890,000	The President; Mr. Crenshaw; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Navy	Florida	Jacksonville	P-8A Integrated Training Center	48,220,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Navy	Florida	Mayport	Alpha Wharf Improvements	14,900,000	The President; Mr. Crenshaw; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Navy	Florida	Tampa	Joint Communications Squadron Facility	29,000,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Air Force	Florida	Eglin AFB	F-35 Student Dormitory (144 Room)	19,000,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Air Force	Florida	MacDill AFB	SOCCENT Headquarters & Commandant Facility	21,000,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Defense-Wide	Florida	Eglin AFB	SOF Battalion Operations Complex	40,000,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Defense-Wide	Florida	Hurlburt Field	SOF Special Tactics Group Facility	8,900,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Defense-Wide	Florida	MacDill AFB	SOF Add/Alter 501B (HQ SOCOM)	10,500,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Defense-Wide	Florida	Jacksonville	Replace Fuel Storage Tanks	34,000,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Air Force	Florida	Tyndall AFB	325 ACS Ops Training Complex	11,600,000	Mr. Boyd
Army NG	Florida	Camp Blanding	Regional Training Institute Ph 4	20,907,000	Mr. Young, B.; Ms. Brown, C.; Mr. Stearns; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Air Force	Florida	MacDill AFB	Combat Training Facility	5,000,000	Ms. Castor
Navy	Florida	Mayport	Aircraft Refueling	3,380,000	Mr. Crenshaw
Air Force	Florida	Cape Canaveral AS	Satellite Operations Support Facility	8,000,000	Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson; Mr. Weldon
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Automated Anti-Armor Range	8,800,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Basic 10M-25M Firing Range 1	2,400,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Basic 10M-25M Firing Range 2	2,400,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Basic 10M-25M Firing Range 3	2,350,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Basic 10M-25M Firing Range 4	2,500,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Basic 10M-25M Firing Range 5	2,500,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Digital Multipurpose Training Range	17,500,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Fire and Movement Range	2,450,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Maintenance Shop	42,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Modified Record Fire Range 1	4,900,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Modified Record Fire Range 2	4,900,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Modified Record Fire Range 3	4,500,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Range Access Road	9,100,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Reception Station Phase 2	39,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Stationary Tank Range	6,900,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility	10,800,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Tracked Vehicle Drivers Course	16,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Trainee Complex	32,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Training Area Infrastructure—Osut Area	16,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Training Area Infrastructure—Northern Area	13,800,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Benning	Unit Maintenance Facilities	27,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Barracks & Dining, Incr 1	41,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Brigade Complex	30,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Brigade/Battalion HQs	36,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Child Development Center	20,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Company Operations Facilities	75,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Infrastructure	59,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Physical Fitness Facility	22,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Shoot House	2,300,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	Vehicle Maintenance Shops	67,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army NG	Georgia	Dobbins ARB	Readiness Center	45,000,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Mr. Gingrey; Senator Isakson
Navy	Georgia	Albany MCLB	BEQ Replacement	15,320,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Navy Reserve	Georgia	Marietta	Marine Corps Reserve Center	7,560,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Air Force	Georgia	Robins AFB	Aircraft Hangar	24,100,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Defense-Wide	Georgia	Fort Benning	Consolidated Troop Medical Clinic	3,900,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Defense-Wide	Georgia	Augusta	Regional Security Operations Center Incr IV	100,220,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Defense-Wide	Georgia	Hunter AAF	Replace Fuel Storage Tank	3,500,000	The President; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Air NG	Georgia	Savannah CRTC	Troop Training Quarters	7,500,000	Mr. Barrow; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Navy	Georgia	Kings Bay	Add to Limited Area Reaction Force Facility	6,130,000	Mr. Kingston; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Air Force	Georgia	Robins AFB	Avionics Facility	5,250,000	Mr. Marshall; Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Air Reserve	Georgia	Dobbins ARB	Construct New Control Tower	6,450,000	Senator Chambliss; Senator Isakson
Army	Georgia	Fort Gordon	AIT Complex, Phase 1	32,000,000	House Committee on Appropriations [1]
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	Barracks	42,000,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	Battalion Complex	69,000,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	Battalion Complex	27,000,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	Brigade Complex	65,000,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	Infrastructure Expansion	76,000,000	The President; Senator Inouye

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Army	Hawaii	Wahiawa	Wideband SATCOM Operations Center	40,000,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Army Reserve	Hawaii	Fort Shafter	Army Reserve Center	19,199,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Navy	Hawaii	Barking Sands	Advanced Radar Detection Laboratory	28,900,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Navy	Hawaii	Kaneohe Bay	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	28,200,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Navy	Hawaii	Pearl Harbor	Child Development Center	29,300,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Navy	Hawaii	Pearl Harbor	Fitness Center	45,000,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Navy	Hawaii	Pearl Harbor	Joint Forces Deployment Staging Area FISC	5,990,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Navy	Hawaii	Pearl Harbor	Sub Drive-In Magnetic Silencing Facility Incr 2	41,088,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Defense-Wide	Hawaii	Pearl Harbor	Replace Fuel Pipeline	27,700,000	The President; Senator Inouye
Army	Hawaii	Pohakuloa TA	Access Road, Ph 5	30,000,000	Senator Inouye; Mr. Abercrombie; Senator Akaka
Army NG	Idaho	Orchard TA	Live Fire Shoot House	1,850,000	The President
Army Reserve	Idaho	Hayden Lake	Army Reserve Center/OMS/Unheated Storage	9,580,000	The President
Air Force	Idaho	Mountain Home AFB	Logistics Readiness Center	1,800,000	Senator Craig; Senator Crapo; Mr. Simpson
Navy	Illinois	Great Lakes	RTC Special Programs Barracks	62,940,000	The President; Senator Durbin
Defense-Wide	Illinois	Scott AFB	USTRANSCOM Joint Intel Operations Center	13,977,000	The President; Mr. Costello; Senator Durbin
Air NG	Illinois	Greater Peoria RAP	C-130 Squadron Operations Center	400,000	Mr. LaHood; Senator Durbin
Army NG	Illinois	Urbana Armory	Readiness Center	16,186,000	Senator Durbin
Army NG	Indiana	Camp Atterbury	Multi Purpose Machine Gun Range	5,800,000	The President
Army NG	Indiana	Lawrence	Readiness Center	21,000,000	The President
Army NG	Indiana	Muscatatuck	Combined Arms Collective Training Facility Ph 1	6,000,000	Mr. Visclosky; Mr. Hill; Senator Bayh; Senator Lugar
Air NG	Indiana	Fort Wayne IAP	Aircraft Ready Shelters/Fuel Fill Stands	5,600,000	Mr. Souder
Army	Indiana	Crane Army Ammo Act.	Ready Service Magazine Complex	8,300,000	Senator Bayh; Senator Lugar
Army NG	Iowa	Camp Dodge	MOUT Site Add/Alt	1,500,000	Mr. Boswell; Senator Harkin
Army NG	Iowa	Davenport	Readiness Center Add/Alt	1,550,000	Mr. Braley; Senator Harkin
Air NG	Iowa	Fort Dodge	Vehicle Maintenance & Comm. Training Complex	5,600,000	Senator Harkin; Senator Grassley; Mr. Latham; Mr. Loebsack; Mr. King, S.
Army NG	Iowa	Mount Pleasant	Readiness Center Add/Alt	1,500,000	Mr. Loebsack; Senator Harkin
Army	Kansas	Fort Riley	Battalion Complex	38,000,000	The President; Senator Roberts
Army	Kansas	Fort Riley	Brigade Complex	79,000,000	The President; Senator Roberts
Army	Kansas	Fort Riley	Commissary	23,000,000	The President; Senator Roberts
Army	Kansas	Fort Riley	Rail Siding	15,000,000	The President; Senator Roberts
Army Reserve	Kansas	Dodge City	Army Reserve Center/Land	8,100,000	The President; Mr. Moran, Jerry; Senator Roberts
Army	Kansas	Fort Leavenworth	Chapel Complex Ph 2	4,200,000	Ms. Boyda; Senator Brownback
Army	Kansas	Fort Riley	Fire Station	3,000,000	Ms. Boyda; Senator Brownback; Senator Roberts
Air Force	Kansas	McConnell AFB	MXG Consolidation & Forward Logistics Center Ph 2	6,800,000	Mr. Tiahrt; Senator Brownback
Air NG	Kansas	Smoky Hill ANG Range	Smoky Hill Range Support Facility	7,100,000	Senator Brownback; Mr. Moran, Jerry
Chem Demil	Kentucky	Blue Grass Depot	Ammunition Demilitarization Facility Incr 9	67,218,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Chem Demil	Kentucky	Blue Grass Depot	Defense Access Road	12,000,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Battalion Complex	37,000,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Child Development Center	8,600,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Training Support Center	15,513,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Unit Maintenance Facilities	47,000,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Defense-Wide	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Medical/Dental Clinic	24,000,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Defense-Wide	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	SOF Tactical Equipment Shop	15,000,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Defense-Wide	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	New Elementary School	21,400,000	The President; Senator McConnell
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	School Age Services Center	10,000,000	Senator McConnell; Senator Bunning; Senator Alexander; Senator Corker; Mr. Wamp; Mr. Tanner; Mr. Whitfield
Army NG	Kentucky	London	Aviation Operations Facility Ph III	7,191,000	Mr. Rogers, H.
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Installation Chapel Center	630,000	Senator McConnell; Senator Bunning; Senator Alexander; Senator Corker; Mr. Wamp; Mr. Tanner; Mr. Whitfield
Army	Louisiana	Fort Polk	Unit Operations Facilities	29,000,000	The President
Air Force	Louisiana	Barksdale AFB	Security Forces Complex	14,600,000	Senator Landrieu; Senator Vitter; Mr. Alexander; Mr. McCrery
Army NG	Maine	Bangor	Regional Training Institute Ph 1	20,000,000	The President
Navy	Maine	Portsmouth NSY	Dry Dock 3 Waterfront Support Facility	1,450,000	Mr. Allen; Ms. Shea-Porter; Senator Collins; Senator Snowe; Senator Gregg; Senator Sununu
Navy	Maine	Portsmouth NSY	Dry Dock 3 Waterfront Support Facility	20,660,000	Senator Collins; Senator Snowe; Senator Gregg; Senator Sununu; Mr. Allen; Ms. Shea-Porter
Navy	Maine	Portsmouth NSY	Consolidated Global Sub Component Ph 1	9,980,000	Ms. Shea-Porter; Senator Collins; Senator Snowe
Army NG	Maryland	Edgewood	Army Aviation Support Facility Add/Alt	28,000,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Army NG	Maryland	Salisbury	Readiness Center Add/Alt	9,800,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Army Reserve	Maryland	Baltimore	Army Reserve Center	11,600,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Navy	Maryland	Indian Head	Sewage Treatment Plant Upgrades	13,930,000	The President; Senator Cardin; Mr. Hoyer; Senator Mikulski
Navy	Maryland	Suitland	National Maritime Intel Center Incr	12,439,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Air Force	Maryland	Andrews AFB	Admin Facility Addition	28,000,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Air Force	Maryland	Andrews AFB	NCR Relocation—Admin Facility	49,648,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Aberdeen PG	USAMRICD Replacement, Incr I	23,750,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Fort Detrick	USAMRIID Stage I, Incr III	209,000,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW Campus Utility Chilled Water Backup	19,100,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW South Campus Stormwater Management System	11,900,000	The President; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Navy	Maryland	Carderock	RDTE Support Facility Ph I	6,980,000	Mr. Van Hollen; Senator Cardin
Army NG	Maryland	Dundalk	Readiness Center	579,000	Mr. Ruppersberger; Senator Cardin
Navy	Maryland	Indian Head	Energetics Systems & Tech Lab Complex Ph I	12,050,000	Mr. Hoyer; Senator Mikulski; Senator Cardin
Air NG	Maryland	Martin State Airport	Replace Fire Station	7,900,000	Mr. Bartlett; Mr. Ruppersberger; Mr. Sarbanes; Senator Cardin
Army NG	Massachusetts	Methuen	Readiness Center Add/Alt (ADRS)	21,000,000	The President
Army Reserve	Massachusetts	Fort Devens	Shoot House	1,900,000	The President
Air NG	Massachusetts	Otis ANGB	TFI Digital Ground Station FOC Beddown	1,700,000	Mr. Delahunt; Mr. Olver; Senator Kennedy; Senator Kerry
Air NG	Massachusetts	Otis ANGB	Digital Ground Station	14,300,000	Senator Kennedy; Senator Kerry; Mr. Delahunt; Mr. Olver
Air Reserve	Massachusetts	Westover ARB	Joint Service Lodging Facility	943,000	Mr. Olver; Mr. Neal
Army Reserve	Michigan	Saginaw	Army Reserve Center/Land	11,500,000	The President; Senator Levin; Senator Stabenow
Army NG	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Live Fire Shoot House	2,000,000	Mr. Knollenberg; Mr. Stupak; Senator Levin; Senator Stabenow
Army NG	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Urban Assault Course	2,000,000	Mr. Knollenberg; Mr. Stupak; Senator Levin; Senator Stabenow
Army NG	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Infantry Squad Battle Course	2,000,000	Senator Levin; Senator Stabenow; Mr. Knollenberg; Mr. Stupak
Army NG	Michigan	Camp Grayling	Barracks Replacement, Ph 1	16,943,000	Senator Levin; Senator Stabenow; Mr. Knollenberg; Mr. Stupak
Army	Michigan	Detroit Arsenal	Access Control Point	6,100,000	Senator Levin; Senator Stabenow; Mr. Levin, S.
Army NG	Minnesota	Arden Hills	Readiness Center	15,000,000	The President
Army NG	Minnesota	Arden Hills	Infrastructure Improvements	1,005,000	Ms. McCollum; Senator Coleman; Senator Klobuchar
Air NG	Minnesota	Duluth	Replace Fuel Cell Hangar	4,500,000	Senator Coleman; Senator Klobuchar; Mr. Oberstar
Air NG	Minnesota	Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP	Aircraft Deicing Apron	1,500,000	Mr. Ellison; Senator Coleman; Senator Klobuchar
Navy	Mississippi	Gulfport	25 Naval Construction Regiment HQ Facility	6,900,000	The President; Senator Wicker
Air Force	Mississippi	Columbus AFB	Child Development Center	8,100,000	The President; Senator Wicker
Navy	Mississippi	Gulfport	Battalion Maintenance Facility	5,870,000	Mr. Taylor; Senator Wicker
Navy	Mississippi	Meridian NAS	Fitness Center	6,340,000	Senator Cochran; Senator Wicker; Mr. Pickering
Air Force	Mississippi	Keesler AFB	Indoor Firing Range	6,600,000	Senator Wicker
Air NG	Mississippi	Gulfport-Biloxi IAP	Relocate Munitions Storage Complex	3,400,000	Senator Wicker
Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Training Support Center	18,500,000	The President
Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Urban Assault Course	2,350,000	The President; Senator Bond
Army Reserve	Missouri	Weldon Springs	Army Reserve Center	11,700,000	The President
Defense-Wide	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Primary Care Clinic Addition/Alteration	22,000,000	The President
Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Wastewater Treatment Plant	7,400,000	Mr. Skelton
Air Force	Missouri	Whiteman AFB	Security Forces Animal Clinic	4,200,000	Mr. Skelton
Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Chapel Complex	3,500,000	Mr. Skelton
Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Mine Detection Training Facility and K-9 Kennel	10,800,000	Senator Bond
Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Soldier Readiness Processing Center	648,000	Senator Bond
Air Force	Montana	Malmstrom AFB	Upgrade Weapons Storage Area, Ph 1	10,000,000	Senator Baucus; Senator Tester
Army Reserve	Nevada	Las Vegas	Army Reserve Center	33,900,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Creech AFB	UAS 432 Wing HQ Mission Support Facility	7,000,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Creech AFB	UAS Dining Hall	9,000,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Creech AFB	UAS Flight Simulator & Academics Facility	9,800,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Creech AFB	UAS Main Gate/Sewer Transfer Facility/Infra.	6,500,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Creech AFB	UAS Operations Facility	16,200,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Nellis AFB	F-16 Aggressor Hangar/Aircraft Maintenance Unit	30,800,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Nellis AFB	F-16 Aggressor Squadron Ops/Infrastructure	17,500,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Nellis AFB	F-35 Airfield Pavements	5,000,000	The President; Senator Reid
Air Force	Nevada	Nellis AFB	Airfield Fire Rescue Station	9,800,000	Senator Reid; Senator Ensign
Army NG	Nevada	Elko	Readiness Center	11,375,000	Senator Reid; Senator Ensign; Mr. Heller

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Army NG	Nevada	Las Vegas	Field Maintenance Shop	2,058,000	Senator Reid; Senator Ensign; Ms. Berkley
Army NG	Nevada	N. Nevada Mil. Dept.	Paint Booth	1,500,000	Senator Reid
Army Reserve	New Jersey	Fort Dix	Modified Record Fire Range	3,825,000	The President; Senator Lautenberg; Senator Menendez; Mr. Saxton
Navy	New Jersey	Lakehurst	Advanced Arresting Gear Test Site	15,440,000	The President; Senator Lautenberg; Senator Menendez; Mr. Saxton
Air NG	New Jersey	Atlantic City IAP	Operations and Training Facility	8,400,000	Mr. LoBiondo; Senator Lautenberg; Senator Menendez
Air Force	New Jersey	McGuire AFB	Security Forces Operations Facility Ph 1	7,200,000	Mr. Saxton; Senator Lautenberg; Senator Menendez
Army	New Jersey	Picatinny Arsenal	Ballistic Evaluation Facility Ph 1	9,900,000	Mr. Frelinghuysen; Senator Lautenberg; Senator Menendez
Navy	New Jersey	Earle NWS	Main Gate Security Improvements	8,160,000	Senator Lautenberg; Senator Menendez; Mr. Smith, C.
Air Force	New Mexico	Holloman AFB	F-22 Alter Hangar for LO/CRF	14,500,000	The President; Senator Bingaman; Senator Domenici
Air Force	New Mexico	Holloman AFB	F-22A ADAL Aircraft Maintenance Unit	1,050,000	The President; Senator Bingaman; Senator Domenici
Air Force	New Mexico	Holloman AFB	F-22A ADAL Flight Simulator Facility	3,150,000	The President; Senator Bingaman; Senator Domenici
Air Force	New Mexico	Holloman AFB	F-22A ADAL Jet Engine Maintenance Shop	2,150,000	The President; Senator Bingaman; Senator Domenici
Air Force	New Mexico	Holloman AFB	F-22A Aerospace Ground Equipment Facility	4,600,000	The President; Senator Bingaman; Senator Domenici
Defense-Wide	New Mexico	Cannon AFB	SOF Maintenance Hangar	18,100,000	The President; Senator Bingaman; Senator Domenici; Mr. Udall, T.
Defense-Wide	New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	Replace Fuel Storage Tanks	14,400,000	The President; Senator Bingaman; Senator Domenici
Defense-Wide	New Mexico	Cannon AFB	CV-22 Flight Simulator Facility	8,300,000	Senator Domenici; Senator Bingaman; Mr. Udall, T.
Air Force	New Mexico	Holloman AFB	F-22A Consolidated Munitions Maintenance	495,000	Senator Domenici; Senator Bingaman
Army	New York	Fort Drum	Brigade Complex-Barracks	29,000,000	The President
Army	New York	Fort Drum	Brigade Complex-Barracks	24,000,000	The President
Army	New York	Fort Drum	Unit Maintenance Facilities	37,000,000	The President
Army	New York	U.S. Military Academy	Science Facility, Ph 1	67,000,000	The President
Army NG	New York	Fort Drum	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site Ph 3	11,000,000	The President
Army NG	New York	Queensbury	Field Maintenance Shop	5,900,000	The President
Army Reserve	New York	Kingston	Army Reserve Center/Land	13,494,000	The President
Army Reserve	New York	Shoreham	Add/Alt Army Reserve Center	15,031,000	The President
Army Reserve	New York	Staten Island	Army Reserve Center	18,550,000	The President
Air NG	New York	Hancock Field	TFI—Reaper IOC/FOC Beddown	5,000,000	The President; Mr. Walsh
Air NG	New York	Gabreski Airport	Replace Pararescue Ops Facility Ph 2	7,500,000	Mr. Ackerman; Mr. Bishop, T.; Senator Clinton; Mr. Israel; Mr. King, P.; Ms. McCarthy, C.; Senator Schumer
Army	New York	Fort Drum	Replace Fire Station	6,900,000	Mr. McHugh; Senator Schumer; Senator Clinton
Air Reserve	New York	Niagara Falls ARS	Dining Facility/Community Center	9,000,000	Ms. Slaughter; Senator Schumer; Senator Clinton
Air NG	New York	Hancock Field	Upgrade ASOS Facilities	5,400,000	Mr. Walsh
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Access Roads Ph 1	13,200,000	The President; Senator Burr; Mr. Hayes; Mr. McIntyre
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Access Roads Ph 1 (Additional Funds)	8,600,000	Mr. Hayes; Mr. McIntyre
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Training Support Center	20,500,000	The President; Mr. Hayes
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Utility Upgrade (Camp Mackall)	3,200,000	The President; Mr. Hayes
Army Reserve	North Carolina	Raleigh	Army Reserve Center/Land	25,581,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Camp Johnson	38,230,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Camp Johnson	23,760,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—French Creek	33,960,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Hadnot Point	39,890,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Hadnot Point	39,320,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Courthouse Bay	35,890,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—Hadnot Point	42,950,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Child Development Center	13,960,000	The President; Senator Burr; Senator Dole
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Consolidated Mess Hall—Hadnot Point (200 Area)	25,000,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Infantry Platoon Battle Course—SR1	18,250,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Mess Hall—Hadnot Point (400 Area)	21,660,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Mod K-Ranges (Phase 2)	20,220,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Cherry Point	2nd MAW Command Operations Facility	30,480,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Cherry Point	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	30,100,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	Cherry Point	Engineering Product Support Facility	16,840,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	New River	Aircraft Parking Apron Addition	6,830,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	New River	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	36,740,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	New River	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters—MCAS	25,620,000	The President
Navy	North Carolina	New River	Enlisted Dining Facility	17,090,000	The President
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Expand Training Compound	14,200,000	The President; Mr. Hayes

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Headquarters Facility	14,600,000	The President; Mr. Hayes
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Security/Force Protection	4,150,000	The President; Mr. Hayes
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Training Facility	5,300,000	The President; Mr. Hayes
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	New Elementary School	28,170,000	The President; Mr. Hayes
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	New Intermediate School (Irwin)	27,945,000	The President; Mr. Hayes
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	New Middle School	22,356,000	The President; Mr. Hayes
Army NG	North Carolina	Camp Butner	Training Complex	1,376,000	Mr. Miller, B.; Senator Burr
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Mass Casualty Facility	1,300,000	Mr. Etheridge
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Chapel	11,600,000	Mr. McIntyre
Air Force	North Carolina	Seymour Johnson AFB	Consolidated Support Center	12,200,000	Senator Burr; Senator Dole; Mr. Butterfield
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Hospital Renovation & MRI addition	57,900,000	House Committee on Appropriations [1]
Air Force	North Dakota	Grand Forks AFB	Fire Station	13,000,000	Senator Dorgan; Senator Conrad; Mr. Pomeroy
Air NG	North Dakota	Hector Field	Combat Arms Training Simulator/Maintenance Facility	1,500,000	Senator Dorgan; Senator Conrad
Army NG	Ohio	Camp Perry	Barracks	2,000,000	Ms. Kaptur; Mr. Latta; Senator Brown; Senator Voinovich
Army NG	Ohio	Ravenna	Barracks	2,000,000	Mr. Ryan, T.; Ms. Sutton; Senator Brown; Senator Voinovich
Air NG	Ohio	Springfield-Beckley ANGB	Combat Communications Training Complex	1,100,000	Senator Brown; Senator Voinovich; Mr. Hobson
Air NG	Ohio	Springfield-Beckley ANGB	Combat Communications Training Complex	12,800,000	Mr. Hobson; Senator Brown; Senator Voinovich
Air Force	Ohio	Wright-Patterson AFB	Security Forces Operations Facility	14,000,000	Mr. Turner; Senator Brown; Senator Voinovich
Air NG	Ohio	Rickenbacker ANGB	Security Gate	1,600,000	Senator Brown
Air NG	Ohio	Youngstown ARS	Joint Services Lodging Facility	900,000	Senator Brown; Senator Voinovich; Mr. Ryan, T.
Army	Oklahoma	Fort Sill	Training Complex Upgrade	63,000,000	The President
Air Force	Oklahoma	Tinker AFB	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	48,600,000	The President
Air Force Res	Oklahoma	Tinker AFB	AFR Scheduled Maintenance Hangar	9,900,000	The President
Defense-Wide	Oklahoma	Tinker AFB	Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	65,000,000	The President
Defense-Wide	Oklahoma	Altus AFB	Replace Fuel Storage Dikes	2,850,000	The President
Army	Oklahoma	McAlester AAP	AP3 Connecting Rail	5,800,000	Mr. Boren; Senator Inhofe
Air Force	Oklahoma	Tinker AFB	Realign Air Depot Street	5,400,000	Mr. Cole; Senator Inhofe
Air Force	Oklahoma	Altus AFB	Consol Digital Airport Surveill Radar/Rapcon Fac.	10,200,000	Senator Inhofe
Army NG	Oregon	The Dalles	Readiness Center	682,000	Senator Wyden; Senator Smith; Mr. Walden
Army NG	Oregon	Dallas Armory	Readiness Center	1,681,000	Senator Wyden; Senator Smith; Ms. Hooley
Army	Pennsylvania	Carlisle Barracks	Museum Support Facility	13,400,000	The President; Senator Casey; Senator Specter
Army	Pennsylvania	Tobyhanna Depot	Electronics Maintenance Shop	15,000,000	The President; Senator Casey; Mr. Kanjorski; Senator Specter
Army Reserve	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Depot	Army Reserve Center	14,914,000	The President; Senator Casey; Mr. Shuster; Senator Specter
Navy	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Full Scale Electric Test Drive Facility	22,020,000	The President; Senator Casey; Senator Specter
Defense-Wide	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Convert Warehouse to Admin Space	1,200,000	The President; Senator Casey; Senator Specter
Army NG	Pennsylvania	Honesdale	Readiness Center Add/Alt	6,117,000	Mr. Carney
Army NG	Pennsylvania	Honesdale	Readiness Center Add/Alt	504,000	Mr. Carney
Army NG	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Combined Support Maintenance Shop	3,250,000	Mr. Murtha; Mr. Murphy, T.
Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Depot	Upgrade Munition Igloos Phase 2	7,500,000	Senator Casey; Mr. Shuster; Senator Specter
Army NG	Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	Combat Vehicle Training Facility	620,000	Senator Casey; Senator Specter
Army NG	Pennsylvania	York	Readiness Center	880,000	Senator Casey; Senator Specter
Navy	Rhode Island	Newport	Fitness Facility	29,900,000	The President
Navy	Rhode Island	Newport	Unmanned ASW Support Facility	9,900,000	Mr. Kennedy, P.; Senator Reed
Air NG	Rhode Island	Quonset State Airport	Replace Control Tower	600,000	Mr. Langevin; Senator Reed
Air NG	Rhode Island	Quonset State Airport	Construct Air Traffic Control Tower	7,700,000	Senator Reed; Mr. Langevin
Army NG	Rhode Island	North Kingstown	Army Aviation Support Facility	5,000,000	Senator Reed; Mr. Langevin
Navy	Rhode Island	Newport	Submarine Payloads Integration Laboratory	750,000	Senator Reed; Mr. Kennedy, P.
Army	South Carolina	Fort Jackson	Training Complex Upgrade	30,000,000	The President; Senator Graham
Army NG	South Carolina	Anderson	Readiness Center	12,000,000	The President; Senator Graham
Army NG	South Carolina	Beaufort	Readiness Center	3,400,000	The President; Senator Graham
Army NG	South Carolina	Eastover	Joint Forces Headquarters	28,000,000	The President; Senator Graham
Navy	South Carolina	Beaufort MCAS	EOD/Ordnance Operations Facility	5,940,000	The President; Senator Graham
Navy	South Carolina	Parris Island	Third Recruit Training Battalion (Phase 2)	36,400,000	The President; Senator Graham
Navy	South Carolina	Parris Island	Third Recruit Training Bn Complex (Phase 3)	28,350,000	The President; Senator Graham
Air Force	South Carolina	Charleston AFB	C-17 Flight Simulator Addition	4,500,000	The President; Mr. Brown; Senator Graham
Army NG	South Carolina	Hemingway	Field Maintenance Shop Ph 1	4,600,000	Mr. Clyburn

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Army NG	South Carolina	Sumter	Readiness Center	382,000	Mr. Clyburn
Air Force	South Carolina	Shaw AFB	Physical Fitness Center	9,900,000	Senator Graham; Mr. Spratt
Army NG	South Dakota	Rapid City	Armed Forces Reserve Center	29,000,000	The President; Senator Johnson; Senator Thune
Air NG	South Dakota	Joe Foss Field	Aircraft Ready Shelters/AMU	4,500,000	Ms. Herseth Sandlin; Senator Johnson; Senator Thune
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth AFB	Base Entry and Perimeter Gates	11,000,000	Senator Johnson; Ms. Herseth Sandlin
Army NG	South Dakota	Rapid City	Barracks/Dining/Admin and Parking Complex Ph 1	14,463,000	Senator Johnson; Senator Thune; Ms. Herseth Sandlin
Air NG	South Dakota	Joe Foss Field	Conventional Munitions Shop	1,900,000	Senator Johnson
Army Reserve	Tennessee	Chattanooga	Army Reserve Center	10,600,000	The President
Army NG	Tennessee	Tullahoma	Readiness Center	10,372,000	Mr. Wamp; Mr. Davis, L.
Air NG	Tennessee	Knoxville (McGhee-Tyson AP)	Replace Squadron Operations	8,000,000	Senator Alexander; Senator Corker; Mr. Wamp; Mr. Duncan
Army	Texas	Corpus Christi	Dynamic Component Rebuild Facility	39,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison; Mr. Ortiz
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Barracks & Dining	148,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Barracks & Dining	148,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Battalion Complex	34,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Brigade/Battalion HQs	44,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Brigade/Battalion HQs	44,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Chapel	9,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Company Operations Facilities, BCT	90,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Company Operations Facilities, BCT1	90,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Digital Multipurpose Range Complex	42,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Infrastructure, IBCT1	98,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Infrastructure, IBCT2	100,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Training Support Center	12,600,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Unit Maintenance Facilities	10,200,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Vehicle Maintenance Shops	81,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Vehicle Maintenance Shops	81,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Unit Maintenance Facilities	32,000,000	The President; Mr. Edwards; Senator Hutchison; Mr. Carter
Army	Texas	Fort Sam Houston	Trainee Barracks Complex	96,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison; Mr. Smith, L.
Army	Texas	Red River Depot	Manuever Systems Sustainment Center, Phase 1	6,900,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Army Reserve	Texas	Sinton	Army Reserve Center	9,700,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Air Force	Texas	Fort Hood	TACP Joint Air Ground Center	10,800,000	The President; Mr. Edwards; Senator Hutchison; Mr. Carter
Air Force	Texas	Lackland AFB	BMT Recruit Dormitory	75,515,000	The President; Senator Hutchison
Defense-Wide	Texas	Fort Sam Houston	Medical Instruction Facility	13,000,000	The President; Senator Hutchison; Mr. Smith, L.
Army Reserve	Texas	Bryan	Army Reserve Center	920,000	Mr. Edwards
Army	Texas	Camp Bullis	Live Fire Shoot House	4,200,000	Mr. Rodriguez
Air NG	Texas	Ellington Field	ASOS Facility	7,600,000	Mr. Lampson
Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Chapel with Education Center	17,500,000	Mr. Edwards; Mr. Carter
Air Force	Texas	Lackland AFB	Security Forces Building Ph 1	900,000	Senator Cornyn; Mr. Gonzalez; Senator Hutchison
Air Force	Texas	Laughlin AFB	Student Officer Quarters Ph 2	1,440,000	Mr. Rodriguez
Air Force	Texas	Randolph AFB	Fire and Rescue Station	972,000	Senator Cornyn; Mr. Cuellar; Senator Hutchison
Navy	Texas	Corpus Christi	Parking Apron Recapitalization Ph 1	3,500,000	Mr. Ortiz
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Medical Parking Garage Ph 1	12,500,000	Mr. Reyes
Air NG	Texas	Fort Worth NAS JRB	Security Forces Training Facility	5,000,000	Ms. Granger
Navy	Texas	Kingsville	Fitness Center	11,580,000	Mr. Ortiz
Air Force	Texas	Dyess AFB	Multipurpose C-130 Maintenance Hangar	21,000,000	Senator Hutchison; Senator Cornyn; Mr. Neugebauer
Air Force	Texas	Sheppard AFB	Centralized Administrative Processing Center	1,314,000	Senator Hutchison; Senator Cornyn
Air Force	Texas	Goodfellow AFB	Joint Intelligence Technical Training Facility	1,656,000	Senator Hutchison; Senator Cornyn
Army NG	Texas	Laredo	Readiness Center Addition/Alteration	1,165,000	Mr. Cuellar
Army	Texas	Fort Sam Houston	AIT Barracks	47,000,000	House Committee on Appropriations [1]
Defense-Wide	Texas	Fort Bliss	Hospital Replacement	52,835,000	House Committee on Appropriations [1]
Army NG	Utah	Camp Williams	Ammunition Supply Point	17,500,000	The President; Senator Hatch
Air Force	Utah	Hill AFB	F-22A Heavy Maint. Fac. & Composite Back Shop	36,000,000	The President; Senator Hatch
Defense-Wide	Utah	Hill AFB	Hydrant Fuel System	20,400,000	The President; Senator Hatch
Air Force	Utah	Hill AFB	Three-Bay Fire Station	5,400,000	Senator Bennett; Mr. Bishop, R.; Senator Hatch
Air NG	Vermont	Burlington IAP	Security Forces and Communications Facility	6,600,000	The President; Senator Leahy
Army NG	Vermont	Ethan Allen Range	Readiness Center	323,000	Mr. Welch; Senator Leahy; Senator Sanders
Army NG	Vermont	Ethan Allen Range	Readiness Center	10,200,000	Senator Leahy; Senator Sanders; Mr. Welch

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Army NG	Vermont	Westminster TS	Westminster Zero Range	1,789,000	Senator Leahy; Senator Sanders
Army	Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Emergency Services Center	7,200,000	The President; Mr. Moran, James; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Army	Virginia	Fort Eustis	Unit Operations Facilities	14,400,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Army	Virginia	Fort Lee	Dining Facility	10,600,000	The President; Mr. Forbes; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Army	Virginia	Fort Lee	Trainee Barracks Complex	90,000,000	The President; Mr. Forbes; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Army	Virginia	Fort Myer	Barracks	14,000,000	The President; Mr. Moran, James; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Army NG	Virginia	Arlington	Arlington Hall Readiness Center PH2	15,500,000	The President; Mr. Moran, James; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Army NG	Virginia	Fort Pickett	Multi Purpose Machine Gun Range	2,950,000	The President; Mr. Forbes; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Norfolk	Child Development Center	10,500,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Norfolk	Norfolk Harbor Channel Dredging	42,830,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Quantico	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar, Type II	27,750,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Quantico	Aircraft Parking Apron (Greenside)	36,280,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Quantico	Infrastructure—Russell Road (Phase 1)	7,450,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Quantico	Instruction Facility Addition—TBS	6,350,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Quantico	Instruction Facility TBS (Phase 1)	25,200,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Quantico	Mess Hall—OCS	13,750,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy	Virginia	Quantico	Student Quarters—TBS (Phase 3)	27,530,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy Reserve	Virginia	Norfolk	EODMU 10 Operations Facility	8,170,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Navy Reserve	Virginia	Williamsburg	Ordnance Handling Cargo Ops Training Support	12,320,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	Pentagon Athletic Center Phase 2	6,967,000	The President; Mr. Moran, James; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	PFPA HAZMAT Facility	16,401,000	The President; Mr. Moran, James; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	Raven Rock West Power Plant	15,572,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Dam Neck	SOF Operational Facility Incr II	31,000,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Fort Story	SOF Small Arms Range	11,600,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Craney Island	Replace Fuel Storage Tanks	39,900,000	The President; Senator Warner; Senator Webb
Army NG	Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Readiness Center and NGB Conference Center	1,085,000	Mr. Moran, James
Army	Virginia	Fort Myer	Hatfield Gate Expansion	300,000	Mr. Moran, James
Army	Virginia	Fort Eustis	Vehicle Paint Facility	3,900,000	Mr. Scott, R.; Mr. Wittman
Navy	Virginia	Norfolk NS	Fire and Emergency Services Station	9,960,000	Ms. Drake
Navy	Virginia	Norfolk NSY	Industrial Access Improvements, Main Gate 15	9,990,000	Mr. Forbes; Mr. Scott, R.
Navy	Virginia	Quantico	OCS Headquarters Facility	5,980,000	Senator Warner; Senator Webb; Mr. Wittman
Army	Virginia	Fort Eustis	Training Support Center, Ph 1	13,600,000	Senator Warner; Senator Webb; Mr. Scott, R.; Mr. Wittman
Army	Washington	Fort Lewis	Battalion Complex	54,000,000	The President; Senator Murray
Army	Washington	Fort Lewis	Battalion Complex	47,000,000	The President; Senator Murray
Army	Washington	Fort Lewis	Brigade Complex	30,000,000	The President; Senator Murray
Army	Washington	Fort Lewis	Brigade Complex, Incr 3	102,000,000	The President; Senator Murray
Army	Washington	Fort Lewis	Child Development Center	27,000,000	The President; Senator Murray
Army NG	Washington	Fort Lewis	Aviation Readiness Center	32,000,000	The President; Senator Murray
Army Reserve	Washington	Seattle	Army Reserve Center	37,500,000	The President; Senator Murray
Navy	Washington	Bangor	Limited Area Production & Storage Complex Incr V	50,700,000	The President; Senator Murray
Navy	Washington	Whidbey Island	Hangar 5 Recapitalization (Incr)	34,000,000	The President; Senator Murray
Air Force	Washington	McChord AFB	C-17 ADAL Flight Simulator	5,500,000	The President; Senator Murray
Defense-Wide	Washington	Fort Lewis	SOF Ranger Battalion Complex	38,000,000	The President; Senator Murray
Navy	Washington	Kitsap NB	Saltwater Cooling & Fire Protection Improvements	5,110,000	Mr. Dicks
Air NG	Washington	McChord AFB	262 Info Warfare Aggressor Squadron Facility	8,600,000	Senator Murray; Senator Cantwell; Mr. Smith, A.
Navy	Washington	Whidbey Island	Firefighting Facility	6,160,000	Mr. Larsen
Army NG	Washington	Fairchild AFB	Hangar 1001 Improvement	766,000	Senator Murray; Senator Cantwell
Army NG	West Virginia	Camp Dawson	Shoot House	2,000,000	Mr. Mollohan
Army NG	West Virginia	Camp Dawson	Access Control Point	2,000,000	Mr. Mollohan
Army NG	West Virginia	Camp Dawson	Multi-Purpose Building Ph 2	5,000,000	Mr. Mollohan
Air NG	West Virginia	Yeager AP, Charleston	Fuel System/Corrosion Control Hangar	27,000,000	Senator Byrd
Army NG	West Virginia	Kenova	Tri-State Armory Addition	2,000,000	Senator Byrd
Air NG	West Virginia	Martinsburg AB	C-5 Taxiway Upgrade	850,000	Senator Byrd
Army Reserve	Wisconsin	Fort McCoy	Auto Qualification Training Range	4,000,000	The President
Air NG	Wisconsin	Truax Field	Communications & Audio Visual Training Facility	6,300,000	Senator Kohl
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren AFB	Renovate Historic Dormitory	8,600,000	The President
Air NG	Wyoming	Cheyenne MAP	TFI—C-130 Squadron Operations Facility	7,000,000	The President; Ms. Cubin

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren AFB	Missile Service Complex	810,000	Senator Enzi; Senator Barrasso; Ms. Cubin
Army	Afghanistan	Bagram AB	Bulk Fuel Storage & Supply, Phase 8	26,000,000	The President
Army	Afghanistan	Bagram AB	Bulk Fuel Storage & Supply, Phase 5	22,000,000	The President
Army	Afghanistan	Bagram AB	SOF HQ Complex	19,000,000	The President
Air Force	Afghanistan	Bagram AB	C-130 Maintenance Hangar	27,400,000	The President
Air Force	Afghanistan	Bagram AB	Cargo Handling Area Expansion	8,800,000	The President
Air Force	Afghanistan	Bagram AB	Refueler Ramp	21,000,000	The President
Navy	Diego Garcia	Diego Garcia	Wharf Upgrade and Warehouse	35,060,000	The President
Navy	Djibouti	Camp Lemonier	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	12,830,000	The President
Navy	Djibouti	Camp Lemonier	Aircraft Parking Apron	15,250,000	The President
Navy	Djibouti	Camp Lemonier	Telcom Facility	3,330,000	The President
Army	Germany	Katterbach	Aircraft/Vehicle Maintenance Complex	19,000,000	The President
Army	Germany	Wiesbaden	Command and Battle Center, Increment I	59,500,000	The President
Army FH	Germany	Wiesbaden	Family Housing Replacement	32,000,000	The President
Army FH	Germany	Wiesbaden AB	Family Housing Replacement	10,000,000	The President
Army FH	Germany	Wiesbaden AB	Family Housing Replacement	32,000,000	The President
Army FH	Germany	Wiesbaden AB	Family Housing Replacement	27,000,000	The President
Defense-Wide	Germany	Germersheim	Logistics Distribution Center Europe	48,000,000	The President
Navy	Greece	Souda Bay	Fuel Storage Tanks and Pipeline Replacement	8,000,000	The President
Air Force	Guam	Andersen AFB	Combat Communications Maintenance Facility	5,200,000	The President; Ms. Bordallo
Navy	Guam	Guam NB	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Main Base	62,360,000	The President; Ms. Bordallo
Navy	Guam	Guam NB	Kilo Wharf Extension	50,912,000	The President; Ms. Bordallo
Navy	Guam	Guam NB	Wastewater Collection System & Upgrade	26,070,000	The President; Ms. Bordallo
Defense-Wide	Guam	Guam NH	Central Utility Plant	30,000,000	The President; Ms. Bordallo
Air Force	Guam	Andersen AFB	ISR/STF Realign Arc Light Boulevard	5,400,000	Ms. Bordallo
Navy	Guantanamo Bay	Guantanamo Bay	Consolidated Fitness Complex	20,600,000	The President
Navy FH	Guantanamo Bay	Guantanamo Bay	Replace Bargo Housing	21,435,000	The President
Navy FH	Guantanamo Bay	Guantanamo Bay	Replace Granadillo Circle Housing	15,846,000	The President
Navy FH	Guantanamo Bay	Guantanamo Bay	Replace Granadillo Point Housing	22,662,000	The President
Army	Italy	Vicenza	Brigade Complex-Barracks/Community, Incr 2	15,000,000	The President
Army	Italy	Vicenza	Brigade Complex-Operations Support Fac, Incr 2	15,000,000	The President
Army	Japan	Camp Zama	Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility	2,350,000	The President
Army	Japan	Sagamihara	Battle Command Training Center	17,500,000	The President
Army	Korea	Camp Humphreys	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	20,000,000	The President
Army FH	Korea	Camp Humphreys	Family Housing New Construction	125,000,000	The President
Air Force	Kyrgyzstan	Manas AB	Hot Cargo Pad	6,000,000	The President
Defense-Wide	Qatar	Al Udeid	SOF Training Range	9,200,000	The President
Air Force	United Kingdom	RAF Lakenheath	Large Vehicle Inspection Station	7,400,000	The President
Air Force FH	United Kingdom	RAF Lakenheath	Replace Family Housing (182 Units)	71,828,000	The President
Air Force	Worldwide	Classified	Special Evaluation Project	891,000	The President
Air Force	Worldwide	Unspecified	UAS Field Training Unit Ops Complex	15,500,000	The President
Air Force	Worldwide	Unspecified	UAS Field Training Unit Maintenance Complex	22,000,000	The President
Air Force	Worldwide	Unspecified	STRATCOM Replacement Facility Design	10,000,000	Senator Ben Nelson
Defense-Wide	Worldwide	Unspecified	BMDS-European Interceptor Site	42,600,000	The President
Defense-Wide	Worldwide	Unspecified	BMDS-European Midcourse Radar Site	108,560,000	The President
Navy	Worldwide	Unspecified	Data Center	35,000,000	The President
Navy	Worldwide	Unspecified	Joint Operations & Support Complex, Phase 1	17,800,000	The President
Air Force	France	Marnes-La-Coquette	Lafayette Escadrille Memorial (Admin. Provision)	500,000	Senator Landrieu; Mr. Lewis, Jerry

[1] The House Committee on Appropriations learned through hearings, site visits, and Department of Defense briefings that trainee and recruit facilities and medical treatment facilities are two high priority areas in great need of additional funds. The projects included were identified by the Department as projects of high priority and were not included at the request of Members of Congress.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Construction, Major Projects	Colorado	Denver	New Medical Facility	$20,000,000	The President; Senator Allard; Senator Salazar; Mr. Perlmutter
Construction, Major Projects	Florida	Bay Pines	Inpatient/Outpatient Improvements	17,430,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson
Construction, Major Projects	Florida	Lee County	Outpatient Clinic	111,412,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson

VETERANS AFFAIRS—Continued

Account	State	Location	Project	Amount	Requester(s)
Construction, Major Projects	Florida	Orlando	New Medical Facility	120,000,000	The President; Senator Martinez; Senator Bill Nelson; Ms. Brown, C.; Mr. Weldon
Construction, Major Projects	Massachusetts	Massachusetts National Cemetery	Gravesite Expansion and Cemetery Improvements	20,500,000	The President; Senator Kennedy; Senator Kerry
Construction, Major Projects	Missouri	St. Louis	Medical Facility Improvements and Cemetery Expansion	5,000,000	The President; Senator Bond
Construction, Major Projects	New York	Calverton National Cemetery	Gravesite Expansion and Cemetery Improvements	29,000,000	The President; Senator Clinton; Senator Schumer
Construction, Major Projects	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico National Cemetery	Gravesite Expansion and Cemetery Improvements	33,900,000	The President
Construction, Major Projects	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Seismic Corrections Building	64,400,000	The President

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I wanted to take a moment to highlight a provision in this continuing resolution that is before us to provide mandatory funding for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Incentive Program, which we passed in last year's energy bill, EISA. As one of the principal authors of the provision, I am happy to see the program moving forward and particularly pleased to see the guidance in the resolution that will press the Department of Energy to move forward quickly to get the program up and running. There is great potential in bringing these new advanced technology vehicles to market and we can't let difficulties in obtaining financing for manufacturing facilities derail our efforts.

As we conferred on the program almost a year ago, it was clear there were credit problems for both the large manufacturers and the smaller startups and component suppliers, particularly as it related to getting financing for the most cutting edge technologies such as batteries for electric-drive vehicles. Now that credit markets have tightened further, the need is even more acute. I hope that with this funding the Department can move quickly to produce regulations to implement the program and particularly to move forward with loans to component manufacturers, including battery manufacturers such as A123 Systems and other key suppliers that will be imperative to bringing forward plug-in vehicles in the coming years. Several of these smaller, important component suppliers have been participating in the Department loan guarantee program but have yet to complete their journey through that process. In fact, it was their difficulty in acquiring guarantees for this critical enabling technology that was a significant motivation for creating the loan program in last year's bill. I hope the Department can apply some of the lessons learned in the loan guarantee program, and perhaps some of the data submitted by these companies, to move this loan program forward quickly and effectively.

Finally, I have been told there may be some confusion about the terms of the loans as the provision creating the loan program references the ''activities'' that are the subject of a grant program also authorized in the same section of EISA. The grant program is limited to 30 percent of the costs of a facility. This is a fairly typical cost share for grant programs. Some have raised a question as to whether this 30 percent cap should also apply to the loan program. That is not the way I read the language of the law and was certainly not our intent in writing the provision. Moreover, I would argue that it would dramatically limit the effectiveness of the program as it would require companies to go to tight credit markets for 70 percent of their financing, precisely the problem we were seeking to remedy with the creation of the loan program. While I don't expect the Department of Energy to take this limited view of the program, I wanted to go on record here to help alleviate any confusion that may exist. I look forward to working with the Department to aid them in getting this program up and running.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I will vote against H.R. 2638, the continuing resolution for fiscal year 2009. Congress needs to provide funding to keep the Federal Government operating, and this bill includes funding for a number of programs I support. I am particularly pleased that this resolution includes money to help Wisconsinites recover from the serious flooding the Midwest experienced earlier this year. I joined a number of my colleagues in asking appropriators to include this disaster relief, which will help Wisconsin families and communities still dealing with the aftermath.

But wrapping three separate appropriations bills into one package, with no opportunity for amendments, is irresponsible and unacceptable. Moreover, this bill provides funding to continue the war in Iraq, when we should be bringing that war to a close. And it allows Members of Congress to receive a hefty $4700 pay raise, despite the massive deficits we are running and the economic pain so many of our constituents are feeling.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we are about to vote on the continuing resolution to enable the Federal Government to continue functioning until March 6, 2009.

I had hoped, as I know Chairman BYRD and Senator COCHRAN had, that we would have been permitted to debate and vote on the individual appropriations bills that the Appropriations Committee has reported.

That was not to be, due to President Bush's insistence that he would veto bills that exceed his arbitrary spending cap and to certain Republican Senators who have made it virtually impossible to pass anything here without the necessary 60 votes to overcome a filibuster.

A continuing resolution will result in hardship for many Federal agencies, and those hardships will be felt by the American people. But as long as some here would prefer to be obstructionists rather than legislators, this is the only course available to us.

Having said that, I commend Chairman BYRD and Senator COCHRAN for what they have done because it is a bipartisan bill that reflects the constructive efforts of the leaders of both parties to do their best under difficult circumstances.

There are several items within the jurisdiction of the State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee in this bill. Senator GREGG and I, working with Congresswoman LOWEY and Congressman WOLF, have ensured that vital programs continue and that necessary adjustments are made.

For example, we have lifted the cap on administrative expenses for the State Department's refugee and migration assistance programs. We have reauthorized the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and we have provided authority to the Treasury Department to contribute up to $5 million to help Liberia extinguish its commercial debt.

The bill also includes supplemental aid for Georgia, and it specifically prohibits the administration from transferring funds from other vulnerable former Soviet and Eastern European countries. We also provide funds to ensure continued Voice of America and Radio Free Europe broadcasting to Georgia, Russia, and the region during this time of heightened tensions.

We provide additional funding to ensure the continued operations of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction. And we provide emergency assistance for Haiti and other Caribbean countries that were severely damaged by the recent hurricanes.

We are all painfully aware that the 2008 hurricane season caused much loss of life and destruction of property in communities along the gulf coast of the United States. And while the Federal Government is trying to help the victims of those disasters, including with additional appropriations for disaster relief for victims of Hurricane Ike in this bill, we sometimes forget that Haiti, Cuba, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and other Caribbean

countries suffered catastrophic destruction from Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Hanna, and Ike.

In Haiti, the U.N. has reported that over 400 people have died due to the storms or storm-related causes, over 800,000 were severely affected, and some 150,000 were left homeless. Cuba reportedly suffered damage estimated at $5 billion.

The U.S. Government has provided $30 million in emergency humanitarian aid to Haiti, but no additional assistance was requested by the administration. That was inexplicable, and I am pleased that the Congress did not likewise decide to ignore that impoverished nation in which we have already invested so much. This bill includes $100 million in emergency supplemental aid for hurricane relief and reconstruction for Haiti and other Caribbean countries.

This assistance was included to address both the short and longer term needs that Haiti and its neighbors face. We not only want to respond to immediate needs like potable water, food, shelter, and medical care, we also want to rebuild infrastructure and stabilize hillsides to avoid future washouts and mudslides that have caused so much loss of life. The U.S. Agency for International Development should use a portion of these funds to significantly enhance its efforts to address environmental vulnerabilities in key Haitian watersheds.

We know that next year there will be more hurricanes. For once, let us look beyond the immediate needs and help Haiti and its neighbors strengthen basic infrastructure bridges and roads and help with reforestation, so that damage from future storms is less severe.

We also know that Haiti was a destitute country before these latest hurricanes. Its Government is fragile; its economy is in shambles. These devastating storms are capable of reversing whatever economic and social progress has been made in recent years and could trigger chaos and panic and a repeat of the flotillas of fleeing desperate people that we saw a few years ago.

Cuba also suffered widespread damage from the hurricanes, and I am disappointed that the Cuban Government has not been willing to accept offers of humanitarian aid from the United States. I also regret that the administration's ill-conceived embargo against Cuba prevents the American people from helping the Cuban people in this time of need. This is an opportunity to cooperate with the Cuban Government for a purely humanitarian purpose. We are long overdue for a new policy toward Cuba, as this disaster so graphically illustrates.

I also want to mention the Reid-Byrd stimulus bill we voted on yesterday, which would have provided urgently needed funding for a wide range of domestic programs to help bolster this Nation's ailing economy. These programs address critical needs of urban and rural working class people across America.

Despite all the finger pointing and angry talk about how Washington is broken often by those who did their utmost to game the system or who have themselves been in Government for decades this is exactly what the Congress should be doing.

I commend Chairman BYRD and Senator REID for this initiative. After inheriting the largest surplus in this Nation's history, President Bush will leave a legacy of fiscal mismanagement and mile high deficits that dwarf anything in my 34 years in the Senate. For an administration that came into office piously claiming to be the guardians of responsible fiscal conservatism, when it comes to the economic security of middle class Americans this White House has proven to be incompetent, unprincipled and unaccountable.

This administration's economic policies have been disastrous for the people of this country who are most dependent on Federal funding for schools, hospitals, police and fire departments, farms and businesses.

The stimulus items in S. 3604, none of which were requested by the White House and which most of our Republican friends voted to defeat, would have helped prevent an already precarious economic situation that threatens the livelihoods and retirements of millions of Americans, from becoming worse.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I am pleased that the appropriations package which the Senate is now considering incorporates a trio of security-related funding measures, including the fiscal year 2009 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

This bill is important to the Nation's military forces and their families and to the military veterans who have served their country so valiantly. By passing this legislation, we will fulfill the promise we have made to support our veterans and military families by providing historic levels of funding for military construction and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Military Construction and Veterans Affairs bill totals a record $119.6 billion dollars, of which $72.8 billion is discretionary funding.

For the Department of Veterans Affairs, discretionary funding totals $47.6 billion, $2.8 billion over the President's request and $4 billion above the fiscal year 2008 enacted level. This is a landmark level of funding which will greatly enhance the VA's ability to deliver veterans' benefits in a timely manner and to provide first-rate medical care in first-class medical facilities to veterans throughout the country.

Within the VA budget, the funding for veterans health care also set a new benchmark at nearly $41 billion, almost $2 billion above the President's request. A key focus of this funding is medical research. Not only does this bill flatly reject the cuts in research funding proposed by the President, but it also provides a healthy increase over last year's funding level. This is crucial to ensure that the VA is on the forefront in providing innovative treatment for service-related diseases and complex combat injuries, such as traumatic brain injury, polytrauma injuries, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

I am also pleased that the bill establishes a $250 million rural health initiative targeted toward meeting the unique needs of veterans who live in remote and rural areas. South Dakota is a prime example of the need for this type of initiative. Many veterans in South Dakota are scattered in sparsely populated rural areas, and many others live on Native American reservations. These veterans must drive long distances in many cases hundreds of miles—to access medical care.

Through the rural health care initiative, the VA can greatly expand its current rural health outreach and devote more resources to such programs as mobile clinics, telemedicine, community clinics, and shared health care services. Significantly, the Department will be able to implement targeted health care for rural areas without having to compete for funding with urban hospitals and clinics.

For military construction, the bill provides $25 billion. This funding will provide for the most critical construction needs of our Nation's military, improving safety and security on our military bases in the United States and abroad, and enhancing the living conditions of our soldiers and their families.

Mr. President, it is vitally important that the Senate act quickly on this spending package and see it signed into law before the end of the fiscal year so that we may speed this funding to the many programs that are essential to the health and well-being of our military forces, their families, and our Nation's veterans.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, as our colleagues know, my State of Iowa and other States across the Midwest were hit by devastating tornadoes, floods, and heavy rains this past spring. These were natural disasters of historic proportions, and they left tremendous damage and destruction in their wake.

Three and a half months later, Iowans are making progress toward recovery. But the harsh reality is that many flood victims are still living in trailers or with relatives. Many businesses can't get the low-interest Small Business Administration loans they need to rebuild and recover. Cities are waiting for funding to restore damaged infrastructure. We still face billions of dollars in unmet needs across Iowa.

Within weeks of the flooding, Congress acted promptly to provide assistance, passing a $2.65 billion disaster assistance bill. This was intended to be only an initial injection of Federal aid—a downpayment on the long recovery ahead.

I am very pleased that, in this continuing resolution before us today, we have the second installment on disaster assistance. The bill includes $23 billion in disaster aid, with a significant share of those dollars destined for Iowa and other Midwestern states hit by floods and tornadoes.

As a senior member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I have been working with other members of the committee, and with the House Appropriations Committee; with other Senators from the disaster-impacted States; as well as the Iowa House delegation for months to secure these urgently needed funds. I am both gratified and grateful that my colleagues on the Appropriation Committees recognized the disaster recovery needs in my State of Iowa as a national priority.

The $23 billion provided in this bill is allocated in several areas. The largest segment is $8 billion to replenish FEMA's available funding, which is crucial. However, the amount that local governments and individuals receive from FEMA is set by existing law.

One of the most important functions is mitigation funding equal to 20 percent of most of what FEMA spends in a State. Those funds are used to reduce the chance of damage from future disasters. I am proud that, in 1993, I was the chief sponsor of legislation that sharply expanded this program, similar to what it is today. We need not only to recover from past disasters, but work to limit damage in the future.

The most significant component of relief funding in this bill is $6.5 billion for community development block grants. State and local governments have considerable flexibility and leeway in how they use these grants. They can be used for home repairs and buyouts, assistance to businesses, repair of damaged public facilities, and additional mitigation efforts to reduce damage from future disasters.

The amount of CDBG funding varies from time to time, as do the specific rules. The language in this continuing resolution provides more flexibility than has often been provided in the past.

Since passage of the initial flood relief in late June, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has been very slow to actually get CDBG funding out the door and to the people who need it. There has been endless redtape and chronic delays. And this is unacceptable at a time when so many people are hurting and so many businesses are struggling to put people back to work.

To prevent a repeat of this poor performance, a provision was included, which I proposed, requiring that HUD allocate at least one-third of the CDBG money in this bill within 60 days of it being signed. This will give us confidence that, by about December 1, a significant portion of this CDBG money will be in the hands of individuals and businesses that urgently need it. Needless to say, this ''one third'' requirement is a minimum. I hope that HUD will do better than that and will release this new CDBG funding as expeditiously as possible.

This new disaster-relief package includes several other major components.

It includes $7.9 billion for FEMA disaster relief, which helps pay individuals affected by disasters nationally.

It includes $600 million for the social services block grant program to provide urgently needed services to people in areas hit by disasters. This funding can be used to purchase food, shelter, and clothing, as well as health care and mental health services. States may also use these funds for vital public health activities, such as surveillance of water-borne or mosquito-borne diseases. Funds may also be used to repair damaged health care and social services facilities, such as child care centers.

In addition, the package includes $182 million for construction of the new Cedar Rapids Courthouse. As many of my colleagues know, the city of Cedar Rapids was devastated by the flooding in June. The Cedar River crested at nearly 32 feet, inundating nearly 400 city blocks—more than 9 square miles. The construction of this new Federal courthouse will be an important symbol of the rebirth and rebuilding of this proud city.

The package also includes important disaster relief for rural areas. It includes: $59 million for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to help rebuild and repair single and multifamily homes in rural areas; $40 million for USDA to rebuild and repair rural community facilities, including nonprofit facilities, everything from hospitals to day care centers, in towns with populations under 20,000; $26 million for rural utilities including water and wastewater, rural electric cooperatives, electric and telephone repair, and reconstruction; $100 million for the USDA Emergency Watershed Program for recovery from floods, storms, and other natural disasters; $115 million for the USDA Emergency Conservation Program; $850 million is made available for the repair of State highways damaged by the storms across the country; and $20 million is made available for the repair of rail line and bridges of small railroads that have suffered very considerable damage. These funds are crucial to several small railroads that are very important to many local shippers and receivers of rail goods. This funding is not available to the large railroads.

In addition to the relief provisions in the continuing resolution, I want to mention the good work of my senior colleague, Senator GRASSLEY, who played a lead role in moving a number of important tax provisions in the separate tax extender bill that passed the Senate earlier this week—tax provisions that will be of significant benefit to those recovering from disasters. I was pleased to be the lead Democratic sponsor of his disaster tax bill in this area that includes important assistance for homeowners, for the building of new housing, and assistance to rebuild and revitalize business.

The funding in the continuing resolution will bring a second infusion of urgently needed resources to people in Iowa and across the Midwest.

No question, people in my State have suffered terrible damage, and the road back is going to be long and difficult. But as I have witnessed in recent months, Iowans are a tough, resilient people. And they are also a generous people, pitching in to help neighbors and strangers alike.

As I learned in the Navy, there are two responses to a disaster. It's either ''every man for himself, abandon ship,'' or it's ''all hands on deck, save the ship.'' Well, Iowans are an ''all hands on deck'' kind of people. We will endure—and we will prevail.

Finally, let me say that the disaster funding in this bill is another important, positive step on the path to full recovery. But additional assistance will be needed.

The reality is that the funding levels for the disaster package were set with only minimal information on the level of damage suffered by Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. When that data is set, I believe it will be clear that additional assistance will be necessary for those accounts that are allocated by the level of damage in each State or region compared to all of the disaster areas.

Hopefully, early next year, by which time we should have a nearly complete assessment of damages and needs, I will work with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to include a third installment of disaster relief on the omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 2009.

I am grateful to my colleagues for providing this generous assistance to people and businesses in Iowa and across the Midwest. And I urge their support for this continuing resolution.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, today the Senate is considering the Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2009, along with a 6 month continuing resolution and other matters. In regards to the Defense portion of this bill, the Appropriations Committee examined the President's request of $491.7 billion for funding under the jurisdiction of the Defense Subcommittee. The amount that is contained in this measure for the Department of Defense is $487.7 billion, $4 billion below the request and equal to the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation.

Over the past 9 months the Appropriations Committee received testimony from the leaders of the Department of Defense and intelligence community, on all of the critical programs requested by the Administration for the coming fiscal year. These hearings were augmented by countless meetings and detailed review by the committee staff. Senator COCHRAN, Senator STEVENS, and I together worked in formulating the recommendations that were

reviewed and approved by the Defense Subcommittee on September 10. Those recommendations form the basis of the bill which is before the Senate today.

The highest priority for our committee is to support our men and women in uniform. That means we strongly support and fully fund programs to provide for the pay and allowances of our forces, to take care of their families, and preserve the readiness of the force. In this bill, our families are protected. Additional funds are provided to fix hospitals and barracks, to serve our families through the Family Advocacy Program, and to enhance our Defense Health Program.

To ensure our forces are prepared to serve in harm's way, the recommendation provides for the purchase of essential equipment and support to meet their needs. The measure approves and, in some cases, increases funding above the budget request for key programs such as the Future Combat System, unmanned aerial vehicles, F–18 aircraft, UH–60, MH–60, and CH–47 helicopters among many others.

The recommendation includes funds to purchase 14 F–35 aircraft and includes advance procurement to preserve the industrial base for the F–22 aircraft and DDG–51 destroyer programs. It provides a $120 million increase for our near-term missile defense programs and support for all the major missile systems in the budget request. It includes $750 million in additional funds to support our National Guard and Reserve equipment needs and $750 million to enhance our Nation's intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities to support our warfighters today. In addition, the needs of the intelligence community are addressed in this measure and summarized in a classified annex.

The bill before the Senate, which was passed by the House on Wednesday by a vote of 370 to 58, represents a compromise between the views of the Senate and House Defense Subcommittees. Additional funding above the amounts approved by the Senate Defense Subcommittee is included for several initiatives including a down payment on the next LPD–17 amphibious ship. It provides more funding for C–130 aircraft than we had recommended and a higher level of funding for the Presidential helicopter program. It also includes a cut of 5 percent in funding to scale back contracting out in the Defense Department.

On balance we believe this is a very good bill. The budget allocation requires us to make some difficult choices curtailing funding for programs which are of interest to certain members, outside interest groups, or the military departments. But the funds that are reduced are for programs which are behind schedule or not sufficiently justified. In reallocating funding from these programs, this bill provides for the critical unmet needs of the military and intelligence community albeit at a lower overall funding level.

Today is September 25. The fiscal year is rapidly coming to a close. The Senate is using an unusual procedure to consider this bill. It is not one that any of us is particularly pleased with, and some are likely to be critical of it, but it is a procedure and probably the only procedure which will allow for passage of this very important measure before the end of the fiscal year. I can assure my colleagues that we have worked closely with the House on a bipartisan basis to ensure that the bill which has come before the Senate represents what is needed for our Nation's defense and for the men, women, and their families who serve her. I thank all my colleagues, and in particular Senator COCHRAN and Senator STEVENS, for their efforts in putting this bill together. I urge my colleagues to join with me today and vote to pass this measure.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today at a time of significant financial crisis in our Nation to discuss a program within this continuing resolution that, in my opinion, is the wrong priority at the wrong time.

Over the last 2 years, the chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee has brought before the Committee and this Senate legislation to authorize bonus payments for Filipino veterans who fought in World War II. Like my colleague and good friend, Senator AKAKA, I respect and honor the sacrifice of the Filipinos in that war, and I respect his tenacity to pass what he believes is a remedy to a wrong.

This is where I unfortunately part with the Senator. After World War II, the Philippines were not left destitute, with America turning a blind eye to their sacrifice and efforts in the war. In fact, the United States has spent millions upon millions of dollars on infrastructure in the Philippines.

However, there are some who think that is not enough. There are some who believe that Filipino veterans deserve to have all the benefits and entitlements that American veterans are afforded. I disagree.

At a time when we have soldiers coming home broken from combat, this bill would designate as an ''emergency'' $198 million to provide a lump-sum payment of $9,000 to Filipino veterans currently living in the Philippines and $15,000 for those Filipino veterans living in the United States.

Mr. President, let me say that again: this would designate the funding I just spoke of as an ''emergency.''

Now, I know how things work around here. Someone's emergency doesn't always seem to be too urgent to other folks. But please, I would like somebody to come to this floor and explain to me how giving Filipino veterans a check for $9,000 or $15,000 can be seen as an emergency. Not when we are debating landmark legislation to shore up our economy, which is suffering so greatly. Not when we have Senators coming to this floor repeatedly arguing that we have so badly underfunded the VA that we need supplemental spending every year just to keep up. Not when there are towns in Texas still cleaning up from the ravages of Hurricane Ike. And not when we have a Forest Service that is broke and must borrow and steal from other agencies to ensure that we can fight against wildfires threatening thousands of people's homes.

Mr. President, I could go on for days talking about true emergencies in our Nation. However, designating a fund for Filipino veterans as an ''emergency'' just doesn't pass the smell test. And this is not an insignificant amount of money, Mr. President: we are talking about almost $200 million that could be used for items that truly deserve to be considered emergencies.

I know that we will pass this continuing resolution, and I praise the work that was done on most of this bill. There are a lot of good programs that will get funded because of this bill and the work that was done on it.

Unfortunately, I could not stay silent when I saw that almost $200 million, designated as emergency spending, was going to be spent on non-American veterans for actions taken in the 1940s.

I hope that my colleagues today will take a serious look at the authorization that will come before this Senate in the future to allow this funding to be spent. It is my serious belief, as I hope I spelled out clearly here today, that this funding should not be spent for its intended purpose. Instead, Senators should look at this funding as a way to pay for priorities, either within the VA or other agencies that have been underfunded, that are true emergencies.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this consolidated appropriations bill includes three important Fiscal Year 2009 appropriations bills, the Homeland Security appropriations bill, the Military Construction and Veterans appropriations bill, and the Defense appropriations bill. In addition, this bill includes funding for a number of other important programs, including nutrition and home energy assistance programs to ensure those most vulnerable who rely on these programs do not lose access to them.

Today many families are hurting from the current economic downturn and the rising food and energy costs. This bill includes additional funding for both the Nutrition for Women, Infants and Children, WIC, program and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, CSFP, which provide assistance to children, low-income working families, and seniors. It is of vital importance that we continue these food programs for our Nation's least fortunate and most vulnerable.

I am pleased that the bill contains significant additional funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, or LIHEAP. This bill includes a total of $5.1 billion for LIHEAP, which is double the amount of funding provided in fiscal year 2008

and will serve an additional 2 million households and increase the average amount available per household. LIHEAP is a critically important program that was created to help low-income families, elderly individuals on a fixed income, and the unemployed pay their energy bills.

Even before recent and projected increases in energy prices, Michigan—like other States—started off with less funding in the current fiscal year than was required to meet the need. There have been significant efforts over the last couple of years to provide full funding for the LIHEAP program—consistent with that authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005—but these efforts have been thwarted by an administration unwilling to support this program at the necessary level. Therefore, I am particularly pleased today that the administration finally has joined the Congress in supporting this vital lifeline for many Americans.

This additional funding for LIHEAP is critically needed particularly as we head into the winter months. These funds need to be put quickly and directly into the hands of individuals who need them the most, which will both provide a vital safety net to these families and seniors and provide a benefit to the economy. Studies have shown that every LIHEAP dollar distributed generates up to 5 dollars of economic activity, thus helping to stimulate the economy.

I am also pleased that this legislation includes a significant increase in funding for the Department of Energy's weatherization assistance programs, providing close to $500 million for this program in fiscal year 2009. The Bush administration has consistently reduced funding for weatherization assistance in previous years and even proposed to eliminate it completely this year. But instead of decimating the program as proposed by the administration with, the increase provided in this bill, Congress will more than double the assistance provided by the Federal Government and help to weatherize an additional 100,000 homes.

Congress has changed eligibility rules under the Pell Grant Program in order to afford more students larger grants. As a result, the Pell Grant Program will require a funding boost from this year's funding to ensure each student's 2009–2010 Pell grant award level. The bill includes $2.5 billion above 2008 to prevent cuts in the Pell Grant award to students midway through the year.

I am particularly pleased that this appropriations bill includes funding to support up to $25 billion for loans to auto manufacturers and suppliers for retooling of facilities to produce advanced technology vehicles and their component parts. These loans were authorized as part of the 2007 Energy bill to assist companies in moving swiftly toward advanced technology. Since that time, the need for access to capital has become increasingly urgent due to the state of the economy and significantly changed market conditions.

In the midst of all the economic dark clouds that are in the sky, this is a significant bright spot that will help domestic manufacturers in moving forward with the advanced technology that we all want to see. The U.S. automotive manufacturing industry is facing huge challenges. They face a sputtering global economy, the economic downturn here at home, the credit crisis here at home, and the challenge of meeting new fuel economy standards that Congress enacted last year. The future viability of the auto industry depends on whether they are able to produce advanced technology vehicles that will reduce our consumption of oil and greenhouse gas emissions, be affordable for the average American, and ultimately save consumers money at the gas pump.

The funding that is part of this legislation will support loans that will be fully repaid with interest to the Federal Government and will not cost the taxpayers anything beyond the administrative costs. The benefit to the American people is that it will help to bring these advanced vehicle technologies more quickly into the marketplace and it will ensure that these vehicles and components continue to be manufactured in the United States by American workers for many years to come. In the near term, the availability of these loans for auto manufacturers and suppliers in my home State of Michigan and other auto manufacturing States will help ensure that we maintain existing auto and supplier jobs and stem the decline in American manufacturing.

Success in the area of advanced technology vehicles—such as hybrids, clean diesel, and plug-in hybrids—is critical to the future of Michigan-based auto manufacturers and suppliers and those in many other States. Most of these technologies were invented by our companies here in the United States, and we need to keep manufacturing them here and continue to lead the world in automotive innovation. These loans will help our companies stay competitive in the global marketplace. It is important to note that the loan program is open to all automakers and suppliers to retool their facilities to produce these vehicles and components. Some may be more in need than others—but it is open to everyone with a qualified technology. I want also to emphasize that these loans are available to suppliers and component manufacturers independently to develop and manufacture many of the technologies that will be assembled into advanced technology vehicles—technologies such as lightweight materials, batteries and battery systems, fuel cells, and other components that offer tremendous potential to improve fuel economy.

It is a significant accomplishment to have funding for these loans included in this appropriations bill. The next step in this process is for the Department of Energy to establish regulations to implement this program, and it is essential that it happen quickly. We need these regulations completed expeditiously in order to get money out the door to the manufacturers that need it to move forward with advanced technology vehicles and components.

The legislation significantly increases resources for border security, including $30 million for border interoperability demonstration projects. In 2007, I authored the legislation that established the International Border Community Interoperable Communications Demonstration Projects on the northern and southern borders. These projects will address the interoperable communications needs of police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, National Guard, and other emergency response providers at our borders.

The bill also provides valuable funding for our first responders, rail and transit security FIRE Act grants, and SAFER grants.

The Defense appropriations section of the bill supports the operational needs of our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan and the ongoing transformation of the military. Small and large businesses and universities across State play a critical role in ensuring that our Armed Forces are equipped to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Especially in the areas of vehicle technologies, robotics, energy and manufacturing research and development, Michigan continues to lead the way.

The bill includes approximately $354.1 million for Army research on combat vehicle and automotive technologies. This includes work on systems to protect Army vehicles against rocket-propelled grenades, improvised explosive devices and explosively formed projectiles; advanced materials for combat and tactical vehicle armor; more efficient engines; fuel cell and hybrid electric vehicles; unmanned ground vehicles; computer simulations for vehicle design and training of Army personnel; and technology partnerships with the automotive industry. This research is performed and managed by the Army Tank and Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Command, TARDEC, and its National Automotive Center, NAC, both located in Warren, MI. TARDEC is the leading laboratory for research and development of advanced military vehicle technologies for the Department of Defense, DOD.

The bill also includes funding for the programs of the Army's TACOM Life Cycle Management Command, LCMC, in Warren. TACOM LCMC is the Army's lead organization for the development and acquisition of ground vehicle combat, automotive and armaments technologies and systems. TACOM LCMC-managed systems include the Abrams main battle tank, Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Stryker Armored Vehicle, Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle, and all Army tactical vehicles, such as the HMMWV,

FMTVs, and the Army's next generation of combat vehicles, known as Future Combat Systems.

There are nine military construction projects included in the MILCONN/VA division of the bill for Michigan, including $68.5 million for the Detroit Arsenal in Warren.

These funds are crucial for the needed construction and renovations necessary to accommodate the more than 1,000 personnel who will be transferred to the Detroit Arsenal. This bill will also provide much needed improvements at Camp Grayling, the Army Reserve Center in Saginaw, and Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I know none of my colleagues is happy that today the Senate was forced to pass a continuing resolution. Continuing resolutions are a sign that we failed to get our work done in a timely manner. As a result, many departments will be frozen at last year's funding levels and unable to begin new initiatives until next spring.

Congress was able to complete 3 of the 12 appropriations bills, however, and those bills are the vehicle for the continuing resolution before us. I am pleased that Congress was able to come together and move the legislation most critical to our national defense including the Defense, Military Construction, and Homeland Security appropriations bills.

Unfortunately, one of the bills that is left behind is the Agriculture appropriations bill, the bill I have responsibility for. However, there are parts of the CR that deal with the Agriculture Department, and I think it is important to spend a few moments going over the details within my jurisdiction as chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations.

My staff worked diligently with their House counterparts to find a responsible way to move forward under difficult circumstances. The continuing resolution includes an addition of $150 million for the Food and Drug Administration. The FDA has enormous responsibilities and I have consistently been pressing for more rigorous work on food safety. These additional funds will contribute to that effort.

The continuing resolution also includes resources to aid recovery from recent hurricanes and flooding in the Midwest. An additional $100 million is provided for the Emergency Watershed Program. The Emergency Conservation Program is slated for an increase of $115 million. Both of these programs provide basic, essential support for storm cleanup.

The continuing resolution also includes substantial resources—$188 million for Rural Development. $38 million of these funds are specifically set aside to continue recovery from hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The balance of $150 million is aimed at aiding recovery from natural disasters that occurred in 2008. They will augment efforts to maintain rural housing for low income and elderly Americans affected by these disasters. Without them, many needy Americans face very grim housing circumstances. The funds will also help restore community facilities, rural utilities and small businesses.

The CR also address some other priorities of mine. I am pleased that this continuing resolution includes an addition of $2.5 billion for the Pell Grant program, which is the largest grant program available to help low-income families afford the rising cost of a college degree. Pell grants are critical to ensure that all Americans can pursue a higher education, and during these tough economic times, such grants have become even more important to families. With college students seeking financial aid in record numbers, the Department of Education recently announced that the Pell Grant program could face a shortfall of nearly $6 billion next year if more federal funds are not made available. The additional funds provided in this bill are a crucial first step toward ensuring the continued sustainability of the Pell Grant program, and I am glad to see that this Congress continues to make college affordability a top priority.

The continuing resolution also includes low-interest loans for U.S. automakers. These loans will provide needed financing to allow GM, Ford and Chrysler to retool their factories to produce fuel efficient cars and trucks. In June of this year, GM announced it was closing its Janesville, Wisconsin, plant because demand for the SUVs built there was down. With these low-interest loans on the way, I am hopeful that GM retools the Janesville plant. With a highly skilled workforce, the Janesville plant stands ready to meet consumer demands for fuel efficient vehicles that will keep good paying jobs in Wisconsin and reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

Passing a continuing resolution instead of finishing our work is never something to be proud of, but this CR makes the best of a bad situation. I look forward to finishing the appropriations bills next year and putting our government on a more sustainable funding path.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss a matter of critical importance to the security of our borders and our Nation.

It is estimated that at least 15 million people enter the United States through the visa waiver program each year. Thousands of these people overstay their authorized visit, and many just simply disappear into the shadows.

This country cannot afford to continue this trend. The Department of Homeland Security and its partners must have the tools they need to protect Americans by tracking the millions who enter our country, including some who may wish on us grievous harm and injury.

A biometric system is one of the best tools we have to protect us from the use of fraudulent and stolen passports and other international documents. We need to make sure people are who they claim to be.

Between January 2002 and June 2004, 28 foreign governments, including visa waiver countries, reported 56,943 stolen blank foreign passports to the State Department. And just this summer, a security van in London was hijacked, resulting in the loss of 3,000 blank British passports and visas that were destined for overseas embassies.

Clearly, DHS cannot continue to add new countries into the visa waiver program without properly mitigating the security risks.

That is why Congress passed a provision in the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Act just last year requiring the Department of Homeland Security to implement a biometric air exit system. This biometric system is required to be in place by June 30, 2009.

The intent of Congress was and remains clear: There must be in place a fully operational biometric air exit system, or else the Secretary of Homeland Security cannot admit new countries into the visa waiver program.

Therefore, if such a biometric system is not implemented by June 30, 2009, the Secretary's authority to admit new countries with visa refusal rates above 3 percent shall be suspended until a biometric exit system is fully operational.

This is critical to ensuring the ability to track the arrivals and departures of foreign nationals—not just through a paper trail, but through fingerprints, photographs, and other fraud-proof biometric identifiers.

The bill that we are considering today cuts off funding for the biometric air exit system until reports are received by Congress on pilot tests of the air exit solution.

We simply cannot afford to delay the execution of the biometric exit system. Congress should not be restricting DHS's ability to protect our borders and our people.

However, if the biometric system is delayed and the Department of Homeland Security is unable to meet the statutory deadline of June 30, 2009, the visa waiver program should not be expanded.

That is the intent of the authorizing language and that is what's best to protect the security of our Nation.

The biometric air exit system was mandated as a result of the horrific events of 9/11. We are a different country today and we must learn the lessons of September 11 and implement the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. We cannot afford to go backwards as a country and Congress must do all that it can to protect our Nation and prevent another tragedy like 9/11.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for the 2009 Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, a bill better known as the continuing resolution.

Keeping the government running, particularly as so many Americans are

struggling in these tough economic times, is vital. Besides ensuring that basic services continue to be provided, we are also providing some additional measures of assistance that will benefit millions of middle class and working Americans. Now more than ever, we can't simply tell Americans who are having a rough go of it, ''Tough luck, you're on your own.'' It is important to responsibly offer a helping hand where we can and help spur the economy.

As families face increasing energy bills that have stretched their budgets thin, and as we head toward cold winter days and nights, we are providing some relief. This resolution contains substantial low-income energy assistance and weatherization assistance—programs that are essential for seniors and low income families this upcoming winter.

The CR will also provide much-needed resources for families struggling to keep up with increasing grocery bills and rising college tuition fees. It will provide urgently needed disaster assistance to those hit by recent hurricanes, substantial funding or veteran's health care, and an important investment in Pell grants and emergency food assistance.

As the author of the COAST Act, I am adamantly opposed to expanded coastline drilling along eastern and western seaboards of the United States, especially the Jersey shore. I want to continue the moratorium that has protected our Outer Continental Shelf for over two decades. Expanded OCS drilling is bad energy policy, bad environmental policy, and it will do nothing to lower the prices at the pump, now or ever.

This country deserves a serious debate about energy and not just election year posturing. Though this resolution does not extend the moratorium on coastline drilling, it allows us to revisit this issue in March, when we can have a serious policy discussion. In the meantime, drilling would not commence between now and then—or for years into the future—anyway. With a new Congress and a new administration I will continue to stand up for the development of a real, comprehensive energy policy that achieves our goals without endangering the Jersey shore.

With this action today, we have avoided a shutdown of the Federal Government, provided much-needed relief to middle-class and working Americans struggling in this economy and allowed Congress to focus on finding a bipartisan solution to the urgent financial crisis.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it is encouraging that Congress today passed the Wartime Enforcement of Fraud Act of 2008 as part of the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act. This is a modest but important commonsense measure that will help restore accountability and deter fraud in the many billions of dollars worth of contracts in connection with the two wars we continue to fight.

The failed legacy of the Bush administration is clearer today than ever before, as our Nation faces unprecedented crises at home and abroad. The financial markets are in turmoil as a result of mismanagement of the economy and neglect of the regulatory process that helps maintain confidence in the market. Americans are losing their homes to foreclosure at record rates. Our country remains mired in Iraq, fighting a war that President Bush should never has started, that continues to cost too many lives and billions of dollars each month, with no end in sight.

As part of this legacy, the Bush administration has further failed to meet one of its most important obligations during wartime—to protect American taxpayers from losses due to fraud and corruption in war contracting. Fraud and corruption in contracting are all too common in times of war, and these problems have been particularly pervasive in Iraq.

New reports just this week have confirmed that corruption and fraud have robbed billions from the American taxpayers during the Iraq war. The former chief investigator of the Iraqi Commission on Public Integrity, Salam Adhoob, testified before Congress this week that $9 billion in U.S. taxpayer funds have been lost to corruption and fraud in Iraq.

Mr. Adhoob described how senior Iraqi defense officials set up fraudulent front companies that were supposed to buy airplanes, armored vehicles, and guns with $1.7 billion in U.S. funds. But these companies failed to deliver most of the military equipment, and what they did provide was mostly junk, including defective ammunition and unsafe bulletproof vests. These companies also overcharged for military helicopters and aircraft, delivering useless decades-old equipment. Most of the money ended up in German bank accounts controlled by these Iraqi defense officials.

The Iraqi chief investigator prepared a full report based on this investigation, and thousands of others, and submitted the documentation to the Iraqi government, as well as to U.S. investigators. Yet so far, neither the Bush administration nor the Iraqi government has taken action in these cases. Instead, the Iraqi government has passed laws giving immunity to many of its corrupt officials, and the U.S. investigators have too often stalled trying to find witnesses and review documents in the midst of a war zone.

These examples of fraud and corruption are not isolated, or new. Over the past 2 years, I have chaired hearings in the Appropriations and Judiciary Committees focused on the billions of dollars that have been lost to contracting fraud, waste, and abuse during this war. The testimony at those hearings has also exposed the Bush administration's failure to take aggressive action to enforce and punish wartime fraud. These hearings have shown how difficult it can be for investigators to uncover and prosecute fraud amidst the chaotic environment of war.

These persistent problems have been made worse by the Bush administration's use of ''no-bid'' and ''cost-plus'' contracts that have been awarded with little, if any, oversight or accountability. Billions in cash—physical, paper money—have been flown to Iraq and handed out in paper bags, often without records of who received what, and when. Billion-dollar contracts for training services cannot be audited because the records are incomplete, lost, or in disarray. As a result, time and time again, the government has paid for services that were never needed or never provided and for equipment that was too often substandard or actually defective.

But as we found again this week, too often we do not learn about wartime fraud and corruption until years after the fact. What we do know is that billions of dollars are unaccounted for, and likely lost to war profiteers and corrupt officials. Fraud investigators from the offices of several inspectors general, as well as the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are working to figure out where the money has gone and who has taken it. But they have told us it will take a long time, in some cases years, to figure out exactly what has happened with the billions of dollars in fraud related to war contracts.

In the meantime, the statute of limitations that bars Federal fraud prosecutions after 5 years threatens to make this work meaningless and essentially immunize those who are responsible. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have gone on for far more than five years, and with each passing day, we are losing the authority to prosecute fraud committed early on in the wars. As time passes, we are effectively granting immunity to these criminals and letting them get away with taxpayers' money.

I introduced the Wartime Enforcement of Fraud Act of 2008 to correct this problem once and for all. Passage of this legislation today is an important step forward to make sure all those who have committed fraud will be held to account. Put simply, this bill will give the government more time to continue investigating these massive wartime frauds and, in time, this provision should save American taxpayers untold millions and help punish those responsible for the fraud.

Our country has faced this same problem in past wars and taken similar action. During World War II, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt spoke out against ''war millionaires'' who made excessive profits exploiting the calamity of war. President Harry Truman, when he served in the Senate, held historic public hearings to expose gross fraud and waste by military contractors during the war.

In 1942, President Roosevelt signed the Wartime Suspension of Limitations

Act, which made it possible for criminal fraud offenses against the United States to be prosecuted after the war was over. President Truman made that law permanent in 1948.

Everyone understood then that it was unrealistic to believe that all wartime fraud could be tracked down immediately in the midst of a war. The law provided an extension of the statute of limitations until the war was over. Congress supported this law overwhelmingly, as they had with a similar provision during World War I. President Roosevelt wrote:

> The crisis of war should not be used as a means of avoiding just penalties for wrongdoing.

Unfortunately, this Roosevelt-era law does not appear to apply to the ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Current law only applies ''when the United States is at war,'' but the military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan were undertaken without formal declarations of war. As a result, this law technically does not apply to these ongoing conflicts.

This bill simply amends current law to make clear that extending the statute of limitations during wartime applies to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. In doing so, we will give investigators and auditors the time necessary to continue their efforts to uncover the wartime frauds and prosecute those who are responsible. Without this bill, fraudulent conduct by war contractors and corrupt officials will go unpunished, and the government will have no ability to recover taxpayer money lost to these criminals.

The statute of limitations is an important check on the proper use of government power, and we should suspend it only in extraordinary circumstances. Wars provide exactly such circumstances, as Congress and Presidents have recognized in the past. It would be wrong to exempt the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan from this common sense law, and passage of this bill will close that loophole for the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, as well as any future wars.

With passage of this bill today, Congress has taken action, as it has in the past, to protect the American taxpayer and make sure the money spent to support the troops is not wasted through fraud and corruption. The President should now sign this bill to show the American people that we will do all we can to investigate and prosecute those who would undermine our troops and steal from the taxpayer during times of war.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is all time yielded back?

If all time is yielded back, the question is now on agreeing to the motion to concur.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BURR (When his name was called). On this vote, Senator CLINTON is absent. If she were present and voting, she would have voted ''yea.'' If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote ''nay.'' Therefore, I withhold my vote.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) would vote ''aye.''

Mr. KYL. The following Senator is necessarily absent. The Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 12, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 208 Leg.]

YEAS—78

Akaka	Durbin	Murkowski
Barrasso	Enzi	Nelson (FL)
Baucus	Grassley	Nelson (NE)
Bayh	Gregg	Pryor
Bennett	Hagel	Reed
Bingaman	Harkin	Reid
Bond	Hatch	Roberts
Brown	Hutchison	Rockefeller
Brownback	Inhofe	Salazar
Byrd	Inouye	Sanders
Cantwell	Isakson	Schumer
Cardin	Johnson	Smith
Carper	Kerry	Snowe
Casey	Klobuchar	Specter
Chambliss	Kohl	Stabenow
Cochran	Landrieu	Stevens
Coleman	Lautenberg	Sununu
Collins	Leahy	Tester
Conrad	Levin	Thune
Corker	Lieberman	Vitter
Cornyn	Lincoln	Voinovich
Craig	Lugar	Warner
Dodd	Martinez	Webb
Dole	McConnell	Whitehouse
Domenici	Menendez	Wicker
Dorgan	Mikulski	Wyden

NAYS-12

Alexander	DeMint	Sessions
Allard	Ensign	Shelby
Bunning	Feingold	
Coburn	Graham	
Crapo	Kyl	

PRESENT AND GIVING A LIVE PAIR—1

Burr, against

NOT VOTING—9

Biden	Kennedy	Obama
Boxer	McCain	
Clinton	McCaskill	
Feinstein	Murray	

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this is a great accomplishment for this Congress. Of course, we have battled our way through a lot of things, but this is an excellent piece of legislation. We funded the troops in more ways than one. Not only have we done the Defense appropriations bill, but we have done VA-HUD and Homeland Security. I wish we could have done all the appropriations bills, but we haven't done that. But we have funded the Government until March 6. I appreciate the cooperation of the distinguished Republican leader and all Senators because it took all Senators to get to the point where we are. I appreciate it very much.

We are going to have no more votes today. We will let everyone know as soon as we can as to what we are going to do on Monday. We are going to be in session on Monday. The question is, What are we going to do on Monday? We may have to have a vote on the Defense authorization bill. We may have to have a vote on the Amtrak bill. I failed to mention one thing to the Republican leader. I told him we had two things that were absolutely necessary. I forgot to mention one of them. We have to do, of course, the Defense authorization bill. We have to do Amtrak. We have to do the nuclear treaty with India. I have indicated to them we have a lands bill we are taking a look at, a package of bills. Each one of these is something we could complete next week.

For people who are concerned about the Indian nuclear agreement—and there are several Senators who have concerns—all we would be doing is running out the statutory time. At the end of that time, Senators have 10 hours of debate time. Then we vote. So there are very few hurdles we have to jump through on that other than running out the 30 days. We can do that the easy way or the hard way. Time started running on September 8. Those are legislative days we are in session.

Those are the things we have to do before we leave. Of course, I haven't mentioned the big one, which is the financial rescue plan. As I said this morning, staff worked until early this morning. I had a briefing an hour ago from my staff. Progress is still being made. They only have a handful of issues, literally, maybe a handful and a half, left that the Members of Congress who are part of this negotiation will finalize, and they will bring them to the respective floor leaders. Hopefully, we can bring it to the floor at a very early time.

As I indicated this morning, one of the things we want to do is have an outline of an agreement by 6 o'clock on Sunday because that would give recognition to the Asian markets opening. That is an important message. We have to make sure the markets aren't volatile.

We tend to look at the Dow Jones, but as we have learned—as I have learned—there are a lot of other financial indicators that are extremely important, and this week they have been in big trouble. As we have said, and will say, this is more than just a concern to Wall Street. A lot of these things would have a dramatic, fast impact on Main Street. That is what the negotiators are working on.

So no more votes today. We will let everyone know as soon as we can what votes there will be on Monday. If we have a vote on Monday, it is a very narrow window because of the holiday that starts at sundown on Monday night. That vote would be between 11:30 and 12:30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANDERS). The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I did not hear all of my good friend's, the majority leader's, remarks, but I did hear the end of them, and I do want to underscore that he is entirely correct, that this crisis we face in the financial markets is about Main Street.

A good example of that is a community of mine that wanted to issue municipal revenue bonds the other day. These were highly rated bonds. There was no buyer. This is going on all across the country. It underscores the need to act responsibly and quickly, which we anticipate doing on Monday.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PETE DOMENICI

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, few Senators have meant more to this body than PETE DOMENICI, and few are more deserving of that praise. I am honored today to say a few words on the floor of the Senate about the good and humble man we all know around here as ''Uncle PETE.''

PETE is a classic American story that reminds us why America is so great. His parents were Italian immigrants who taught their five children the importance of faith, the rewards of hard work, the blessings of a big family, and an abiding love for their adopted country.

As an only son, PETE grew up fast, working in his father's wholesale grocery business, studying hard at St. Mary's High School in Albuquerque, and developing a good enough fastball to become a star pitcher at the University of New Mexico.

In a sign of his future success as a lawmaker, PETE put together an impressive 14–3 record his senior year in college. He was such a good pitcher, in fact, that he caught the attention of some major league scouts and soon earned a spot in the starting rotation of the Albuquerque Dukes.

Now, for most American boys growing up in the 1940s, being a minor league pitcher would have been enough. But not for the son of Alda and Cherubino Domenici. After earning his JD degree at the University of Denver, PETE became a lawyer. From there, he had the tools he would need to go to bat for the people of New Mexico for the next 5 decades.

Elected to the Albuquerque City Commission in 1966, he became mayor of Albuquerque the following year at the age of 35. It was there in the shadow of the Sandia Mountains that he got to know the needs and the ambitions of his friends and neighbors and seemingly everyone else.

Today, there is almost no one in New Mexico—from the high plains in the east, to the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in the north, to the high plateaus that cover much of the rest of the State—who does not offer a smile of recognition at the familiar name of PETE DOMENICI.

Five years after becoming mayor, the people of New Mexico sent PETE to Washington. It was one of the best decisions the voters of any State have ever made.

In six terms, PETE has built a reputation for honesty that is second to none. The undisputed leader on energy issues in the Senate for nearly four decades, PETE saw the need to secure America's energy future before it was cool, even writing a book on the promise of nuclear energy.

Thanks largely to his efforts, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission received its first application last year for a nuclear powerplant in 29 years.

PETE is the only American to be awarded the French nuclear society's highest award. He spearheaded efforts to pass the landmark Energy Policy Act of 2005, a comprehensive bill that has spurred the growth of renewable energy such as wind and solar and which has set America on a path of increased energy efficiency.

PETE authored the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, a bipartisan bill that opened new areas of the gulf to oil and natural gas exploration. Long before people were calling on Congress to find more and use less, Pete was showing us that it could be done.

PETE's tenure on the Budget Committee earned him a well-deserved reputation as one of the strictest fiscal hawks in Congress. As chairman or ranking member for nearly 23 years, he coauthored the original Budget Reform Act of 1974, which started the modern budget process and established the Congressional Budget Office. He authored the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, leading to 4 straight years of surpluses.

There is no greater friend of the disabled in this country than PETE DOMENICI. A coauthor of the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996, he has fought tirelessly to expand it ever since. And just this week, all that hard work paid off when the Senate approved full mental health parity as part of the tax extenders bill. After years of patient effort, PETE's vision for expanded benefits for millions of struggling Americans will—we hope—soon be the law of the land.

PETE's contributions to his home State are literally legendary. He helped protect and preserve New Mexico's breathtaking natural beauty by working to create nearly 1 million acres of wilderness throughout the State. In concert with the National Park Service, he authorized the Route 66 initiative to help preserve the look and the feel of this iconic American road.

He has helped bring water to rural communities through the water supply bill. He secured funding for the only major western dam project of the last decade. All of this is just part of PETE DOMENICI's legacy.

Fortunately, the people of New Mexico will be able to get the whole story thanks to an effort that was recently announced at New Mexico State University to study PETE's impact on public policy and contributions to the State in 36 remarkable years of service in the Senate.

The people of New Mexico are not the only ones who are grateful for PETE's service. He may not know this, but PETE has a lot of fans in Kentucky. Back in the late 1990s, when Kentuckians were beginning to learn the extent of the environmental and health damage caused by the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, PETE offered a helping hand. Whether it was appropriating funds for the cleanup, making sure workers were screened for lung cancer, or compensating those who had been wrongfully injured, Senator DOMENICI has been a reliable partner to me and a great friend to the people of Paducah every step of the way, and we are grateful for his help.

A record such as this is not easy to achieve in the Senate. It takes vision, hard work, patience, and an ability to cooperate with Members on both sides of the aisle. One mark of PETE's skills in working with Members of both sides is the praise he has received not only from local media but the national press as well. Here is what the New York Times had to say about PETE in 2001:

> If Mr. Domenici sounds like a serious man, he is. A colleague once described him as having a case of terminal responsibility. He is not cut from the same bolt as most politicians.

Like most of us, PETE never could have done it alone. And he has not. Around the same time the minor league scouts noticed PETE, PETE noticed a young lady named Nancy Burk. And 50 years ago this year, PETE and Nancy were married. Fifty years of marriage is a remarkable achievement in itself, and it is well worth noting.

Apparently PETE and Nancy were both overachievers. Over the years, they raised eight children, which, of course, makes all the other accomplishments look a little less challenging.

They are a remarkable couple. They made the Senate a more friendly place. And I know my wife Elaine has enjoyed getting to know Nancy and working with her in the Senate Spouses Group.

The members of my staff are going to miss Uncle PETE a lot as well. They will miss his frequent visits and his stories about the old days and the way he lit up like a child whenever he talked about his faith, his children, his grandkids, and his beloved wife Nancy who, thanks to PETE's bragging, is known to everyone on my staff as a great cook.

They will miss his warmth, his good cheer, and his passion for the issues of the day. They will miss the same

things that his colleagues will miss: an honest statesman and a good man who made all of us proud to be Members of the same institution as him.

Whenever PETE is reminded of all that he has done for the people of New Mexico and for our country, he always says the same thing: It is an honor. Now we, his colleagues in the Senate, say the same thing about the time we have spent working alongside this good man.

Senator DOMENICI, it has been an honor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

FAREWELL TO THE SENATE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, first, I have to thank the distinguished Republican leader for his kind remarks and equally as important for his consideration of me ever since he has been our leader. It has been easy for me to make suggestions and to know he would listen. It has been easy for me, when he has asked me to do things, to do them because for the most part he has been right on his ideas, he has been right on his judgment. I very much appreciate his remarks here today.

I have worked with a number of leaders, as everyone knows, and they are all wonderful people. Obviously, when you serve with people such as the distinguished Senator Bob Dole, who was in your position, I say to my good friend who just remarked on my behalf, and when you sit in the same position as our good friend from Tennessee, who sat there for so long, Howard Baker, you know you are in good company. And I know you are in good company. But I would say to them, they are in good company with you.

Now, I am supposed to say goodbye to the Senate and that is probably what I am not going to do because I do not quite know how to do it. But I am going to say something in my address today. It may be a little bit broken up. But I do want to start by saying I want to thank my wife first.

Frankly, to be honest, she should not have let me run for the Senate. After I ran for city council and became mayor of Albuquerque, we already had our children. We were not a moneyed family, and I guess you all could guess we were pretty broke. Here I was in that condition telling her that I want to run for something else. And the Lord blessed me. I had a luck-out. I got a big lawsuit that settled. No, it did not. It went to jury right about that time and made a lot of money. I was able to at least tell my wife we were not going to go broke running for the Senate, although there would not be much around for us to share. The case was a good one, and it made us able to go on through that campaign.

But anybody that has been from a family that is as large as ours knows that for the head of the household to decide to run and serve as a Senator, especially in a State like New Mexico—which is not Republican at all, and which is, very big—for the lady of the household to say yes, and then to live with it, has not been an easy job.

She has probably had as hard a job—a much harder job—than I, and she has never been anything but beautiful and decent and honest and loving and caring. Obviously, she did not have enough time to do all these things that I have done. She did some of them. But I can say, wherever any of the Members and their wives met her, they had nothing but good things to say because they could not say otherwise. She deserves just that.

Let me say that these remarks about the Senate itself—I say to my fellow retiree sitting here, JOHN WARNER—I could do this in 20 minutes or 2 days because, obviously, there is so much to talk about. The time in the Senate, when you look at it day by day, was wrenching and difficult at times. It was so hard; but when you look at it over 36 years, it is like a storm. It blew by, and all of a sudden it is 36 years later, and you are gone. Nobody will experience the strange feeling it is after 36 years in a place such as this to wake up of a morning and say you are not going to be here anymore. I don't know what I could offer the Senate to make it more pleasant for people who are leaving, but for me it is time to say goodbye.

Having said that, I wish to move on to what makes a Senator succeed. I have a list of the people who have worked for me in my Senate office here, or in my Senate office in New Mexico, or on the Budget Committee, or on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. I will say I could not have done what I have done without fantastic leadership from my staff. My first recommendation to anybody coming here anew is don't let anybody tell you that you can get by with just this person or that person. You have to find people who are smart, people who are gifted, people who are ambitious, and people who want to serve you, the Senator, and make you achieve for your constituency. I have been blessed by an abundance of them. They are not all still here. They are all over the place. Wherever they are, most are in high places doing distinguished things.

The whole list I wish to mention will go in the RECORD shortly. There are three or four people whom I want to recommend. First, Steve Bell, who has been with me most all of my 36 years—all but 8. Those 8 years he took off to go to Wall Street and make his own fortune. He did that. Then he came back, and I caught him one day when he wasn't doing anything. I asked him if he would like to work, and he wondered: Where? I said: How does chief of staff sound? He didn't bother to say I have to talk to my wife or anything. He said: I will take it. And he has been here ever since.

A young man named Alex Flint, as well as another young man in my office—a lawyer—Ed Hild, who shepherded the mental health parity bill for 10 years. There are many other people. I am sorry I mentioned three, because others are going to wonder why I didn't mention them. I am compelled to mention two others. Bill Hoagland was the director of the Budget Committee and is now known in the United States as the our Nation's foremost expert on the budget of the United States. He has written a white paper on the budget and it is incredible. Anybody who wants to know the first 25-year history of the Budget Act should read Bill Hoagland's white paper.

Then there is a lady named Carol McGuire who I got from one of the other appropriations Senators. He was a Democrat. As he left, she came to work for me more than 25 years ago. I can tell you with all honesty, she became as if she were a New Mexican. She knows more about her adopted State, which is my State, than any living public servant of any category in anyplace in New Mexico, because she has served me there and that means in every district she has been the principal person on appropriations projects and activities.

Clearly, there are many others and they all have my greatest thanks as I ask unanimous consent to have this list printed in the RECORD at this time. As I go through and find a few more that I must put in, I think the Senate will indulge me to add them.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Steve Bell, Ed Hild, Alex Flint, Bill Hoagland, Chris Gallegos, Charles Gentry, Carol McGuire, Angela Raish, Lee Rawls, Paul Gilmon, Denise Ramonas, George Ramonas, Darlene Garcia, Peggy Mallow, Lisa Breeden, Susie Cordero, Ernest Vigil, Joe Trujillo, Joyce Pullen, Poe and Nancy Corn, Lou Gallegos, Cheryl Rodriguez, Clay Sell, Frank Macchiarola, Scott O'Malia, Maggie Murray, Davie Schiappa.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, now I wish to say that I looked for a little bit of history about myself to see what I said when I first came to the Senate. In those days you waited a few months before speaking on the floor, so I will tell you that I did not give a so-called maiden speech, Mr. Leader, until I had been here 4 full months. I guess it was because I was frightened. I thought this was such a mammoth organization with such compelling things happening, I didn't know where I should be or what I should do. I sat in that seat over there because I was 99th in the Senate. JOE BIDEN was 100 when I came. Incidentally, they parked him in my office, so there were two Senators in the same office when I arrived because JOE had no place to stay and they put us together. So it was DOMENICI and BIDEN in the same office.

But what I said, Mr. Leader, in my first speech—I will just read one sentence, and I said this: ''Let us quit this self-serving struggle and get on with the business of governing.''

Now, that was when the Senate didn't have time to legislate because we were arguing about Richard Nixon.

As a brand new Senator, I said those words. Now, isn't it interesting that I could say those words today. I wish we could quit partisan arguing and get more done. As I leave the Senate, I must say there is no place like the Senate. I don't think you could ever invent one. It has evolved out of our Constitution and out of the rules, the Jeffersonian rules that were adopted, and then the evolution occurred with this body trying to meet the challenges of this fantastic, great country, from its infancy to the growth that it has today. Believe it or not, we have passed over the years one-sentence bills that were very meaningful that took a long time. We have had complicated matters that probably we never thought would be handled by the Senate or the House. One of those is before us today.

It is so complex for this kind of a body to legislate this problem that we are having in our financial markets that one wonders whether we can do it. But I do wish to say that it is my feeling that we will solve the problem. We will solve the financial problem which could cause the ruination of our country, and it is because the Senate almost always, if not always, finds somebody who will take the lead. Somebody will rise up and be the leader. Somebody will take the reins and run with it and others will follow, and you will get done what must be done for America. There is no question that it is easy to play politics, even with something as profound as our financial system and its potential for bankruptcy. It is easy to play politics and hide when you have something before you that says perhaps we are going to have a depression if we don't act. But the Senate doesn't expect everybody to agree.

I wish to address for a moment two things that are happening in the Senate that I wish could be changed. I wish the filibuster—which I am a staunch advocate of retaining—but I wish we could find a way to use it less. The use of the filibuster so frequently is beginning to distort this place. When you add it with a couple of other things such as the filling of the tree activity, we are becoming more and more like the House and less and less like a U.S. Senate. I don't know whether we can do anything about that, but surely, surely we ought to be solving more problems in a bipartisan way. I think the rules of our Senate are more apt to operate well if Senators could work together rather than being polarized. Again, I can't say anyone is wrong in doing it, because we feel very strongly about the issues before us, and that is why these things happen.

I did mention, at least in passing, in these few words about New Mexico and the things I was privileged to do there. And, how they made me what I am by letting me do for them what they needed. I do wish to mention that there are great people in that State. As a matter of fact, people don't know that those two giant national laboratories in the State of New Mexico, the one called Los Alamos and the other one at Sandia. Between the two of them, they provide more Ph.D.s and advanced degrees in science, math and physics to that part of the United States than any other part of the country. It is rather phenomenal what they do and what they contribute. To be part of them has caused me to become somewhat of an expert in nuclear power, and I am proud to tell my colleagues that nuclear power is in a renaissance posture. I take a little bit of credit for it because I spent 10 years working on it, and finally, it came forward. We are going to have nuclear power. It will take awhile, because it takes about 4 years to clear the permits, but they are coming forward four at a time, four permits at a time. There are about 26 of them, 1,000-megawatt units pending before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Our distinguished leader mentioned one, because one had to start it off, but we have many more now than one. Those nuclear powerplants will begin to help America achieve what we have always been best at: We will achieve with large operating machines that are perfectly safe; we will achieve without any carbon dioxide to bother the outer limits where we are worrying about climate change. They have no emissions that have anything to do with that. What a big achievement for us. I am proud to have had something to do with that.

There are many more things that are kind of matched between New Mexicans telling me about them and my getting to work on them up here. Because of my scientists and the expertise in nuclear matters, I was encouraged after the two balanced budgets that I was privileged to put forth and manage—we did have two of them, JOHN, even though we look back and wonder when was it and will it ever come again, we had two in a row. I was chairman of the Budget Committee. After that, my staff said: What is next, Senator? I said, I don't know. We have to dream it up. We have already balanced the budget and we all came up with let's work on nuclear power, and we did. That is how it happened. One thing followed another. One accomplishment begged out and asked for another. That was, indeed, exciting. Many other things have happened in the field of energy, in the field of nonproliferation.

I remember going to Russia when we finalized an agreement with the Russians. President Clinton invited me because I was the one who led the cause here to buy the remnants of 20,000 missiles that had been taken apart in Russia and they had highly enriched uranium in abundance. We bought it. It was my proposal: $350 million. The lights in the leader's home and in people's homes today—10 percent of all of the lights in America are being lit by that highly enriched uranium that is still flowing from that agreement, which is about 14 years old. Now we are going to enter into new agreements to use that material that comes out of those nuclear rockets; 20,000 is what was dismantled for what we bought, but there is much more there, and that is always dangerous for America and for the world. So somebody will need to fill this vacuum and work hard at it. I heard the Presidential candidates speaking of it. I am not quite sure that either of them has been involved enough to know what is going on, but I wish whichever one of them wins well in that regard, because that is important. The nonproliferation of nuclear materials is drastically important.

Now, I don't know whether I am going to be around here. My wife Nancy and I haven't decided whether we are going to live here or in New Mexico. If we live here, I won't be bugging anybody or bothering anybody, but maybe some of you might bother me. Who knows, I might have a cause that brings me to talk to you once in a while. But leaving will be difficult for me. You all already know me. I don't take things lightly. I get so worked up about this issue of the possible financial problems of our country. I feel so personal about it. But, you must take care of it after I leave. After a day of debating and arguing, I feel so uptight about the fact that we didn't do something, that I don't know how we can continue day after day, especially the leader, waiting for these things to materialize.

I want them done yesterday when I see a problem as big as the one we have in terms of our financial system. The first day I find out all about them, I want to sit down and finish it, Leader. I guess you have sensed that, have you not? I bother you a lot asking what is going on, when are we going to do this, when are we going to do that.

If I don't have any of that around, I don't know what exactly I will do or what kind of a person I may become. Maybe I will just fade away. I hope not and I doubt it.

What I have learned in the Senate. I learned what I wish every Senator would learn, every Republican Senator, just speaking to my own party, I learned that the best way to solve a big problem is to do it in a bipartisan manner.

That puts me looking over my left shoulder and seeing Senator BINGAMAN. He is a Democrat. He has not been here as long. Almost as long. The way he is going, he is probably going to pass my 36 years. Although every time I tell him that, he nods no. I don't see what he is going to do if he isn't in the Senate. He is so involved. He loves it.

I do wish to say the most successful piece of legislation in 36 years—I did budgets, but they are not legislated. I did reconciliation bills, which I am going to talk about in a moment as my closing remarks. But when it came to doing a major energy bill, we failed until I made up my mind that I would not do it unless I did it in a bipartisan manner.

I went to my fellow Senator, Senator BINGAMAN, and I said: Are you willing

to give it a try? We will do it in a bipartisan manner. I was chairman for 3 years. And he said: It will be great. I can tell you it was the best 2 years of legislating here that I have had, and I think he would say the same. He recalls. He pushed me, and he knows I pushed him. That means I took him as far as I could, and when I got to a certain place, I said: I better agree with him, he doesn't want to do this, because he is apt to quit, he is at the end of the rope. I don't know how many times he did that to me, but that is how you do it. You have to push and push, and then you have to give. That was a very exciting thing and a lesson for all of us.

There are too many people who don't know what is in that bill and they talk about it. But that bill is the reason why we are going to have a rebirth of nuclear power. It is the reason we are moving ahead as rapidly as we are in solar energy and wind energy, no question about it. It is a bill that set the ground rules for improving the national grid for electricity so we might have a day soon when we can say the national grid will not break again. It will continue unabated. No matter what you do to it, you will not knock the whole thing offline. Those are the kinds of things that are in this bill, and much more, on conservation and a host of other issues.

We did that bill in 2 years because we walked hand in hand, Republican and Democrat. He had to, as it goes, because I was chairman, take a lot less notoriety in New Mexico than I got. I never heard him complain a bit. He should have probably told me every now and then: Why don't you shut up for a week and let me talk about the bill so New Mexicans will know I am working too. But he didn't do that. When we finally finished, the President of the United States made sure he got his credit because Senator BINGAMAN went for the signing of that bill. The reason he got so much credit is because I put on a pair of glasses to hide from the Sun. They were so big and bulky that people didn't know who I was. They surely knew who he was because he was clear and lucid and I had these glasses hiding me. So he got his just due.

My last comments have something to do internal to the Senate that I have achieved with the help of some mighty fine people, with Steve Bell and Bill Hoagland as leaders.

We passed a bill in 1974 called the Budget Impoundment Act of the United States. That was done for two reasons. One, President Richard Nixon got involved a little too much in impounding as a means of cutting budgets. So he would impound ongoing projects, such as a water project, I say to David sitting there.

I should comment that without David Schiappa and all his staff, we cannot make it. This place needs the young, smart, dedicated and honest.

Here is what happened in that law. That law was passed, and it was bragged about that Senator ROBERT BYRD joined with those who put it together and it will run and operate exactly as it was written and there are no loopholes in that bill. Maybe there were not and maybe there were, but early on, we found you could not get anything out of the Budget Act by just adopting budget resolutions because there was no way to make enforce anything other than points of order. So we found a little section in there called reconciliation. That is a funny word. We said: We are going to interpret reconciliation to mean our committee can order another committee to do something and how. What they are ordered to do is reconcile with the budget. We soon found we could reconcile tax bills. We could reconcile entitlements. We could reconcile direct spending.

Lo and behold, the committees had to do it or we would do it. They said: You will never do it because you are not the committee chairman; it is my committee. I said that is the perfect intent of this provision. If you don't want me to do it, you better do it. We never had to find out whether the chairman could because they always did it.

Why is that so important? Because reconciliation was provided to make sure you could not delay matters of budget. It was not filibusterable, let me say. A matter in that budget, anything in that Budget Act that was put forth before the Senate was not subject to filibuster.

Senator BYRD, the first or second time we used it, came to the floor and said: That is not what we intended. And we said: Well, we think it is. We had a vote. The Senate said it was.

If you wonder why almost all the major legislation of the U.S. Government has been appearing with a funny name—it is usually called something that says ''Budget and Reconciliation Act of'' such and such a year. That is generally the major piece of legislation that we passed—major tax changes, major Medicare changes, major Social Security changes, if any. All of them will come out in that form. That means every one of those bills became law because of that interpretation of the Budget Act that we put on it called reconciliation. That is how all the bills passed.

What does it tell you then? It tells you that a filibuster doesn't work because to get the work of budgeting done, you abandon filibuster. You send it to a temporary ash heap—not permanently—because if you tried to do it permanently, everybody would die because they think the filibuster would be abolished and maybe there would be a vote. But that is not what happens in the Budget Act. You can read it in the act and interpret it and say you cannot stop budgets indefinitely. There is no reason to have a budget. If you stop the implementation indefinitely, you kill the budget. Right? That is where it comes from.

I certainly took a lot more than 20 minutes, but I didn't take 2 days to say goodbye and to tell you how I felt about this place. But it took a long time. Some of you certainly could have gone a long time ago, but out of courtesy to me, you have sat here, including you, Mr. Leader.

I do hope whoever reads the RECORD and whoever hears me today and those of you who are on the floor, at least got out of this that I worked pretty hard at being a Senator. I somehow got myself involved in a lot of different things, and it was kind of fun that way. We got things done. We didn't always make a lot of noise, although I am known to make noise, if necessary. But those were not the areas I was involved in.

I wish to close with one funny story about my wife, Senator TED KENNEDY, and myself. One night I was over here and Senator KENNEDY was over there. My wife sometimes watches the TV to see what we do here on the floor. It was between 7 and 9 in the evening. When I talk loud, you notice my face gets red. I didn't talk very loud today, but you have seen plenty of times late in the evening when I talk loud and my face gets red. Some people say it is because you are yelling. I don't know what it is. Maybe it is yelling, maybe it is just talking too loud.

I got a note. I was called to the cloakroom, so I went to the cloakroom while Senator KENNEDY held the floor. My wife had written a note and said—my family nickname is Bocci, not Pete: Bocci, you don't do any better when you yell and get red in the face than when you talk low and you don't get red in the face. I love you.

I came back. I said to Senator KENNEDY, when it finally got to be my turn: Senator KENNEDY, I want you to know I got a note from my wife.

He said: Oh, you mean Nancy.

I said: Yes, Nancy.

He said: What about it?

I said: She sent you a note. Really. So I read him the note with his name in place of Bocci my name: Dear Senator KENNEDY, you don't do any better when you yell and get red in the face than you do when you talk low and you don't get red in the face. I said: I don't know why my wife said that to you, but she did. My wife would almost not let me in the door that night. But we made our point and both of us tried from time to time to yell a little less.

I hope he is getting well or feeling better. We finished a bill that I did not mention—maybe I did in passing—but we did a bill together over the past 8 years, which is a very important bill for the mentally ill of our country. I have worked on the mentally illness issues for about 25 years. The treatment of the mentally ill in the United States is one of the most disgraceful ways of handling a social problem of almost anything. We let them all out of dungeons and then provided no physical facilities for them. We just thought it will happen, but it didn't happen. That is the worst. We acted like it wasn't a disease, even though it

is. In the meantime, insurance companies decided not to cover it. Even if they had an insurance policy that covered everything, they would cover mentally ill less. This bill says that will not happen anymore. Insurance companies would not be able to do that any more—the bill is called parity, which means fairness, which means equality. We are going to have fairness and equality of treatment by all insurance companies for the mentally ill.

Senator KENNEDY was as excited about that as I was. He is very sorry he couldn't be here when you helped me, Mr. Leader, get that through the other day. We called him and told him and sent him a letter saying we couldn't have done it without him.

That bill will cover 113 million people who will no longer have the threat of having less than full coverage for their mental illness, such as they do for other diseases.

That seems like it is pretty close to the end of my time, my 36 years. It will soon actually be, literally, 36 years, but for now, I will act as if it is and say this is my time to say thank you to the Senate. To all those who have worked with me and with whom I have been privileged to work.

What a magnificent opportunity I have had. Coming from Albuquerque, my father never went to school. He got here at 13. He claimed he was lucky. He didn't have to go to school because the law said if you are 13, you don't have to. He didn't know education was valuable, so he was glad to go to work. He didn't want me to go to law school because he was quite sure I had been overeducated. But when I explained it to him, he paid for everything. He said: I want you to be a lawyer, which was absolutely fantastic.

It has been an honor to serve my home state of New Mexico. With that, I just want to say thank you and goodbye.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PETE DOMENICI

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, let me take a few moments to say what an absolutely outstanding privilege it has been for me, for 10 of the 12 years I have served in the Senate, to serve on the Energy Committee with Senator DOMENICI.

It is rare to see a person in public office who cares equally as deeply about his family and his children and his work. Sometimes families get pushed aside because of the work of men and women who think the work they do is somehow more important than raising their children. I have experienced struggling for that balance in my own life, watching my father struggle with that balance. Sitting on the committee watching Senator DOMENICI has been an inspiration to me, to watch him handle some of the biggest issues of our time, truly, over 36 years. He spoke about some of them—the budgets of the entire Congress, the nuclear renaissance in the country, major pieces of social legislation he has shepherded and nurtured and loved. But in between many of these discussions I have been privileged to have with him, he will stop in the middle of a conversation and talk about one of his children or one of his grandchildren. He is the father of eight. I am one of nine and the mother of two.

I just want to tell him, in these brief moments—and I am just going to speak for 2 or 3 minutes—what an inspiration he has been to me as a man who loves his wife and his children and his grandchildren so deeply and has managed to serve his State with such passion and grace and love for 36 years. And New Mexico is not a next-door kind of place. New Mexico is a long way from Washington, DC, but it has never been long from the Senator's heart.

The final thing I want to say is that, on behalf of the people of my State, I want the Senator from New Mexico to know we will be forever grateful for his leadership when it came to passing, for us, something in the nature of the Declaration of Independence. And I don't mean to belittle that document, but for the people of Louisiana, who for 60 years have struggled to try to find some way to preserve this great coast of ours and to save our communities, our culture, and our economic livelihood, this Senator stepped up, this Senator from New Mexico—not much water there—and his heart was with the people of Louisiana and the gulf coast. He and his wife flew over this great expanse of land, which has been under water now for quite some time with these storms in the last years, and he basically took the lead on establishing for us something that had eluded us for 60 years—since President Truman was the President of the United States. Senator DOMENICI changed the fortunes of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Alabama by putting in a major piece of legislation that will establish a way for us to secure this coast.

So, Senator, I could speak for a long time—many more hours—about what you have done, but there are other Members much more senior to me and in your own party who wish to speak. I just wanted to lay down for the record the comment to you—and I will submit a more formal statement for the RECORD—that the people of Louisiana whom I represent will be forever grateful for your leadership.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I am sorry to see PETE DOMENICI leave the Senate for a variety of reasons but one highly personal: He is reducing by 25 percent the number of Senators now serving who served with my father. Senator BYRD, Senator KENNEDY, Senator INOUYE, Senator STEVENS, and Senator BIDEN all served with my father, as did Senator DOMENICI. Now, he has told me that my father was never quite able to pronounce his name correctly, for which I apologize. I have learned how to do it so that the Bennett family is relieved of that particular problem.

This demonstrates a degree of continuity and a degree of dedication to the problems related to the West because New Mexico and Utah are neighboring States. We touch at one tiny point. It is the only point in the United States where four States come together. It is called the Four Corners, where four States, in a straight divide, come and touch each other. But New Mexico and Utah share many of the same problems, and as I have come to the Senate with the problems of the West and had to turn somewhere for a mentor to help guide me through those problems, I have turned to Senator DOMENICI. His advice has always been good, his help has always been available, and he has proven to be as good a friend to his western neighbors as he has been to his New Mexican constituents.

If the Senate seniority rule holds in place, I will succeed him as the ranking member of the Energy and Water Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. These are very big shoes to fill. In true DOMENICI style, instead of just waving goodbye and walking out the door, he has tucked me under his arm and taken me around to all of the national labs to make sure that these beloved institutions, which he has tended and funded and guided so carefully, got introduced to me under his tutelage and so that he made sure that I understood fully how important they were. In very kind and subtle ways, he made it clear to me that if I didn't stand up to the responsibility of keeping those national treasures alive, he would haunt me in one way or another. Now, I hope he does. I hope he is available for years to come for advice and counsel.

The other thing that has been referred to here, on which I have been delighted to join with him, is his crusade for insurance equality for the mentally disturbed. He and I both have some experience with that with members of our own families. We understand how

important that is, and it has been easy to be a foot soldier in the ranks, with PETE DOMENICI leading the charge.

There is a phrase that has been used and vastly overused around these halls in Washington for a long time, but it applies accurately to PETE DOMENICI. He truly has been a national treasure, and we shall miss him but wish him well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEVIN). The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, what a privilege it has been for myself and many of my colleagues to sit here in the presence this afternoon to not hear a goodbye to the Senate, because the Senate, Senator DOMENICI, will always look up to you. You will be the model which young men and women coming to the Senate will wish to follow.

I don't know whether anyone can do what you have done throughout the Senate with greater feeling and sincerity. Mr. President, when Senator DOMENICI greets and visits with you, he always finishes that with ''I love you, brother'' or ''I love you, sister.''

God bless you and your family.

Mr. DOMENICI. Thank you.

Mr. WARNER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN WARNER

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise also today to pay my respects to another retiring Member of the Senate, the squire from Virginia, a longtime colleague of the occupant of the chair, and a truly remarkable man.

It is not a stretch to say that if most Americans were asked to conjure up in their minds the image of a U.S. Senator, the man they would see is the senior Senator from Virginia. To most people, JOHN WARNER seems as though he were born to be a Member of this body, and in a remarkable 30-year career, he has proven they were right. He has matched the image with the skill and, though it certainly never was, he made it look easy.

Virginians are very proud of their history. They are proud of their traditions. And JOHN WARNER has lived up to the best of them. Like our Nation's first President and Virginia's most famous son, he has always been a patriot first.

The son of a World War I field surgeon, JOHN first heard the call to serve while still in high school, dropping his studies at age 17 and enlisting in the Navy in the closing months of World War II. The call to serve later led him to interrupt law school in order to join the Marine Corps in the Korean war. After that, it led him to fulfill his mother's dream by becoming Secretary of the Navy; to take charge of America's bicentennial in 1976; and, for the last three decades, to serve America and the people of the Old Dominion with distinction in the Senate. These are the deeds that define JOHN WARNER. They are the only things that can explain a career that has been as significant to the strength of our Nation—and as beneficial to the people of his State—as his.

JOHN always balanced the interests of his State and the Nation masterfully. Virginians have honored him for it, sending him back to the Senate four times after that first election in 1978, and he has repaid them time after time.

Over the years, JOHN has earned a reputation as one of the most knowledgeable, hardest working, respected Senators on Capitol Hill. He has distinguished himself among his colleagues on both sides of the aisle as a man of intelligence, deep humanity, and courage. The people of Virginia can be proud of his many years of service in the Senate. JOHN's entire Senate career speaks of his skills as a legislator and his love of Virginia and country.

But any list of his legislative accomplishments would have to begin with the work he has done on behalf of the men and women in our military. He has vastly improved the quality of life for military men and women by fighting for substantial increases in pay, including increases in separation, hardship duty, and imminent danger pay.

He has played a central role in improving benefits for widows and survivors of fallen soldiers.

And many of us are not too young to recall JOHN leading the fight for the 1991 gulf war resolution.

He played a major role in ensuring that America's missile defense system was built, and deployed.

On being named chairman of the Armed Services Committee from 1999 to 2001, and then for 5 more years from 2003 to 2007, he worked closely with Democrats and Republicans to ensure that the interests of American security and the interests of our servicemen and women were met.

As chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator WARNER saw an emerging threat from radical terrorists that many others overlooked. And he acted on it by creating a new Emerging Threats Subcommittee on terrorism, chemical and biological warfare and cyberwarfare.

He pushed and succeeded in approving a major increase in the Nation's submarine fleet.

He has guided the annual Defense authorization act through Congress for years, using it in recent years to modernize our armed forces and to meet current and emerging threats in Iraq and Afghanistan.

He has been a firm supporter and a trusted friend to the brave men and women bravely serving the cause of freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Closer to home, Senator WARNER secured major Federal funding to rebuild the Woodrow Wilson Bridge that connects Alexandria to Maryland, easing the commute for millions and improving the flow of commerce along the I–95 corridor between Maryland, Virginia, and the DC area.

He has worked hard to improve the water quality and to restore wildlife in the Chesapeake Bay. He has designated thousands of acres of National Forest as wilderness, expanded Virginia's National Wildlife Refuges and National Parks, and secured funds to demolish the Embrey Dam.

He led a 3-year campaign to preserve the Newport News shipbuilding shipyard in Hampton Roads—a show of grit and persistence that paid off with thousands of jobs for southeastern Virginia.

Senator WARNER has been unafraid, at times, to part ways with his colleagues when he disagreed with them—but he has never lost their trust, their confidence, their respect, or their deep admiration.

In everything, he has been the consummate Senator, and always a gentleman. And the Senate will never be the same without JOHN WARNER.

On a more personal note, the entire Senate family shared JOHN's happiness when he married Jeanne, not least of all because we all enjoy her company so much.

Elaine and I have valued their friendship over the past several years.

JOHN, I know, is a proud graduate of Washington and Lee.

The school's motto—''Not Unmindful of the Future''—is meant to impress on graduates a sense of responsibility to the future, rooted in the past.

In a long career of service to the current and future good of his country, JOHN WILLIAM WARNER has made that motto his own.

Virginia has produced some of America's greatest leaders. JOHN WILLIAM WARNER is one of them.

His colleagues in the Senate are deeply grateful for his service, his friendship, and his many contributions to this body and to the Nation.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am deeply humbled like my dear friend, PETE DOMENICI. I don't know if I am going to measure the courage to say goodbye to the Senate, but that will wait until next week.

But I remember going back to a day when the Republican leader, then Bob Dole, came to me. I adored him, as I do to this day. He said to me: You need to do something for the Senate.

I said: What is that?

He said: I want you to give up your seat on the Rules Committee because the Senate has been joined by a young man who I believe can best serve the Senate—because of the complexities of the rules of the Senate, because of the problems that face the Senate—if he were to serve on this committee. Senator Dole said: I will assure you if you wish to return you may do so without loss of seniority or otherwise.

So I said: Who is this man?

And he described him.

I said: Well, if that is for the best interests of the Senate, I will step down.

I did, and you, MITCH MCCONNELL, joined the Rules Committee. Not long after that, Dole again expressed his appreciation to me, and he said: You

know, I predict that someday that man will become the Republican leader of the Senate.

I was a bit taken aback. I hadn't been here that long, but that is quite a prediction for someone to make.

Well, it has come true. It is almost as if the hand of Providence has directed it because here, in these final hours, these final days that my dear friend, Senator DOMENICI and I will serve in this institution, we will be a part of making a decision, a decision with regard to the future of America and our economy. It is a decision of a magnitude that I am not sure any other Senate has made in its 218-year history, save perhaps during the Civil War, a decision that this body will make affecting every single American—every single American.

I just say in concluding, the Senate, the country is fortunate to have you and others in the leadership role in this institution today, on both sides of the aisle, to guide us through to make that decision. That comes from my heart.

Good luck, God bless you, bless the leadership of the Senate and every Member of this institution as we assemble within the coming days, each of us in our seat, to cast this most important vote.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

SENATOR PETE DOMENICI

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, if I may, to Senator DOMENICI, with whom I have worked on the Energy Committee since I came to the Senate, I want to give him my accolades and also to wish him well in his days ahead. When I arrived in the Senate some 3½ years ago, he was one of the people who welcomed me here. He welcomed me here as the man from the land of enchantment, la Tierra Encantada, as we say in Spanish in New Mexico. He did so in large part because many of my family members are from the State of New Mexico. My family helped found the city of Santa Fe, the city of Holy Faith, now over 400 years ago.

During many times as I was growing up as a young man, and later on in my professional life, traveling in New Mexico, I would hear about the great Senator of New Mexico, the great PETE DOMENICI. Now, for the last 4 years it has been a tremendous privilege and personal honor for me to be able to serve with him.

I want to make two comments about him—first, in terms of the substance of the legislation that we have worked on together. We have passed three significant pieces of bipartisan energy legislation with him—in 2005, the Energy Policy Act of that year; again, we passed another energy package in 2006; and again in 2007. In the passage of those major pieces of legislation, it was Senator DOMENICI, working closely with his good friend, Senator BINGAMAN, who said that we could agree on things for the future of this country on this signature issue that is so important to our national security and to our economic prosperity. He brought us together to make sure that we would work on those things that we all agreed upon. That is why we were able to pass those very important pieces of legislation. I very much appreciate what he has done in that committee.

Second, as he and I have talked many times over the last several years, there are issues that are unique to the West, the issues of public lands, where much of our lands—for example, in my State of Colorado, 33 percent is owned by the Federal Government. It takes an understanding of those realities, of issues like payment in lieu of taxes, or how we deal with the mining law in the West, or how we make sure that the water issues of the West are protected, and how we recognize the compacts of our States as being important. For all those issues he has been a tremendous leader and an inspiration.

I will miss him dearly as a friend. He has been a dear friend. But I also will miss his leadership because on so many issues he has worked across the aisle. I appreciate his leadership as well in what he has done for mental health parity for the United States of America.

There will be not hundreds of thousands, not millions, but hundreds of millions of Americans who will come to benefit from his leadership on the mental health parity issue. Also, the building blocks he has laid for us to try to take the moon shot that will get us energy independence. Those building blocks will remain in place for decades and for generations to come.

So I appreciate his leadership, and I appreciate his service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I want to thank my good friend, Senator SALAZAR, from the State of Colorado. I don't know what brought us together on our Energy Committee. Maybe it was a little bit of common language—we both spoke a little Spanish to each other, and it made us both understand and feel like we were friends. But we became that, we became friends rather quickly in his short 4 years.

I obviously remember your very first 6 months when we became friends and worked on many issues. I compliment you on your constant effort to work in a bipartisan way on issues. It is tough around here. It is going to have to move in that direction or we are going to continue to have trouble getting things done. For that, I hope you will stand your ground and at least keep trying.

I appreciate the kind words you said in my behalf. Let's hope we see each other frequently, if not in your State, in New Mexico, the Land of Enchantment.

Thank you very much, Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, these are one of the periods of our lives in the Senate we shall always remember. My good friend, the Senator from New Mexico, steps down and departs the floor. But you will be a Member of this decisionmaking body through the next few days, which will be critical when your vast experience will be brought to bear on this decision, as it will.

Mr. DOMENICI. Senator, I tell you, I said a little bit in my remarks a while ago about it. I get very excited and anxious because it takes too long. But that is the deliberative body. But we don't have a long time to give the Secretary of the Treasury the kind of authority he needs to fix a broken train.

We have had a wreck—lots of wrecks. All the freeways are clogged. We have to take away the things that are clogging them. We could look at it as a freeway with cracked-up cars, but actually the assets that are piled up there are the toxic assets that have been accumulated by those banks. If you don't get them out of the way, the line continues growing because of the broken-down cars, the toxic assets. The running cars can run no more. They are stopped in place. They contain everything that has given us a decent life in America.

We have to fix that. I am going to be here. Let's hope our negotiators will put something together that the executive branch tells us will work and that the world accepts it with confidence. When we come off this floor, when we vote that in—whatever it is, Monday or whatever—we will join, you and I, with great confidence that we have once again done something important.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I was present today in our group of Senators. When you spoke, you inspired them. We have got to rebuild the confidence in America. That is what underlies this decision. I also wish to say a few words about our dear friend from Colorado. I cannot altogether make these remarks without divulging I have a bias. I have visited that beautiful State many times. But my daughter makes her home there, together with my grandson, and the Senator from Colorado allowed my grandson to be an intern in his office. He served as an intern briefly in my office, both without pay to the taxpayers, I hasten to say, when I make these remarks.

But he has been a great friend. We have worked together on many things. He has dignity. But above all it is his enthusiasm and love for this institution. There is not a day when he walks on this floor, either to say to other Senators or to say it quietly to himself: How fortunate I am to be a Senator, to come here to represent the people of Colorado, to represent the people, as each Senator does, of the whole of the United States.

So as I step down, and others, we do so with a sense of confidence, behind us remain individuals like yourself and indeed the distinguished Presiding Officer who for 30 years, he and I have

served together on the Armed Services Committee. He will remain on. The Senate will be in good hands with you and our other colleagues to carry on and solve the problems for this great Nation and indeed much of the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

SENATOR JOHN WARNER

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I want to make a few comments about my good friend, Senator JOHN WARNER from Virginia. When you first come to this body, you get to know people. Soon I got to know him as a Senator's Senator, because he was one of those people who was always trying to bring people together and take on the major issues that confront our country.

I had the distinct honor of traveling to Iraq and other countries with him and with the distinguished Presiding Officer. I admired the relationship between Senator LEVIN and Senator WARNER as a template for how things should run in Washington, DC as we represent the 325 million people of America. There are two people from two different parties who work together to make sure that what we were doing was the very best job that we could to protect America.

So you are, both the Presiding Officer as well as Senator WARNER, two of my most significant role models in this Chamber. I admire you both for your service.

The Senator from Virginia was a member of pulling together the Gang of 14. It was now some 2 years ago when we were debating whether there would be a ''nuclear option'' and whether we would move forward in saving some of the procedures and the very functioning of the institution of the Senate. I remember working in awe with him as he and Senator BYRD and others worked on that historic document at that time, and on so many other occasions where he has been the person who has been the glue to bring people together. So he is a Senator's Senator, because he is such a proud American and such a wonderful leader for Virginia and for the Senate.

But he also is a wonderful Senator because he has a very unique ability of bringing people together. I would hope that all of us, the 100 Members of this Chamber, always continue to look to him for the kind of inspiration and great example he has been.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 15 minutes as in morning business.

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

HELP FOR RURAL AMERICA

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I intend to speak for these next few minutes, and then perhaps at least once or twice more as the day goes on. As you know, yesterday, because of my initial insistence on a potential rollcall vote that would require the Senate to come back, we were able to at least secure the introduction, at least the introduction of a bipartisan bill cosponsored by several leaders on the Republican side in agriculture and several leaders on our side on agriculture.

We voted to extend our Government operations until March. And attached to that continuing resolution were four very important bills to this country—Homeland Security, Defense appropriations, Homeland Security appropriations, in which I had a hand, as all of us did, in crafting. It has a disaster aid package, very specific, not a stimulus, not a spending bill, but a disaster aid package of $22 billion that was passed.

The aid package is going to be a great help for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, particularly, that were hit so hard by these last storms. That is Congress's responsibility, not to do it all, but to step up in times of disaster and help States and cities and counties through these major disasters.

I am starting to feel as if I am an expert on disasters, not something I want to be or that I am happy to be, because there is nothing happy about people losing their life savings, the only home they have ever lived in, having to use up all of their savings that they had for their retirement or their grandchildren or children's college education, to try to keep their home together after everything they have ever known is gone.

I have, unfortunately, in my short career here in the Senate, had to be witness to too many of these kinds of disasters in the State I represent. This Congress, particularly, I have to say, the Democratic Congress, has been very generous to help the people of Louisiana and Mississippi. I have been joined at times by Republican leaders who have understood what we are going through.

But a few hours ago we passed a bill with some objections, and mine was one, that said there was a glaring omission in all of these bills. It looks as though unless something is done in the next few days this Congress may leave here with $700 billion for Wall Street and zero for farmers.

I represent large cities such as New Orleans, my hometown, and large parishes such as Jefferson Parish, in my neighboring city; cities such as our capital city, which is now the largest city in Louisiana because of the damage done to New Orleans by Katrina.

But I also represent rural communities such as Delhi and Rayville, and Cheneyville, and Dry Prong, and other places in between that have suffered tremendously, not just from the levee breaches but from the hurricanes and the rain from Fay that hit Florida, but dumped inches of rain on our State, Ike and Gustav.

I have spent a good bit of the morning, and I wish to spend now, reading into the RECORD the real description of this disaster and continue to ask in public places such as this, on the floor of the Senate, for the leaders to come together and do something before we leave.

As I speak, the delegation from Louisiana on the House side is gaining signatures from the legislators in Mississippi, the Congressmen from Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas to join this effort, and agriculture commissioners around the State, around the country, led by Mike Strain, our commissioner, interestingly enough, who is a Republican, I am a Democrat. This is not a partisan issue, this is an issue of fairness and justice, to try to help get our farmers some help before we send a $700 billion package or $350 billion package or $100 billion package, whether it is in one tranche or three tranches or seven tranches, could there possibly be a tranche for middle America, and particularly for our farmers and our rural communities?

I wish to read a portion of a beautifully written statement that was delivered before my subcommittee earlier this week as we scrambled to get our information and our data together. It is not as though we were dillydallying or waiting to the last minute.

These storms, both Ike and Gustav, happened within the month. Ike happened 2 weeks ago. The people of Galveston literally were allowed back in the city I think 3 days ago to basically look, cry, and leave. I have witnessed this before as people came back to look, cry, and leave, all throughout the coast of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Well, my heart goes out to Galveston and to Houston. I committed to their leaders and to all of them, I will do everything I can in the time here to help them.

In the midst of all this, focused on levees and breakwaters and rising tides, what the Congress has forgotten is that rains accompany a lot of these storms. The rains fell and fell and fell and devastated parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Of course, earlier in the year, we had the great floods in the Midwest. Of course, even earlier in the year, we had the great fires in California. I am not here saying woe is us, we are the only ones who ever have disasters. What I am saying is, this Congress should not leave trying to bail out Wall Street and leave farmers holding soggy rice or sugarcane or rotten sweet potatoes or cotton in their hands that cannot be harvested. People are scratching their heads, asking me: Does anybody know we are out here? Does anybody care?

I was privileged to have Wallace Ellender IV testify before our Agriculture Committee this week. The interesting historical note is that his

grandfather was actually the chair of the Agriculture Committee. We had the hearing in the same room that his grandfather chaired, Senator Ellender from Louisiana, a great Senator and a man I knew as a child. He chaired the Agriculture Committee.

I would like to read into the RECORD a portion of this testimony because I thought it was beautifully written and so appropriate for the time. Wallace Ellender writes not only as a sugarcane farmer himself but as chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

He writes:

My brother and I are fifth-generation farmers who grow sugarcane on two farms in the Raceland and Bourg communities in southeast Louisiana, including the land that my ancestors settled in 1853. As a child, I remember my grandfather telling me a story about a stubborn dog that he had when he was a kid on our farm. On one occasion, the family loaded up everyone but the dog in a sailboat and sailed down the bayou to the Gulf. That dog trotted down the bayou behind the boat all the way down to the Gulf at Timballier Island. Other than fording a couple of small streams, he went all the way on foot. Today, that dog would have to swim 30 miles to reach timballier Island.

Where Timballier Island is, is washing away at an alarming rate. This is the coast of Louisiana. Timballier Island would be right down in this section. I wish to repeat:

That dog trotted down the bayou behind the boat all the way to Timballier island. Other than fording a couple of small streams, he went all the way on foot. Today that dog would have to swim 30 miles to get to the island.

As I have said time and time again, if this Congress does not do more—and this administration—to send urgent and direct help through revenue sharing and some special disaster relief, there will not be any farms in south Louisiana left.

He continues:

Gone are some of the barrier islands and most of the wetlands that served as a natural buffer from the worst of the storms that came in from the Gulf of Mexico. We are losing coastal wetlands at a rate of 40 square miles each year. Some experts predict that the shoreline will move inland over 30 miles in the next 30 years.

I hope this gives you some perspective of the breadth of the long-term problem our communities are facing when we look to the south. I don't have to tell anyone who owns a TV or computer about winds that demolish houses and flatten forests and fields, or floods that overwhelm levees and shove aside homes, but the ominous power of the sea when it surges 20–30 miles inland is something to behold. What the sea leaves behind when it retreats can be bad, but what it leaves behind when it stays in the fields is worse. Once breached, levees that held back the tide will hold back the ebbing waters. We tear holes in the levees when necessary to allow the sea to retreat, but sea surges of the magnitude of Rita in 2005 and Ike in 2008 flow over the levees and push vast volumes of seawater to the lowest elevations in the fields. When the tides turn, the storm-ravaged cane fields become salt lakes.

But sugarcane is a hearty plant and, with good weather and time, the cane can rebound and produce a decent crop. Harvesting it will be more difficult,and costly, but we can still hope for a mild autumn and a good price to help offset some of the additional costs we will incur in harvesting a bent and broken crop. On the other hand, we may not have much time to finish planting and harvesting before winter frosts and freeze become a concern. Further complicating the matter, sugarcane is a perennial crop and time will be needed to determine whether fields holding surge water for extended periods will recover next year.

He goes on to say:

According to Dr. Calvin Viator and his team of agricultural consultants, the worst of the wind damage to sugarcane from Gustav occurred in Terrebonne Parish, Assumption Parish, and parts of Lafourche, Ascension, Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee Parishes.

All these parishes are here, and this represents about 2 million people in the southern part of the State.

He says:

The northeastern corner of the eye of the hurricane caused the worst stalk breakage, but this damage occurred virtually everywhere in the cane belt.

He writes:

Hurricane Ike's eye stayed to our south as it moved in on Texas, but this meant that the counter-clockwise winds drove the sea surge deep into Louisiana's cane belt in a manner eerily familiar to those of us who experienced Hurricane Rita in 2005.

I wish to stop here and say it is hard to describe the magnitude of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the largest natural disasters in the history of the United States, flooding more than the land of Great Britain, causing economic damage, up to $150 to $200 billion by estimates from conservatives to liberals, estimates from some of the greatest economic think tanks in the country. But all of that aside, to have that happen 3 years ago and then have other storms, Gustav and Ike, hit the same region again is more than I can possibly describe.

He goes on to describe the destruction that is occurring right now. This is one of our most successful farmers. This farmer is a wealthy farmer. Whether he and his family will be able to make it, I don't know, but whether you are a wealthy farmer or a middle-income farmer or barely scraping by, the Government has an obligation to respond to disasters that are not of your making. Our leaders have been meeting nonstop for 2 weeks, 3 weeks, and longer in other meetings, trying to figure out a way to handle a disaster that was of our making. These farmers in Louisiana and Mississippi and Arkansas and throughout the country had no hand in this. It was a natural disaster. Yet we have to put up $700 billion for a bailout for Wall Street and the financial markets, and we can't seem to find $1 billion to help families.

I will submit this letter for the RECORD, but I will close with this statement. I know some people listening to me might say: Senator LANDRIEU, every time we see you, you are asking for help. Every time we hear you, you are saying some other group needs help.

I wish to read, on behalf of sugarcane farmers, this sentence:

For the record, Louisiana sugarcane growers have received agricultural disaster assistance [just] twice in 200 years of production.

I wish to repeat that. We have received, for all the work that has been done, disaster assistance twice in 200 years. Can I say, as their Senator, I don't think that is too much to ask once every hundred years. Some people come to this floor and can't wait until the ink is dry on the tax bill before they come and ask for another loophole, another deduction. They can't wait to take their taxes offshore so they don't have to pay anything. Our farmers in Louisiana have gotten disaster assistance twice in 200 years. I am here asking for them a third time, and I don't think that is too much. They have nowhere to go. They are literally between the sea and disaster. That is the sugarcane farmers in south Louisiana and in north Louisiana.

I wish to put up a picture of the cotton crop and what it looks like because it is up north. I wish to submit for the RECORD part of the beautiful testimony written by Jay Hardwick.

I understand I have how much more time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent for 3 more minutes.

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

Ms. LANDRIEU. This is beautiful testimony by Jay Hardwick, who is vice chairman of the National Cotton Council. Jay is from Newellton, LA, a small town up north. He is also director of the peanut board, past president of the cotton producers, a man who works hard and knows his business well. He farms 7,300 acres of cotton, corn, grain, peanuts, soybean, and wheat. He is diversified.

He says:

Our producing mission is to achieve a viable and profitable farm enterprise while providing a balance between habitat and production resources with a minimum impact upon the farm ecosystem. Emphasis is placed on conservation crop production methods including no-till, crop rotation, residue maintenance, erosion control and precision technologies to apply and reduce pesticides and nutrient resources to help restore and improve water, air, soil, wildlife habitat. . . .

He continues:

Plentiful fish, deer, turkey, neotropical birds, migratory waterfowl, turtles, alligators, black bears, and increased sightings of eagles and various cat family members inhabit the property.

Our farmers are getting so smart and so good, and they have so much respect from me, trying to use so many techniques to not just produce the healthiest food and fiber in the Nation but to do it in an economical and environmentally safe way. They were environmentalists before the term was made cool in Washington. The farmers in America were the first environmentalists and always will be. They continue

to apply techniques to minimize damage.

If the people on Wall Street took as much care in their business to minimize damage as farmers in America do every day before 9 o'clock in the morning, we would not be here this weekend. For this Congress to leave without doing anything is a gross violation of our responsibility. This is what the cotton crop looks like, not because there was some ''fancy dancy'' paper taken out and it just turned it bad.

A hurricane came through and rains fell and the farmers could not get it out of the fields fast enough.

I see the leader. I thank the Senate, at least some Members, for stepping up this morning—THAD COCHRAN and others—to sign on to a bill that might provide some relief to the farmers, not only in Louisiana but Texas and Mississippi, Alabama, and throughout. I will continue to speak about this as time allows and continue to push the leaders on both sides to come up with something that we can do before we leave.

Mr. REID. Don't forget Arkansas.

Ms. LANDRIEU. And Arkansas.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the testimonies to which I referred.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

My name is Wallace Ellender IV, a Louisiana sugarcane farmer and Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you today about the effectiveness of agricultural disaster assistance. I speak as a farmer whose crop was twisted and flattened by Gustav, then swamped in seawater by Ike. A representative group of photos is attached to my written testimony. I took some of those photos myself, three days after Ike came through. Other photos came from the Franklin area and the same scenes could be found all along Highway 90, the road you'll see in one of the aerial photos. Highway 90 is the east-west evacuation route and it runs approximately 10 miles north of the Coast.

My brother and I are fifth-generation farmers who grow sugarcane on two farms in the Raceland and Bourg communities in southeast Louisiana, including the land that my ancestors settled in 1853. As a child, I remember my grandfather telling me a story about a stubborn dog that he had when he was a kid on our farm. On one occasion, the family loaded up everyone but the dog in a sailboat and sailed down the bayou to the Gulf. That dog trotted down the bayou behind the boat all the way down to the Gulf at Timballier Island. Other than fording a couple of small streams, he went all the way on foot. Today, that dog would have to swim 30 miles to reach Timballier Island.

Gone are some of the barrier islands and most of the wetlands that served as a natural buffer from the worst of the storms that came in from the Gulf of Mexico. We are losing coastal wetlands at a rate of 40 square miles each year. Some experts predict that the shoreline will move inland over 30 miles in the next 30 years.

I hope this gives you some perspective of the breadth of the long-term problem our communities are facing when we look to the south. I don't have to tell anyone who owns a TV or computer about winds that demolish houses and flatten forests and fields, or floods that overwhelm levees and shove aside homes, but the ominous power of the sea when it surges 20–30 miles inland is something to behold. What the sea leaves behind when it retreats can be bad, but what it leaves behind when it stays in the fields is worse. Once breached, levees that held back the tide will hold back the ebbing waters. We tear holes in the levees when necessary to allow the sea to retreat, but sea surges of the magnitude of Rita in 2005 and Ike in 2008 flow over the levees and push vast volumes of seawater to the lowest elevations in the fields. When the tides turn, the storm-ravaged cane fields become salt lakes.

But sugarcane is a hearty plant and, with good weather and time, the cane can rebound and produce a decent crop. Harvesting it will be more difficult and costly, but we can still hope for a mild autumn and a good price to help offset some of the additional costs we will incur in harvesting a bent and broken crop. On the other hand, we may not have much time to finish planting and harvesting before winter frosts and freeze become a concern. Further complicating the matter, sugarcane is a perennial crop and time will be needed to determine whether fields holding surge water for extended periods will recover next year.

According to Dr. Calvin Viator and his team of agricultural consultants, the worst of the wind damage to sugarcane from Gustav occurred in Terrebonne Parish, Assumption Parish, and parts of Lafourche, Ascension, Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee parishes. The northeastern corner of the eye of the hurricane caused the worst stalk breakage, but this damage occurred virtually everywhere in the cane belt. The cane varieties that tend to produce higher tonnage suffered more breakage than lower-yielding varieties, and the brittleness of the higher-yielding varieties will make cutting the cane more problematic.

Hurricane Ike's eye stayed to our south as it moved in on Texas, but this meant that its counter-clockwise winds drove the sea surge deep into the Louisiana cane belt in a manner eerily familiar to those of us who experienced Hurricane Rita in 2005. In some areas, the damage was even worse than Rita. From my farm in Bourg, across Terrebonne, St Mary's, Iberia and Vermillion Parishes, levees were topped and standing water remains.

As a general rule, we keep a field in production, using existing root systems, for three years and, after harvesting the third crop, let that ground stay fallow for nearly a year before replanting. So I always have roughly 25 percent of my fields lying fallow, except for that brief time each year when we start harvesting mature cane for the purpose of planting the fallow ground. This generally occurs in August and September. But the rainy weeks before Gustav came left us way behind in our planting, so there is less newly planted cane to be lost to the surge. This may sound like good news, but the delay in planting increases our risk of not being able to plant some of the fields before winter sets in. This delay also has the potential of pushing harvest deeper into the winter months, when a heavy frost or hard freeze can destroy whatever is left in the fields.

In order to increase our chances of getting new growth from the damaged cane we will be planting over the next few weeks, we will use more acres of our mature cane as seed for the fallow fields. In my case, this will mean that I will use 260 acres of mature cane to plant 800 acres of fallow ground this year. Typically, I would use only 160 acres to plant that same acreage. Income from one hundred acres of sugarcane that I would normally deliver to the processing facility will be lost.

You have asked for my experience with crop insurance as a disaster assistance tool. Our growers have traditionally had access to only one type of crop insurance policy, the Actual Production History (APH) program. The costs of APH buy-up coverage have been prohibitively high, as USDA's Risk Management Agency acknowledged this past year when it lowered the APH rates in response to potential competition from a farmer-developed Group Risk Program (GRP) policy. While the rates are lower, the buy-up coverage has not been seen as reducing our actual risks by a sufficient amount to make the added expense worthwhile for most of our farmers.

Despite the destructive natural forces that are sometimes unleashed against it, the sugarcane plant is a hearty survivor and catastrophic production losses, meaning losses of greater than 50 percent, are rare. Since 1995, when Louisiana sugarcane participation in crop insurance went from $2 million in liability to over $61 million, the cumulative loss ratio has been approximately .17. Since nearly 90 percent of our policies are the basic catastrophic coverage, which has been a prerequisite for disaster assistance eligibility in the past, this loss ratio can conceal significant losses to a farmer's bottom-line. The GRP policy will be available in the coming year and we are hopeful that the GRP program may be a more useful and affordable insurance policy for our growers in the future. Initial modeling suggests that it would be a significantly better risk management product in hurricane years.

The new permanent disaster assistance program included in the '08 Farm Bill has not been implemented and regulations explaining how the Department will administer the program are still under development. As I understand the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payment Program, or SURE, it provides payments to producers in disaster counties based on the crop insurance program. The revenue guarantee is equal to 115 percent of (payment rate x payment acres x payment yield). The payment rate is the crop insurance price election level, the payment acres are the insured planted acres and the payment yield is the crop insurance coverage level selected by the farmer times the crop insurance yield. The sum of this equation is then subtracted by the revenues from the whole farm (except that 85 percent of the direct government payments that most program crop farmers receive are excluded from this calculation) and multiplied by 60 percent.

If the goal is to provide a hand-up to farmers when they most need it, before the natural disaster becomes a full-fledged economic one, the SURE program's linkage to whole farm revenue is problematic. For sugarcane farmers, this requirement would mean that any SURE payment would come approximately a year after the disaster occurs. Based on the experience of many of our farmers who were hit hard in 2005, the assistance can arrive too late to save the farm, even if it does ameliorate some of the debt load after the fact. As a farmer dealing with another spike in input costs, the assistance is most helpful if it can be used to keep my employees working; my diesel tanks filled, and my banker hoping for the best.

Regrettably, we have been unable to find an accurate SURE calculator for sugarcane to gain a better understanding of the actual assistance that might be available to cane farmers, but the poorly performing crop insurance program it will be built upon would seem to reduce its effectiveness as a hurricane assistance program.

Congress has developed a disaster assistance mechanism that works. In response to the 2002 hurricanes, Congress developed a delivery mechanism for ad hoc assistance to

sugarcane growers in Louisiana that is tailored to the types and levels of damage associated with hurricanes and cane fields.—The mechanism, as improved in the Emergency Agricultural Disaster Assistance Act of 2006 (2006 Act), targeted a portion of the overall package to address losses and costs from planted cane that was lost to the hurricanes. Another portion of the package was designated to offset some of the increased planting costs and harvesting costs that we incurred. A final portion was allocated to address yield losses and other sector-wide losses. By apportioning the package in this way, Congress was able to link the bulk of the assistance directly to the specific losses or costs of the hardest-hit producers, while reserving a portion to address the yield losses that virtually every producer absorbed. In the current instance, given the uncertainty about the eventual losses, the delivery mechanism could be further refined to allow for quick release of some funds to address the plant-cane losses and the higher planting and harvesting costs, while reserving funds to address the yield losses that become clear later in the year.

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) office in Louisiana, along with FSA's Economic Policy Analysis division in Washington, DC, have developed invaluable experience in operating this program and could, if provided sufficient resources, move expeditiously to implement such a program now.

In conclusion, Louisiana has been growing sugarcane commercially for well over 200 years. Our forbearers harvested cane during the worst days of the Civil War and the Great Depression. They survived the great flood of 1927 and went back to fanning after the waters receded, just as I and many of my friends have done twice in this decade. For the record, Louisiana sugarcane growers have received agricultural disaster assistance twice over our more than 200 years of production. The fact that both of those assistance packages were made necessary by intense hurricanes in this decade is a direct result of rampant coastal erosion. Unless we Investment In energetic coastal restoration efforts soon, my farm may be beachfront property in a few short years before slipping quietly beneath the waves.

WALLACE R. ELLENDER III, BOURG, LA 70343

EXPERIENCE

Ellender Farms, Inc., 1993–Present, president and farmer, purchased family farm from my father, and increased it to 3200 acres. Manage an annual budget of 2 million dollars.

Hope Farm, Inc., 1977–1993, farmer, farmed 1200 acres of sugar cane with my father and brothers.

American Sugar Cane League, 1977–Present, Chairman, National Legislative Committee, 2006–Present, lobby for the sugar industry, in process of writing sugar portion of the Farm Bill, secured 40 million dollar disaster assistance to Louisiana sugar industry. Representative, Barataria Terrebonne National Estuary Program (BTNEP), 2001–Present, liaison for sugar industry to assure healthy agricultural practices in the wetlands. Vice-Chairman, National Legislative Committee, 2004–2006, assisted with CAFTA opposition, testified before the US Senate Ag Committee on Farm Bill legislation. Dedicated Research Committee, 2003–2005, decided on the distribution of approximately ½ million dollars to various sugar cane research programs. Strategic Planning & Re-organization Committee, 2003–2005, reviewed and revamped the by-laws, implemented the restructuring of the League. Search Committee 2004 & 2006, assisted in the search for a new General Manager, assisted in the search for and hiring of a new lobbyist for the League. Nominating Committee, 2001–2002, made nominations for new League Board members.

National Agriculture Technical Advisory committee (ATAC), 2005–Present, participate in advising the USDA & the Administration (USTR) on international trade policy regarding sugar.

First South Farm Credit, 2003–Present, Regional Director, assist in the review of the quarterly cooperative reports and make recommendations as needed.

Vision Christian Center, 2005–Present, Men's Leader, teach monthly Bible studies to men.

Bourg Recreation Center Board of Directors, 1990–2003, Chairman, 1994–1998, created the annual fiscal budget, made financial and staffing decisions for the Center.

Bayou Land YMCA Board of Directors, 1995–2001, President, 1998–2000, completed phase I of the basketball court.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Committee, 1981–1990, approved conservation program practices.

EDUCATION

B.S. Agriculture Economics, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 1977.

LSU Ag. Leadership Program, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 1996.

TESTIMONY BY JAY HARDWICK, VICE CHAIRMAN ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The National Cotton Council is the central organization of the United States cotton industry. Its members include producers, ginners, cottonseed handlers, merchants, cooperatives, warehousemen, and textile manufacturers. While a majority of the industry is concentrated in 17 cotton-producing states stretching from the Carolinas to California, the downstream manufacturers of cotton apparel and home furnishings are located in virtually every state.

The industry and its suppliers, together with the cotton product manufacturers, account for more than 230,000 jobs in the United States [U.S. Census of Agriculture]. Annual cotton production is valued at more than $5.5 billion at the farm gate, the point at which the producer sells his crop [Economic Services, NCC]. In addition to the cotton fiber, cottonseed products are used for livestock feed, and cottonseed oil is used for food products ranging from margarine to salad dressing. While cotton's farm-gate value is significant, a more meaningful measure of cotton's value to the U.S. economy is its overall economic impact. Taken collectively, the annual economic activity generated by cotton and its products in the U.S. is estimated to be in excess of $120 billion [Economic Services, NCC].

Mr. Chairman, I am Jay Hardwick from Newellton, LA, and I currently serve as Vice Chairman of the National Cotton Council. I am also a Director on the National Peanut Board, Vice Chairman of Cotton Inc., past President of the Louisiana Cotton Producers Association, Vice President of the Louisiana Cotton Warehouse Association, Vice President of Newellton Gin Co., a Director of Farm and Livestock Credit, Inc., member of the Louisiana Black Bear Management Program, and a Director of the Tensas Concordia Soil and Water Conservation District. Our family-operated farm includes 7,300 acres of cotton, corn, grain sorghum, peanuts, soybeans, and wheat in Northeast Louisiana adjacent to the Mississippi River. Our production mission is to achieve a viable and profitable farm enterprise while providing a balance between habitat and production resources with a minimum impact upon the farm ecosystem. Emphasis is placed on conservation crop production methods including no-till, crop rotation, residue maintenance, erosion control and precision technologies to apply and reduce pesticides and nutrient resources to help restore and improve water, air, soil, wildlife habitat and crop production economics. Plentiful fish, deer, turkey, neotropical birds, migratory waterfowl, turtles, alligators, black bears, and increased sightings of eagles and various cat family members inhabit the property.

Thank you for holding today's hearing and thank you for allowing me to try to describe the devastating effects of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. Senator LANDRIEU, we sincerely appreciated you taking time to tour some of the affected areas last weekend.

While my comments will focus on cotton, it is important to point out that no crop was spared damage. During Gustav our family farm received over 20 inches of rain and ruined or damaged essentially all of our crops. Much of the Louisiana cotton crop was at an extremely vulnerable stage of production. Many of the bolls were open on the plants as we are rapidly approaching harvest. Due to the extreme amounts of wind and rain much of the cotton that is still attached to the plants will not be harvestable due to rot or if harvested the quality of both lint and cottonseed will be significantly below normal.

Extension specialists from Louisiana State University estimate that revenue from the 2008 cotton crop will be reduced by between $125 and $137 million—a 52–57 percent decline in farm-gate value. Specialists also estimate that over 80,000 acres of cotton will not be harvested. On the remaining acres, yield losses will be dramatic. In many parishes, crops that were expected to produce 3 bales per acre are now projected to produce only 1 bale per acre. In addition to the yield losses, the revenue from the harvested cotton will be significantly less due to quality and grade reductions.

The impacts of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike are being felt far beyond the farm gate. Agriculture's infrastructure suffered physical damages due to the high winds and excessive rainfall. The economic losses extend beyond the physical damage as cotton gins, warehouses, and grain elevators rely on volume moving through their operations to cover their fixed costs and maintain their labor force. Unfortunately, many of our gins and warehouses will process significantly reduced volume or no volume at all in 2008.

With some of the worst damage in history farmers will look to crop insurance and the recently enacted permanent disaster program for assistance. Unfortunately, for many cotton farmers, the prospect of meaningful financial assistance from these programs is uncertain at best. While almost all cotton acres in Louisiana are insured at some level, more than half of the state's acres (54 percent) are insured with only the Catastrophic (CAT) level of coverage. This level of coverage will provide minimal benefits and then only if the crop had catastrophic losses. Some of the hardest hit parishes like Catahoula and Concordia Parishes with over 37,000 acres of cotton are only covered with CAT level policies. In addition, the producers who purchased buy-up crop insurance did not purchase the highest levels of coverage. Some may ask why so many producers did not purchase higher levels of crop insurance coverage. Historical experience has shown that in most years the expected benefits do not outweigh the costs of the higher coverage levels. Unfortunately, this year is not typical of most years.

I applaud the effort and foresight of Members of Congress for including a permanent disaster provision in the recently enacted farm bill. Unfortunately, I am concerned that the program will not be able to meet in

a timely manner the needs of farmers who have suffered devastating losses this year. First, due to budget constraints, the permanent disaster program was developed with only a fraction of the funding compared to spending under previous ad hoc disaster programs. Second, as currently written, the disaster program guarantee is based on the level of the farm's crop insurance coverage. This will do little to help those acres with CAT coverage. And third, while USDA has made excellent strides in implementing many of the provisions of the new farm law, we have yet to see the details of the permanent disaster provisions. It is also evident that the data required to administer the whole-farm, revenue-based disaster program will not be available for some time. This means any financial assistance, in the absence of an advance payment, can not be made available to farmers until the latter half of 2009. That is simply too late for those that have suffered losses.

As you know, today's modern farming operations require expensive inputs and investment. Input and technology costs have escalated in 2008 with skyrocketing fuel and fertilizer prices. We are experiencing these losses at the absolute worst time because we incurred maximum costs of production as the harvest approaches. We are now dealing both with the impact of the lost revenue for this year's crops and trying to finance next year's crops. Without timely assistance, many Louisiana growers will be unable to settle this year's outstanding debt or secure the necessary financing for next year's crop. In short, without timely assistance, some farmers will find themselves in a financial situation that will make it difficult to continue farming.

Louisiana is not the only state with losses due to Hurricane Gustav. USDA data indicate that approximately 470 thousand acres of cotton were planted in South Texas in 2008. USDA's preliminary estimates of harvested area imply approximately 400,000 will be harvested, leaving 70,000 acres abandoned. In southeast Arkansas, losses might run 25%, according an initial estimate by the Extension Service. Damage also is being reported in Mississippi, mainly in the south and central Delta counties where the heaviest rains fell and some fields flooded.

The National Cotton Council recently joined with other agricultural organizations in a letter to USDA's Risk Management Agency requesting expedited appraisals for crop insurance policy holders. This would help speed payments for those covered by crop insurance. However, more needs to be done. I encourage Congress to develop a plan that will deliver financial assistance to producers in a timely manner. Enhanced crop insurance coverage, timely ad hoc disaster relief, supplemental payments delivered in the same manner as direct payments, and enhancements to the provisions of the permanent disaster programs should all be considered in order to expedite assistance that is commensurate with the losses that have been incurred. In addition, additional funding for existing conservation program can be used as a means of providing assistance for restoration of damaged fields. Finally, I urge the Committee to consider providing some form of financial assistance to gins, warehouses and other key components of our infrastructure who will experience significant financial losses due to sharply reduced volumes.

Mr. Chairman, the economic losses caused by the hurricanes are dramatic and severe, and immediate assistance is needed. Many farmers simply do not have the financial resources to wait until 2009 for assistance.

Thank you for your consideration of our views and recommendations and for giving me the opportunity to present testimony.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House with respect to S. 3001, the Department of Defense authorization bill.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

S. 3001

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 3001) entitled ''An Act 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'', do pass with an amendment.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support the House amendment to S. 3001, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009. This bill was voted out of the Senate Armed Services Committee by a unanimous vote back in April. Last week, the Senate passed the bill by a vote of 88–8.

Over the last week, we have worked around the clock to reconcile the Senate and House versions of the Defense authorization bill. The compromise version of the bill—the House amendment to S. 3001—has now been approved by the House by on overwhelming bipartisan vote of 392–39.

The bill that we bring before the Senate today contains many provisions that will improve the quality of life for our men and women in uniform, give them the tools that they need to defend our nation, and provide critical reforms to improve the operations of the Pentagon.

First and foremost, the bill would provide critical support to our men and women in uniform. For example, it would increase military pay by 3.9 percent—a half a percent more than the President requested; provide continued authority for the payment of enlistment and reenlistment bonuses, accession and retention bonuses for service members with critical skills or assigned to high-priority units, and other special bonuses and incentives needed to reward our troops and ensure that we can recruit and retain the people that we need in our military; authorize funds for military family housing and military construction projects needed to ensure that our troops have the housing that they deserve and our military has the facilities it needs for the national defense; and protect members of the military, family members and retirees from any increase in TRICARE fees, premiums, deductibles and copays.

The bill would increase the end strength of the Army, the Marine Corps, and the Army National Guard, to help reduce the incredible stress on our troops. It would also establish and extend critical authorities needed by the Department of Defense in our current operations. For example, the bill would provide DOD the authority to use funds for quick-turnaround construction projects needed to support our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan; extend DOD's authority to provide ''train and equip'' funds and ''stabilization and security assistance'' so essential to the well-being of our troops; provide $1.5 billion for the Commanders' Emergency Response Program, CERP, which commanders on the ground in Iraq and Afghanistan consider the highest priority for protecting U.S. forces; and provide funding for critical initiatives, including $2.2 billion for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization's, JIEDDO's, ongoing efforts to defeat the threat of improvised explosive device, IEDs.

At a time when thousands of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines are deployed around the world and our all-volunteer military is straining to meet the requirements of two ongoing conflicts while remaining prepared for other contingencies, these are steps that we simply must take. When our men and women in uniform are in harm's way, there is nothing more important.

The bill also includes a number of measures to ensure the proper stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

It would also ensure that the Iraqis use their own oil revenues rather than U.S. tax dollars to pay for large infrastructure projects and for the training and equipping of the Iraqi military. At the beginning of the Iraq war, then-Deputy Secretary of Defense Wolfowitz testified that Iraq would be able to ''finance its own reconstruction'' through oil revenues. That has not proven to be true. To date, the U.S. taxpayers have paid approximately $48 billion for stabilization and reconstruction activities in Iraq. While the Iraqi government has generated more than $100 billion in oil revenues since the war began, it has spent only a small fraction of that amount on its own reconstruction. The Iraqi government now has $80 billion at its disposal to fund large scale reconstruction projects. Under these circumstances, it is inexcusable for U.S. taxpayers to continue to foot the bill for projects that Iraqis are fully capable of funding themselves.

Other provisions of the bill would help improve the management of the Department of Defense and protect taxpayer dollars. For example, the bill would institute improved cost controls for the acquisition of major weapon systems; require program managers to incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the performance parameters for such systems; establish new ethics standards to prevent personal conflicts of interest by contractor employees who perform acquisition functions on behalf of the Department of Defense; and establish a new database of information regarding contractor integrity, ensuring that this information

is available to acquisition officials making key contracting decisions.

I am disappointed that procedural obstacles in the Senate precluded us from considering a package of more than a hundred amendments, which would have taken further steps to support our troops and improve the management of the Department of Defense. Where it was possible within the scope of the House and Senate bills, we tried to include eleme nts of these amendments. Unfortunately, many of these important amendments were beyond the scope of the two bills and will have to be deferred until next year.

I am also disappointed that we were unable to adopt provisions addressing the administration's excessive reliance on contractors to perform functions that should be performed by the uniformed military or by civilian federal employees. For example, both the Senate bill and the House bill included provisions that would have precluded the use of contractor employees to perform inherently governmental functions in an area of combat operations, or to conduct interrogations of detainees. Unfortunately, these provisions drew a veto threat, so we had to limit ourselves to a Sense of Congress expressing our views on the issue.

When this bill was under consideration in the Senate, we spent a great deal of time and effort discussing how best to provide public visibility for our funding decisions, including earmarks of funds authorized in the bill. Historically, our funding tables have been included in report language, rather than in bill language. In Executive Order 13457, the President stated his view that such funding decisions should be ''included in the text of the bills voted upon by the Congress and presented to the President.''

Unfortunately, the Government Printing Office informed us that incorporating our funding tables into bill language would have added three full days to the time required to prepare a bill for floor consideration in the Senate and the House—even if GPO did not have other high priority work to accomplish at the same time. This delay would have been in addition to the day and a half it would have required for the committee staff to prepare the funding tables in a form that could be processed by GPO, and to ensure the accuracy of GPO's work.

With only a few days left for the House and the Senate to consider the bill before the end of this year's session of Congress, we determined that placing the funding tables into bill language was not an option that was available to us. Instead, we have incorporated the tables into the bill by reference—an action that has the same legal effect. To ensure public visibility of all of the funding decisions in the tables, the tables have been posted on the websites of both the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Armed Services Committee. This is in addition to the posting on these websites of separate transparency tables which—as required by the Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives—provide information about each funding item requested by a Senator or a Member of Congress.

As of today, almost 200,000 U.S. soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines are deployed far from home, in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait and other theaters of operations around the world. After more than 6 years of war, our military, particularly our ground forces, are severely stressed. Too many of our troops are worn out, their families are tired of repeated deployments, and our equipment is being used up.

We need to enact this bill to improve the quality of life of our men and women in uniform. We need to enact this bill to give them the tools that they need to remain the most effective fighting force in the world. Most important of all, we need to enact this bill to send an important message that we, as a nation, stand behind them and appreciate their service.

At a time when our men and women in uniform are sacrificing so much for our country every day, it is surely not asking too much for our colleagues to agree to enact this bill so we can provide our troops the support that they need and deserve. I urge my colleagues to support the House amendment to S. 3001—the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I rise to offer my sincere congratulations to Chairman LEVIN, Senator WARNER, the members of our committee, and our House colleagues for their work on the fiscal year 2009 National Defense Authorization Act. With provisions that authorize a considerable pay raise for all military personnel, increase Army and Marine end-strength, improve the system that serves wounded veterans, and help prevent waste, fraud, and abuse in defense contracting and procurement, this bill contains many important provisions that will help support our national defense and, in particular, our servicemen and women. However, this bill also contains other provisions that are very problematic.

Before explaining my concerns with this bill, let me take a moment to express my sincere gratitude to Senator WARNER for his many years of service to this Nation, not the least of which are 30 well-spent years in the Senate where he has been a consistent and steadfast champion of our men and women in uniform. Senator WARNER has been instrumental in providing needed oversight of the Department of Defense, and in ensuring that our soldiers are well trained, well equipped, and that they and their families are well provided for. I am particularly grateful for his contributions during this Congress when he so frequently stepped in on my behalf. Let me be clear that my concerns with this year's bill reflect in no way on Senator WARNER outstanding efforts: He deserves much credit for the many exemplary provisions contained in this bill.

Nonetheless, in this year's bill, and the accompanying report, there are $5 billion in earmarks. Of that total amount, $2.1 billion arises from a single provision that authorizes the procurement of six C–17 Globemaster aircraft that the Defense Department states we neither need nor can afford. In my view, the massive pork spending in this bill renders it a frontal assault on this body's purported commitment to ethics and earmark reform and, in my view, results in a failure in our obligation to the taxpayer.

Among the most egregious items in this bill are:

The Defense bill provides more than $2.1 billion for 6 C–17 cargo aircraft. The Secretary of Defense wants to end production of C–17 aircraft for the U.S. Air Force. These aircraft are neither requested nor required by the Department of Defense. In the fiscal year 2008 Defense supplemental appropriations, the Congress added another 15 C–17 aircraft that also were not requested nor required by DOD. Congress has earmarked 31 C–17s above the mount that is necessary in various Pentagon requirements studies over the last 2 years. C–17 aircraft cost more than $300 million per plane. With this bill, the total number of C–17s procured will rise to 211 total aircraft. This is a thinly veiled effort to keep the C–17 production line open using taxpayer's dollars to fund what is essentially a more than $2.1 billion corporate earmark for the Boeing Corporation.

The Defense bill provides $140 million in advance procurement for additional F–22s. The Air Force and contractors say that prohibiting spending in this bill would cause second tier suppliers to shut down and make it more expensive to restart the line if the next administration wants to continue production, even though the Secretary of Defense's position is that 183 F–22s is the full military requirement. Advanced procurement funding for additional F–22 aircraft is neither requested nor required. This earmark is being pursued by Lockheed Martin and its supporters.

The Defense bill includes funding of $88 million for a VIP aircraft to fly Air Force general officers. Scott AFB has served as headquarters for numerous Air Force commands. Today, two 4-star Air Force generals from the Air Mobility Command and the U.S. Transportation Command call Scott AFB, home. Just as senior leadership in-transit comfort capsules, SLICCs, created a stir several months ago when it was learned from Air Force documents that Air Force Generals were trying to use GWOT money to purchase ''first class'' seats and beds in ''flying pods'' so that generals could travel in luxury when they fly overseas, it is egregious to think that while the military—mostly privates, sergeants, and petty officers—is engaged in the global war on terrorism in Iraq and Afghanistan, we would be spending scarce defense dollars on VIP aircraft for generals.

The Defense bill continues to fund the Presidential helicopter program for

next year at $1.1 billion. The VH–71A program is intended to provide the replacement helicopter for the transportation of the President and Vice President. The current program which would build 23 aircraft has had excessive delays and cost overruns of more than 70 percent. This level is well in excess of the percentages—in fact five times as much—that would trigger a breach of the Nunn-McCurdy limits for major acquisition programs. Several program managers have been dismissed or reassigned in an effort to restructure this ailing program. This program should be cancelled. In the meantime the $1.1 billion to continue next year's development of the Presidential helicopter should be halted and the money withheld until the Navy and the contractor demonstrate more transparency and accountability on this failing program.

The Defense bill includes a provision directing the Secretary of the Navy to sell the ''yard floating drydock'', AFDL–23, to Gulf Copper Ship Repair in Aransas Pass, TX. This provision would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell the drydock; however, the provision restricts the Secretary from recouping the full costs, approximately $120–$190 million, because the Secretary is directed to consider the amounts paid by, or due and owing from, the lessee—Gulf Copper Ship Repair. This would essentially allow the rent paid by Gulf Copper Ship Repair to be deducted from the total price of the drydock.

The Navy does not support this provision. The Navy is in the process of determining whether the dock is excess to future Navy needs and, if so, whether it would be required by other U.S. Government agencies or activities when the current lease to Gulf Copper expires. Subsequent to a determination that there are no additional U.S. Government needs, the vessel would be struck from the Naval Vessel Register and designated for disposal. This provision is an end-run of the normal process for disposal or sale of government equipment and is not in the best interest of the taxpayer.

The Defense bill includes a provision which is highly objectionable and is strongly opposed by the administration which purports to incorporate by reference into the bill most of the earmarks included in the accompanying report—totaling more than $5 billion. The provision is meant to thwart President Bush's Executive Order 13457 ''Protecting American Taxpayers from Government Spending on Wasteful Earmarks.''

I had advocated a better approach of putting all the spending tables into the actual bill language. By hiding/shielding the tables in the report, the taxpayer does not have full transparency of Congress' actions in adding corporate and Member earmarks which are not requested or needed by the military services.

Again, while there is much in this year's Defense authorization bill that is very worthwhile and helpful to providing for the national defense, the provisions contained within it that move in the wrong direction are too numerous, too large, and too costly for this Member to ignore.●

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, as a senior member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I was pleased the Senate passed the House Amendment to S. 3001, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, today by unanimous consent. This bill follows through on the commitment that this Congress has made to our troops and their families to provide them with the support that they need and deserve. This includes a 3.9-percent across-the-board pay raise for all uniformed personnel—a half a percent more than the President's request—and a prohibition on increasing TRICARE beneficiary cost shares and pharmacy copays. It also includes a number of provisions designed to improve the readiness of our troops. For example, the bill fully funds Army and Marine Corps readiness and depot maintenance programs which will help ensure that the men and women in our armed services have the equipment necessary for them to fulfill their mission requirements. It also adds $15 million for the readiness and environmental protection initiative to fund priority projects that benefit critical mission training sites and directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive technical and operational risk assessment for DOD installations, facilities, and activities.

As the chairman of the Armed Services Committee's Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, I was pleased to work toward the inclusion of a number of critically important management and acquisition policy provisions which were included in this bill. These include a provision to establish steering boards to review new requirements that could increase the costs of major weapons systems, language requiring business transformation offices for each military department and a provision requiring the DOD to establish ethics standards to prevent personal conflicts of interest by contractor employees who perform acquisition functions on behalf of the DOD. I applaud the inclusion of language that expresses the view of Congress that private security contractors should not perform inherently governmental functions in an area of combat operations and that contractor employees should not conduct interrogations of detainees during the aftermath of hostilities. However, I am disappointed that due to a large extent to the Administration's objections and the absolute need to pass this bill in an expeditious manner, we were not able to incorporate this sense of the Congress into provisions that have the force of law.

As chairman of the Veteran's Affairs Committee, I was very pleased to have worked toward the inclusion of a number of provisions related to the treatment of wounded warriors. This includes a clarification of the requirement that DOD utilize the VA criteria in establishing eligibility of retirement and disability. It also requires the Secretaries of Defense and the VA to jointly establish a center of excellence in the mitigation, treatment and rehabilitation of traumatic extremity injuries and amputations as well as a center of excellence in the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, and rehabilitation of hearing loss. In addition, this bill includes a provision derived from legislation that I introduced to extend senior-level oversight of cooperative efforts between the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs. The Senior Oversight Committee, SOC, was formed in the wake of last year's Walter Reed scandal, to improve the efforts of DOD and VA in managing the transition from military service to veteran status for wounded servicemembers. The Senior Oversight Committee's responsibilities are not complete as long as wounded warriors are still returning from Iraq and Afghanistan, therefore, I was pleased to be able to include this language for the SOC to be able to continue its important function.

Once again, I would like to thank Chairman LEVIN for his strong leadership and dedication to ensuring that this bill was passed. I also want to take this last opportunity to extend my warmest aloha to my friend and colleague Senator WARNER who managed this bill on the minority side. In my many years of serving with Senator WARNER on the Armed Services Committee, I have never failed to be impressed by his character, graciousness, and collegiality. Mahalo Nui Loa for your friendship and for all that you have done for our nation and the members of our armed services in particular.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the Senate bill, and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am very pleased to say there is no objection on this side.

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

The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am overjoyed this has been done.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have said on many occasions—and I say it again—this bill is a great piece of work.

Has the bill passed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request was agreed to. The bill has passed.

Mr. REID. OK. Now, I said it before, and I will say it again: I so admire and respect the two managers of this bill who have worked together on this bill for 30 years. There was a time this year when we thought this would be the first year in those 30 years that my friends have worked on this bill that it would not pass. And it did. It is done.

It is a great day for America. It is a great day for our troops. As I have said to my two friends, I appreciate so much being able to work with you. It is a great honor for me that the two distinguished senior Senators, whom I have so much respect and admiration for, would allow me to, being a part of the Senate, come and offer this consent agreement. I am going to talk on Monday about my friend from Virginia who is leaving. So I will save those words for him. He already knows the knowledge I have of our friendship.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished leader. I say to him, as you referred to: Two Senators who worked on this, coincidentally, it is the Presiding Officer, the Senator from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, who is in the chair to whom you were referring. We both thank you, and we thank Senator MCCONNELL and all Members of the Senate for their support in passing this key piece of legislation.

Sometimes people are concerned that this institution does not quite work in a manner in which is easily comprehensible. But this is an effort that has been one that you and I and all the members of our committee and the distinguished staff whom we have on the committee have worked on throughout this year.

I say to the Presiding Officer, you are the chairman. I am now the senior serving Republican on it, the former chairman, having served with you. Senator MCCAIN is the ranking member. By reason of necessity, he is absent; otherwise, he would be standing here today in terms of the bill.

This bill is not about us, though. It is about the men and women of the Armed Forces and their families and their loved ones and their friends. The Constitution provides very explicitly that the President is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. To the legislative branch—the Congress of the United States—is entrusted the care and welfare and safety and, indeed, protection of the men and women of the Armed Forces.

Now, I commend the distinguished Presiding Officer, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator CARL LEVIN of Michigan, with whom I have worked these 30 years, side by side, on this committee. This is a good bill. There were times when I think we could have made it stronger. But given the rules of the Senate, which I respect, as does the Presiding Officer, and all other Senators, we were not able to quite achieve those goals. But that is the nature of the Senate. The minority has a very respected and powerful voice in this Senate, and it is right and just that it be heard.

So despite the fact this bill may not have all the features and important provisions I and the Senator from Michigan and other members of our committee and other Senators might have had incorporated in this bill, it is still a very fine bill. It adequately—most adequately—cares for the men and women of the Armed Forces.

Again, I commend the distinguished chairman, the Senator from Michigan, my friend of these 30 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. Landrieu. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, first, let me thank the Presiding Officer.

This is a bittersweet moment for me. This will be the last time the Senator from Virginia and I will be standing here and celebrating the passage of a Defense authorization bill. We stood together in support of these bills and the men and women of our Armed Forces for 30 years. In this particular case—there have been previous examples of this, but this is perhaps the most dramatic one—we would not be standing here with a bill in hand now going to the White House but for the courage of the Senator from Virginia.

I will not go into all the details as to how that came about, but it is because of his commitment to the men and women in uniform that we have a bill. We would not have a bill this year except that he took the steps which he was determined to take as a Senator of this Nation—not just of Virginia—to support the men and women in uniform.

So on behalf of 25 committee members, 45 committee staff members, 2.3 million Active Duty and Reserve members of the military and their families, I offer a heartfelt thanks for them for a job always well done by the Senator from Virginia.

I will have more to say about the Senator from Virginia also next week. But for the time being, let me say this: In the future, when we cannot seem to find our way out of the difficult situations that a bill of this magnitude and complexity get us into, people will say: Well, what would JOHN WARNER have done? That will be the question we will ask. When we ask that question, the right answers will follow. I thank my dear friend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I thank my dear friend. If I could take a moment. I wish to join the Senator in thanking our respective leaders, Senator REID, Senator MCCONNELL and the members of the committee and the staff, once again, and indeed the members of the leadership staff and the floor staff who made possible this bill.

But I wish to tell a short personal story since this is my last bill.

I just walked through Senator REID's office. He asked me to come in and visit with him privately a minute. As I passed by, I looked up on the wall, and there was a portrait of Harry Truman. I had the privilege of serving in the Navy in World War II—the closing year of World War II—as a young 17-year-old, 18-year-old sailor, and never dreaming I would ever be a Senator—that was the furthest thing from my mind—a 17-year-old, 18-year-old sailor.

It was one of the darkest hours of the United States. Roosevelt was then President. Truman was Vice President. It was the winter of 1945. I, similar to so many young men at that time—and those women who joined the military also—signed up and volunteered. We wanted to be a part of this. The war had gone unexpectedly the wrong way in Europe for a while when Hitler trapped our divisions and Allied divisions in the Battle of the Bulge. Iwo Jima was underway. Okinawa, a terrific battle, was on the horizon.

America was all together, and we were determined to establish our freedom in the world. But I remember my first night—I had been on a steam train for about 2 days, working its way up to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. It would stop at the station, and 17-, 18-year-old guys would get on the train, and they would be in those old cars, cold, shivering, with no food that I can remember to speak of. We arrived at the Great Lakes at about 4 o'clock in the morning. We all were herded off the train into a great big gymnasium. A fellow, a chief petty officer—he was as big around as he was tall; I remember a very big fellow—got up, and he had a bullhorn, and shouted at us. I remember the words—here it was 65 years ago, 66 years ago—as if it were this minute. He said: All you guys who can't read and write, raise your hand.

Well, I had been in a wonderful home. My father provided well as a medical doctor, with the best of schools, even though I left school to join the Navy. I did not know people who did not know how to read and write. Some of the other guys' hands were raised, and the fellow said, through the bullhorn: All right, you smart guys, fill out the forms for the others. So I and others went over to help those people fill out their forms—put their X on it. The next day, we were in the training camps side by side, all training.

Those men went on to different tasks in the military but important tasks. There were many jobs in our military that did not require an education, but they were as important a part of the force as those of us, I guess, who felt we were a little smarter.

But why do I tell that story? I later served in the Marines. So I look back over these 60 years. I have spent a great deal of my life associated with the men and women of the Armed Forces. My Active service is of no great consequence.

But the thing I have always remembered is that you and I, as a team, I say to the Senator—all these years we have been working here, we have been working to improve and make possible that the current generation of young men going into the uniform, and women, have the same advantages my generation had: The GI bill—working with Senator WEBB recently to get that through.

I always feel I am a Senator today because of all the military men and women whom I have served with, who

have trained me, who have disciplined me, who have inspired me. They performed the same duty I did that cold night in 1945. They have helped me fill out the forms. I have learned from them, have had the wisdom to work with you and others to put together these legislative measures for their benefit.

So I close my last words thanking all those in uniform who have so generously given to me their wisdom, their friendship, their inspiration, and their courage to do what little I have been able to do as a Senator to help me fill out the forms and put my X on this my last bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Well, Madam President, the men and women of this Nation would be grateful to JOHN WARNER if they knew him, had that honor of knowing him. They have been benefited by him even though they will never know him. Maybe as a 17-year-old sailor back in 1945, the last thing in his mind was that he would ever be a Senator. There is something about this Nation that makes it possible for men and women—in this case a man such as JOHN WARNER—to rise to the very top of the respect of his country men and women. It has been a true pleasure and honor to serve with him.

I, again, will have more to say about that next week. But I, again, wish to thank the Presiding Officer.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEVIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Ms. LANDRIEU pertaining to the introduction of S. 3647 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

HIGHER EDUCATION DISASTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF LOAN PROGRAM

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, this past August the President signed into law the Higher Education Opportunity Act, which reauthorized programs for postsecondary and higher education. Contained within the reauthorization is the Education Disaster and Emergency Relief Loan Program. The bill established a loan program within the U.S. Department of Education to provide critically needed low interest guaranteed loans to institutions in the event of catastrophic natural or manmade disasters.

The colleges and universities in Louisiana, particularly those in the New Orleans area, remain in many ways financially crippled by Hurricane Katrina. Three years after Katrina and Rita devastated Louisiana and Mississippi these institutions still have nearly $700 million in unrecovered losses. The estimates for Gustav and Ike are still not finalized but at this stage the damage is purported to be at least $46 million to state colleges and universities alone.

Before Katrina, the 11 colleges and universities in the New Orleans area educated 70,000 students. Today that number is only 50,000 but it continues to slowly rebound. This growth comes despite the fact that our institutions of higher education experienced more than $1 billion in physical damages and operational losses due to the 2005 hurricanes and have recovered less than half of those losses. Higher education institutions are the largest employers in New Orleans both before and after Katrina. The higher education industry in New Orleans continues to attract millions of research dollars and supports industries as diverse as biotechnology, aerospace and medicine. The work of each institution in the city can be seen in every aspect of the region's recovery, from the redesign of the city's troubled public schools to coastal restoration and hurricane protection to the provision of health care across the region. They engage in this important work even as they continue to struggle with mounting revenue losses, buildings that remain in disrepair due to flooding and the loss of key faculty and staff.

I call today on the Secretary of Education to make the Education Disaster Loan program a top regulatory priority. It is my understanding that some Department of Education officials have said that they will not promulgate regulations on any newly create programs in the Higher Education Act until funds are appropriated. This simply is not acceptable. This issue has become a major roadblock in the current disaster funding process, and it is my hope that the Secretary and the Department will move expeditiously to establish regulations so that the program may provide crucial assistance to the colleges and universities impacted by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike and the Midwest Floods.

This is a program I was proud to author, design, shepherd through the last Congress to help all the colleges and universities that have been so hard hit, and a portion of the community development block grant loans that we have provided could possibly go to help our universities.

NEW ORLEANS REGION HOSPITAL DISASTER FUNDING

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise to highlight the continued and critical need for post-Katrina health care recovery funding for those hospitals that have struggled to this day to provide critical medical services in the New Orleans region. The Congress has been extremely helpful to the State of Louisiana in providing funding support for many Katrina and Rita recovery purposes. However, minimal assistance has been provided to enable the greater New Orleans area hospitals to maintain adequate and required health care operations. The affected hospitals, specifically East Jefferson General Hospital, Ochsner Health System, Touro Infirmary, Tulane Medical Center, University Hospital, and West Jefferson Medical Center, provided over 90 percent of all regional hospital-based health care, and are expected to do so for at least the next five years. It is vitally important that this health care base be maintained in order to preserve other recovery efforts throughout the region.

Louisiana hospital executives have testified before Congress concerning the post-Katrina health care funding crisis caused by escalating expenses that significantly outpaced revenues, with no immediate stabilization expected; post-Katrina labor expenses that increased by $140 million; nonlabor expenses—i.e. utilities, insurance, interest, bad debts—that increased by $300 million; and fewer skilled healthcare professionals. The regional hospitals are experiencing reduced bond ratings—with defaults looming—increased marketing and recruiting expenses, and even a loss of leadership. The Department of Health and Human Services Inspector General—OIG—and the General Accounting Office, through extensive and voluntary audits, have objectively validated the magnitude of these post-Katrina financial losses and the demonstrated need for New Orleans regional hospital disaster assistance.

To stabilize critical health care services in the region, the New Orleans area hospitals require a federal funding ''bridge'' as they transition to a firmer economic base through adjusted wage indexes and other revenue streams. The hospitals are at a critical tipping point in financial losses, and each is determining the steps necessary to remain medically and fiscally sound. Without funding support, the potential reduction in health care services will impact the fragile recovery of the entire New Orleans region.

In the pending appropriations bill now before this body, Social Service Block Grant funding is provided to partially address health care and other needs resulting from Katrina, Rita and other hurricanes and natural disasters. I intend to work closely with the President, the Secretary of Department of Health and Human Services, and other Federal officials to ensure that sufficient block grant funding is provided to the New Orleans regional hospitals to ensure the stability of health care services in the Katrina-affected regions.

Again, I was instrumental in crafting this program to help hospitals that, with the electricity off and the city underwater, stayed open by the sheer

guts of their doctors and nurses. I can still see them in my mind, struggling to keep those hospitals open with the city completely underwater and a parish underwater. This is for Orleans and Jefferson. They still have not been reimbursed for the work that they did during Katrina.

For some reason, we can't get this Congress to understand the importance of what those hospitals did during this great time of need. So I wish to send this in for the RECORD.

DISASTER DECLARATION

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, finally, I wish to urge this administration to provide a 100-percent disaster declaration for at least these parishes. Our Governor has asked for 100 percent for all the parishes—and I am going to put up that chart in a minute—but the Governor believes the entire State deserves to have a 100-percent reimbursement because Gustav went through our whole State, and then Ike came up a few weeks later and flooded and did a tremendous amount of wind damage.

We are not designated as a 100-percent cost share yet, which means the Federal Government would step in and pick up 100 percent of some of these parishes that are on their last leg. They have been through four storms in the last couple years. Unfortunately, and I am not sure why, but several counties in Texas have been granted the first 0 to 14 days at 100 percent. Yet our parishes, which were hit equally as hard, have not yet received that designation.

So I am asking, on their behalf and with the full support of our Governor, our Lieutenant Governor, and others who are leading our effort in the recovery, if the administration would please consider at least giving equal treatment—100 percent, 0 to 14—for the parishes that were as hard hit as the Texas counties were in this aerial.

But do not forget, as I close, that when Hurricane Gustav was in the gulf, our Governor called for a mandatory evacuation, and 2 million people, the largest evacuation in the country's history, left their homes to move temporarily, for a couple days, and then came back. The damage was very bad. It wasn't catastrophic such as Katrina, but it was as bad as Hurricane Rita. But when they came home, the Federal Government said: Well, thank you for evacuating, but there is virtually no help for you or your counties.

It is expensive to evacuate. I know people don't understand, those who have never had to go through it, but it costs hundreds of dollars to fill your tank with gas, if you have a car; it costs hundreds of dollars to stay at a hotel, even if it is just for a day or two; it costs hundreds of dollars to drive down the road to pick up your elderly aunt or your grandmother, who lives in another parish, to get her to evacuate. I can't tell you the expense that people incur.

I don't think the Federal Government should pick up 100 percent of the expense of mandatory evacuations, but I do think, for some period in some parishes, particularly those that have been very hard hit, that the Government, the Federal Government, if they can do it for some of the counties in Texas, most certainly should consider the parishes in Louisiana. So I am going to submit that as my last plea for the RECORD.

I know it has been a long day, but I feel as if we got some things accomplished. I don't know what the schedule will be as the leaders decide on how we bring this particular Congress to a close, but I have to say the work of the recovery is still going on. It will go on for many years. My heart goes out to my neighbors from Texas who are just now discovering with awe and shock, shock and awe, what a hurricane can mean. They haven't had one in 50 years, such as the one in Galveston, and they had one last week. So I know what they are experiencing because we have been through that. I will stand ready to work with them in my committee, as chair of the Subcommittee on Disaster, when we return. Whether it is floods in the Midwest or hurricanes in the gulf, we will continue to, first, try to protect ourselves by better levees and flood control; and then have a better system of aid and help that is reliable and dependable for these people—for our people, our constituents, and our citizens in need.

PATENT REFORM

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on S. 3600, the Patent Reform Act of 2008. This bill is based on, but makes a number of changes to, S. 1145, a patent reform bill that was reported out of the Judiciary Committee in 2007 but that was never considered by the full Senate.

S. 1145 proposed several salutary and uncontroversial reforms to the patent system, but also included provisions that would rewrite the formula for awarding damages in patent cases and that would create new administrative proceedings for challenging patents. These and other provisions of that bill would have made it much more expensive to hold and defend a patent, would have extended the time for recovering damages for infringement, and would have substantially reduced the amount that the patent holder would ultimately recover for infringement. The changes proposed by S. 1145 went so far that under that bill's regime, it may have proved cheaper in many cases to infringe a patent and suffer the attenuated and reduced consequences of doing so, rather than to pay a license to the holder of the patent. Once such a line is crossed, the incentive to invest in research and development and the commercialization of new technology in this country would be greatly reduced. Such a change would do enormous harm to the U.S. economy in the medium-to-long term. Reputable economists estimate that historically, between 35 and 40 percent of U.S. productivity growth has been the result of innovation.

My bill makes substantial changes to those sections of S. 1145 that address damages, post grant review, venue and interlocutory appeals, applicant quality submissions, and inequitable conduct. This bill will not be considered in this Congress. I nevertheless thought that it would be useful to propose alternative approaches to these issues now, to allow Senators and interested parties the time to consider these alternatives as we prepare for the patent reform debate in the next Congress. I hope that my colleagues will work with me in a bipartisan and deliberative manner to construct a bill that will be considered in the next Congress. With those thoughts in mind, allow me to describe the significant changes that this bill makes to S. 1145.

I believe that S. 1145 goes too far in restricting a patent owner's right to recover reasonable royalty damages. On the other hand, I also believe that there is room for improvement in current law. Some unsound practices have crept into U.S. patent damages litigation. My staff and I spent several months at the end of last year and the beginning of this year discussing the current state of patent damages litigation with a number of seasoned practitioners and even some professional damages experts. I sought out people with deep experience in the field who had not been retained to lobby on pending legislation.

A substantial number of the experts with whom I spoke said that there is nothing wrong with current damages litigation and that Congress should not change the law. Others, however, identified a number of unsound practices that they believe have led to inflated damages awards in a significant number of cases. Different attorneys and experts repeatedly identified the same valuation methods and criteria as being unsound, subject to manipulation, and leading to damages awards that are far out of proportion to an invention's economic contribution to the infringing product. Examples of problematic methodologies that were identified to me include the so-called rule of thumb, under which an infringed patent is presumptively entitled to 40 percent or some other standard portion of all of the profits on a product, the use of the average license paid for patents in an industry as a starting point for calculating the value of a particular patent, and a formula attributed to IBM whereby every high-technology patent is entitled to 1 percent of the revenues on a product. A number of experts also criticized the use of comparables, whereby the value of a patent is calculated by reference to the license paid for a supposedly comparable patent.

The views of those experts who were critical of current damages law find

some support in the macro evidence. Data collected by PricewaterhouseCoopers and FTI Consulting indicate that the majority of the largest patent-damages awards and settlements of all time have been entered only since 2002. Also, the inflation adjusted value of awards entered since 2000 is more than 50 percent higher than it was during the early 1990s. And it also appears that jury awards tend to be about ten times higher than the average damages award entered by a judge, and that results vary markedly by jurisdiction. These facts suggest that the problems that sometimes lead to inflated damages awards are to some extent systemic.

The task of reforming substantive damages standards presents a very difficult legislative question. Damages calculation is an inherently fact-intensive inquiry and requires legal flexibility so that the best evidence of a patent's value may always be considered. Any proposed changes to the law must be evaluated in light of the kaleidoscope of factual scenarios presented by the calculation of damages for different types of patents.

I have largely given up on the idea of developing a unified field theory of damages law that solves all problems at once. I also oppose proposals to require a prior-art subtraction in every case. Most measures of a reasonable royalty, such as established royalties, costs of design-arounds, comparisons to noninfringing alternatives, or cost savings produced by use of the patented invention, already effectively deduct the value of prior art out of their estimate of the patented invention's value. To mandate prior-art subtraction when using such measures would be to double count that deduction, effectively subtracting the prior art twice and undervaluing the invention.

And for reasons mostly explained in my minority views to the committee report for S. 1145, S. Rep. 110–259 at pages 64–65, I also disagree with the argument that defendants should be allowed to revisit validity questions, such as a patent's novelty or nonobviousness, during the damages phase of litigation. To those comments I would simply add that, if Congress were to desire that patents be defined more specifically and narrowly, then it would need to provide express guidance as to how to do so. Simply using adjectival phrases such as ''specific contribution'' or ''inventive features'' will not suffice. These terms merely express a hope or objective. But legislation needs to be about means, not ends, particularly if it is intended to achieve its results by altering the practices and outcomes of litigation. I should also add that although I have consulted with many neutral experts in the field of patent damages, and many of those experts described to me what they believed to be serious problems with patent damages litigation, none of those experts told me that insufficiently specific claim construction is causing excessive damages awards. If overly broad claim constructions were a major source of problems with damages litigation, I undoubtedly would have come across at least one neutral expert who expressed that view.

Discussions that I have had with several proponents of S. 1145 indicated that they understand the principal evil of current damages litigation to be the award of damages as a percentage or portion of the full price of the infringing product. It also appears that some proponents of S. 1145 believe that a statutory instruction to define the invention more narrowly and clearly would prevent parties from seeking damages based on the entire value of the infringing product. The linkage between claim construction and the damages base is not clear to me. Even a concededly limited invention could be fairly valued by using the full product's price as the damages base, so long as the rate applied to that base was appropriately small.

Many unjustified and excessive awards certainly do use the full value of the infringing product as the damages base. Indeed, awards that are derived from the rule of thumb almost always are based on the entire value of the infringing product, as is the typical industry averages award. Precluding or sharply limiting the use of net sales price as a damages base certainly would block the path to many of the bad outcomes that are produced by the use of these methodologies.

The problem with a rule that bars the use of net sales price as the damages base when calculating a reasonable royalty is that in many industrial sectors, net sales price is routinely used as the damages base in voluntary licensing negotiations. It is favored as a damages base because it is an objective and readily verifiable datum. The parties to a licensing negotiation do not even argue about its use. Instead, they fight over the rate that will be applied to that base. Even if the net sales price of the product is very large and the economic contribution made by the patented invention is small, net sales price can still serve as the denominator of an appropriate royalty if the numerator is made small.

Thus in these industries, the initials, NSP, appear frequently and repeatedly in licensing contracts. A legal rule that precluded use of net sales price as the damages base would effectively prevent participants in these industries from making the same royalty calculations in litigation that they would make in an arm's length transaction. Such an outcome would be deeply disruptive to the valuation of patents in these fields. Evidence and techniques whose use is endorsed by the market via their regular use in voluntary negotiations are likely to offer the best means of valuing a patent in litigation. After all, what is an object in commerce worth, other than what the market is willing to pay? We simply cannot enact a law that bars patentees from using in litigation the same damages calculation methods that they routinely employ in arm's length licensing negotiations.

The bill that I have introduced today uses what I call an enhanced gatekeeper to address problems with damages awards. The bill strengthens judicial review of expert witness testimony, provides greater guidance to juries, and allows for sequencing of the damages and validity/infringement phases of a trial. The bill also codifies the principle that all relevant factors can be considered when assessing reasonable royalty damages, while adopting guidelines and rules that favor the use of an economic analysis of the value of an invention over rough or subjective methodologies such as the rule of thumb, industry averages, or the use of comparables. Allow me to provide a subsection-by-subsection summary of the bill's revisions to section 284, the basic patent damages statute.

Subsection (a) of the bill's proposed section 284 copies and recodifies all of current section 284, including its authorization of treble damages and its admonition that compensatory damages shall ''in no event be less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention.''

Subsection (b) codifies current Federal circuit precedent defining a reasonable royalty as the amount that the infringer and patent owner would have agreed to in a hypothetical negotiation at the time infringement began. It tracks the language of the *Rite-Hite* case, 56 F.3d 1538 (Fed. Cir. 1995), and follow-on decisions. Some supporters of S. 1145 are critical of the hypothetical negotiation construct and believe that it leads to bad results. Not only is this test established law, however, but it is also inherent in the concept of a ''reasonable royalty.'' That standard requires the trier of fact to determine what would have been—i.e., what the parties would have agreed to. As long as the patent code requires a ''reasonable royalty,'' courts and juries will need to engage in a hypothetical inquiry as to how the invention reasonably would have been valued at the time of infringement. Indeed, it is not apparent by what other means the factfinder might approach the calculation of a reasonable royalty. And in any event, the source of occasional bad results in damages trials is not the mental framework used for approaching the question of a reasonable royalty, but rather the particular evidence and methods used to value some inventions. It would be a noteworthy omission to avoid mention of the hypothetical negotiation concept in a bill that regulates damages analysis to the degree that this one does. This subsection thus codifies the Federal circuit's jurisprudence on the hypothetical negotiation.

Subsection (c) simply makes clear that, despite subsection (d), (e), and (f)'s codification and modification of several of the Georgia-Pacific factors,

the rest of the Georgia-Pacific factors—as well as any other appropriate factor—may be used as appropriate to calculate the amount of a reasonable royalty.

Subsection (d) is probably the most important subsection in the bill's revised section 284. It bars the use of industry averages, rule-of-thumb profit splits, and other standardized measures to value a patent except under particular circumstances. Standardized measures are defined as those methods that, like rule of thumb and industry averages, do not gauge the particular benefits and advantages of the use of a patent. Instead, they are relatively crude, cookie-cutter measures that purport to value all patents—or at least all patents in a class—in the same way, without regard to a particular patent's economic value. These back-of-the envelope methods are occasionally used in arm's-length, voluntary licensing negotiations, as are things such as gut instinct and intuition. But they are rough methods that can produce wildly inaccurate results. Subsection (d) disfavors their use.

This subsection restricts the use of Georgia-Pacific factor 12, which largely describes the rule of thumb. Subsection (d)'s general rule cites the rule of thumb and industry averages as important and illustrative examples of standardized measures. But it also expressly applies to other methods that are ''not based on the particular benefits and advantages'' of an invention, to ensure that variations on these examples and other methods that consist of the same evil also are brought within the scope of subsection (d)'s main rule.

An example of a standardized measure other than profit splits and industry averages that is also currently in use and that also falls within subsection (d)'s scope is the so-called IBM 1-percent-up-to-5 formula. This formula apparently was used by IBM in the past to license its own portfolio of patents. Under this methodology, each patent receives 1 percent of the revenues on a product until a 5 percent ceiling is reached, at which point the whole portfolio of patents is made available to the licensee.

I have heard more than one representative of a high-technology company describe the use of this formula in litigation against his company. Apparently, there exists a stable of plaintiff-side damages expert witnesses who will testify that this formula is appropriate for and is customarily used to calculate the value of any patent in the computer or information-technologies sectors. These experts start at 1 percent and then adjust that number based on the other Georgia-Pacific factors, supposedly to account for the particular aspects of the patent in suit, though these adjustments almost always seem to push the number higher.

Obviously, 1 percent of revenues or even profits is a grossly inflated value for many high-technology patents. It is not uncommon for high-technology products to be covered by thousands of different patents, which are of greatly differing value. Not every one of those patents can be worth 1 percent of revenues. Some patents inevitably will be for features that are trivial, that are irrelevant to consumers, or that could be reproduced by unpatented, off-the-shelf noninfringing substitutes. One percent of the sales revenue from, for example, a laptop computer is an enormous sum of money. Many patents are worth nothing near that, and any methodology that starts at that number is likely to produce a grossly inflated result in a large number of cases.

It bears also mentioning some of those common methodologies that clearly are not standardized measures. In addition to established royalties, which are afforded an express exemption from this subsection by paragraph (2), there are the methods of calculating the costs of designing around a patent, drawing comparisons to the experience of noninfringing alternatives, or calculating the costs savings produced by use of the invention. All of these factors gauge the benefits and advantages of the use of the invention and therefore are outside the scope of subsection (d).

Paragraph (1) of subsection (d) allows parties to use a standardized measure, such as a rule-of-thumb profit split, if that party can show that the patented invention is the primary reason why consumers buy the infringing product. If the patented invention is the primary reason why people buy the product, then the patent effectively is the reason for the commercial success of the product, and its owner is entitled to a substantial share of the profits, minus business risk, marketing, and other contributions made by the infringer.

Some have advocated a lower standard than ''primary reason'' for allowing use of profit splits and other standardized measures—for example, using a ''substantial basis'' standard. I rejected the use of a lower standard because a profit split should basically award to the patent owner all of the profits on the product minus those attributable to business risk. Thus the test for allowing such profit splits must be one that only one patent will meet per product, since the bulk of the profits can only be awarded once. If the test were ''substantial basis,'' for example, multiple patents could meet the standard and multiple patent owners could demand all of the profits minus business risk on the product.

Paragraph (2) of subsection (d) makes established royalties an express exception to the bar on standardized measures. In earlier drafts, I did not include this exception in the bill because I thought it obvious that an established royalty is based on the benefits and advantages of the use of the invention and is thus outside the scope of the subsection (d) rule. Some parties who reviewed those earlier drafts, however, found the bill ambiguous on this point, and in any event the lack of an exception would have forced parties to litigate the question whether an established royalty was, in fact, based on the benefits and advantages of the use of the patent. Since established royalties are widely considered to be the gold standard for valuing a patent, we should avoid making it harder to use this method. It is thus expressly placed outside the scope of subsection (d)'s restrictions by paragraph (2).

Paragraph (3) of subsection (d) allows industry averages to continue to be used to confirm that results produced by other, independently allowable methods fall within a reasonable range. The paragraph speaks of ''independently'' allowable methods in order to make clear that an industry average cannot be used to confirm an estimate produced solely by reference to a ''comparable'' patent. Subsection (e) requires that comparables only be used in conjunction with or to confirm other methods, and thus under this bill comparables are not a method whose use is allowed ''independently'' of other methods.

A brief explanation is in order as to why this bill regards industry averages as a potentially unreliable metric and restricts their use. An industry average often will reflect a broad range of licensing rates within a technological sector. Even a licensed patent whose value is included in the calculation of such a range may fall at a far end of that range, producing highly inaccurate results if that average is used as a starting point for calculating the value of that patent. Moreover, many existing patents, though valid and infringed by a product, disclose trivial inventions that add little to the value of the product. But the types of patents that typically are licensed—and that therefore would be a source of available data for calculating an industry average—are the ones that are substantial and valuable. Trivial patents don't get licensed, and their value does not enter into industry average calculations. Thus particularly in the case of a minor patent that has never been and likely never would be licensed, an industry average would provide an inflated estimate of the patent's value. This is because the industry average is not the average licensing rate of all patents in a field, but merely the average of those that have been licensed and for which data is publicly available.

Paragraph (4) of subsection (d) creates a safety valve that allows parties to use standardized measures if no other method is reasonably available to calculate a reasonable royalty, and the standardized method is otherwise shown to be appropriate for the patent. Over the course of drafting this bill, I have consulted with a number of experts with broad experience in patent damages calculation. Only a few believed that they had ever seen a case where use of a standardized measure

was necessary—that is, where a more precise economic analysis was not feasible. I thus anticipate that this safety valve may almost never need to be used, but I nevertheless include it in the bill, because it is impossible to say with certainty that no situation will ever arise in the future where parties will be unable to calculate a reasonable royalty without use of the rule of thumb or other standardized measures. Suffice to say that if one party to a suit presents appropriate evidence of a patent's value and that evidence falls outside the scope of subsection (d) or within one of the other exceptions, then that method is ''reasonably available'' and paragraph (4) could not be invoked.

A word about the need for substantive standards: some critics of S. 1145 have made the argument to me that any problems with damages litigation can be cured through procedural reforms, and that changes to substantive legal standards such as those in subsections (d) through (f) are unnecessary. These parties also have made the related, though different argument that to the extent that litigants are using unreliable evidence or methodologies, this problem should be addressed through cross examination and advocacy.

Though I share these critics' displeasure with S. 1145, I do not think that problems such as the overuse of rule of thumb and industry averages will be completely solved through purely procedural reforms. The most likely mechanism for excluding these methodologies would be rule 702. But the use of some of these methods for valuing patents is endorsed by multiple experts. These methods, while ultimately unsound, represent a significant minority view that is backed by some published commentary, albeit sometimes only commentary in journals that are exclusively written by, subscribed to, and read by plaintiff-side damages expert witnesses. In such circumstances, it is no sure thing that a party will be able to exclude under Daubert the testimony of an expert employing these methodologies. These metrics are sufficiently entrenched that the only way to ensure that the courts will disallow them when their use is not appropriate is for Congress to tell the courts to disallow them.

As to the second point, it is true that it is the lawyer's duty to identify the flaws in the other side's arguments and to debunk unsound theories. But the reality is that because of the limited expertise and experience of many jurors and the limited time allowed to argue a case at trial, often the trier of fact will not divine the truth of the matter. And some unsound damages methodologies are particularly likely to be appealing to those untutored in the field. An industry average analysis, for example, employs the one statistical concept that is understood by virtually everyone, and this method's use may amount to no more than a simple back-of-the-envelope calculation that requires only one expert to give you the industry average licensing rate and another to calculate the gross revenues on the product. When a complex economic analysis that focuses on noninfringing alternatives to the patented invention or the costs of a design-around is forced to compete for the jury's favor with a simple average-rate-times-sales calculation, many jurors may find the simpler and readily understandable method more intuitively appealing, even if it is less accurate. And of course, when two different and even slightly complex damages calculations are presented to a jury, there always exists a risk that the jury will resolve the dispute by splitting the difference between the two methods. In a high-value case where the patent owner uses an unsound method that produces a wildly inflated number, the risk that the jury will pick the wrong method or even split the difference may easily be unacceptable from a business perspective.

In the end, it is the premise of the rules of evidence that some types of evidence are so unsound, so prejudicial, or so likely to produce an unjust result that we do not require the other side's lawyer to debunk this evidence, but rather we require the judge to bar it from the courtroom altogether. If we find that particular methodologies routinely produce inaccurate and unjust results, it is appropriate that we amend the law to directly restrict the use of those methodologies.

Subsection (e) restricts and regulates the use of licenses paid for supposedly comparable patents as a means of calculating the value of the patent in suit. The use of comparables is authorized by Georgia-Pacific factor two and can generate probative evidence of a patent's value. Nevertheless, such use is regulated and restricted by this subsection. Comparables are a valuation method that is often abused, both to overvalue and to undervalue patents. When an infringer is sued for infringing an important patent, he often will cite as evidence of a reasonable royalty the license paid for a patent that is in the same field but that is much less valuable than the patent in suit. Similarly, a plaintiff patent owner asserting a trivial patent may cite as ''comparable'' other patents in the same field that are much more valuable than the plaintiff's patent. The fact that another patent is licensed in the same industry should not alone be enough to allow its use as a comparable in litigation.

Comparability is a subjective test. By definition, every patent is unique and no two patents are truly comparable. Subsection (e) thus requires that comparables be used only in conjunction with or to confirm the results of other evidence, and that they only be drawn from the same or an analogous technological field. I chose the latter term rather than ''same industry'' because the term ''industry'' is too broad. Parties might define ''industry'' so expansively that every patent in the universe would fall into one of only two or three ''industries.''

Paragraph (2) of subsection (e) sets out guideposts for determining whether a patent is economically comparable to another patent. It suggests requiring a showing that the supposed comparable is of similar significance to the licensed product as the patent in suit is to the infringing product, and that the licensed and infringing products have a similar profit margin. Obviously, a patent that makes only a trivial contribution to a product cannot accurately be valued by reference to a comparable that makes a critical and valuable contribution to its licensed product, or vice versa. And similarity in the profitability of the licensed and infringing products will also generally be important to establishing the economic comparability of two patents. As an economic reality, when the profits on a product are high, the manufacturer will be more generous with the royalties that he pays for the patented inventions that are used by the product. This economic reality is undergirded by the fact that it will typically be the patented inventions used by a product that make that product unique in the marketplace and allow it to earn higher profits. Even if two patents are the principal patent on products in the same field, if one patent's product has a 2-percent profit margin and the other's has a 20-percent profit margin, that first patent evidently is doing less to distinguish that product in its market and to generate consumer demand—and thus has a lower economic value.

A thorough analysis of comparability, of course, likely will depend in a given case on many factors beyond those listed here. Subparagraphs (A) and (B) are simply guideposts that describe two factors that are likely to be relevant to comparability. The bill only provides that these two factors may be considered. It does not preclude consideration of other factors, nor does it require that these two factors be considered in every case. A party asserting the propriety of a comparable may be able to show that one or even both of these factors are not appropriate to establishing economic comparability in a given case.

Subsection (f) bars parties from arguing that damages should be based on the wealth or profitability of the defendant as of the time of trial. Some lawyers have been known, after making their case for an inflated royalty calculation, to emphasize how insignificant even that inflated request is in light of the total revenues of the defendant infringer. Such arguments do not assist the jury in gauging a reasonable royalty. Rather, they serve to reduce the jury's sense of responsibility to limit a reasonable royalty to the actual value of the use made of the invention. This subsection does not bar all

consideration of the financial condition of the infringer. It may be appropriate to consider the infringer's finances at the time of infringement especially if there is some evidence that such information is considered when licensing patents in the relevant industry. But in no case should a court allow such information to be presented when the evident purpose of doing is to tell the jury that the defendant has deep pockets and will not be burdened by an inflated award.

Subsection (g) gives either party a presumptive right to demand that validity and infringement be decided before the jury hears arguments about damages. Currently, some plaintiffs will force a premature debate over damages in order to color the jury's view of validity and infringement. For example, in some cases, the same defense witness who testifies as to validity and infringement will also know facts relevant to the patent's value. This may allow the plaintiff's lawyer to question that witness about damages, forcing the defendant to begin arguing about the amount of his liability before the jury has even heard all the arguments as to whether the patent is valid and infringed. A defendant who is already arguing about what a patent is worth will tend to look as if he has already conceded that he owes something, and that the dispute is simply over the amount.

This tension also exists even when all validity and infringement arguments are presented before damages are argued. Current law routinely allows the defendant to be forced to argue in the alternative to be made to argue in one breath that he is not liable and in the next that if he is liable, then this is the amount for which he is liable. A presumptive right to have one issue resolved before the other is addressed would cure this tension. This subsection allows only sequencing of the trial, not full bifurcation. It does not require the use of a second jury, and allows all pretrial activity, including that related to damages, to be completed before the validity and infringement case is presented and decided. The jury would decide validity and infringement and then proceed immediately to hear the damages case, if still needed.

Subsection (h) requires an expert to provide to the opposing party his written testimony and the data and other information on which his conclusions and methods are based, and to also provide the written testimony to the court. This subsection supplements current law, codifying and enforcing the better interpretation of what is currently required by the rules of procedure. It is necessary because those current rules are sometimes not fully enforced, and experts sometimes are allowed to testify, for example, as to what is customary in an industry without providing the facts and figures or evidence of actual events that are the basis for the expert's view that something is customary. Rule 702 exists to ensure that expert witnesses are not simply allowed to argue from authority. It allows opposing counsel to challenge the expert's methods as unsound, but that right becomes illusory if the expert is allowed to testify without ever disclosing an objective foundation for his conclusions. Requiring the expert's written testimony to also be provided to the judge should allow the judge to prepare himself to consider motions regarding the relevance and admissibility of the expert's testimony.

Subsection (i) codifies and reinforces current law allowing a party to seek summary judgment or JMOL on damages issues. It also requires a court to instruct the jury only on those issues supported by substantial evidence, a requirement which, when appropriate motions have been made, should prevent the court from simply reading the laundry list of all 15 Georgia-Pacific factors to the jury. The court's identification of those factors for which there is substantial evidence not only will provide better guidance to the jury, but should also clarify the record and give form to the factfinder's decision, thereby providing a better foundation for an appeal.

Section 299A creates a patent-specific and expanded Daubert rule. First, it makes Rule 702 specific to the Federal circuit and patent law. Currently, rule 702 is regarded by the Federal circuit as a procedural rule, and thus in each case the Federal Circuit simply follows the Daubert jurisprudence of the regional circuit whence the district court decision came. Since the regional courts of appeals do not hear patent cases, this system retards the development of a rule 702 jurisprudence that thoroughly considers some of the unique issues presented by patent law and particularly patent-damages law. The current situation also requires the district courts to look only to rule 702 precedent that is based only on nonpatent cases. By embedding rule 702 in the patent code, section 299A will force the development of more consistent and thorough jurisprudence regarding what kinds of reasonable royalty damages calculation methodologies are reliable and what kinds are not. Like subsection (h) above, this section supplements rather than replaces current law.

Section 299A also codifies the four indicia of reliability that were announced in the original *Daubert* v. *Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals* decision, 509 U.S. 579 (1993), as well as two other indicia that are not described in Daubert. These two additional reliability indicia, at paragraphs (5) and (6), are based on standards announced in court of appeals decisions that apply Daubert. These decisions are discussed in footnote 30 of section 6266 of Wright and Miller's Federal Practice and Procedure. The first new factor, whether a theory or technique has been employed independently of litigation, should be useful in flushing out methodologies that exist only in litigation expert witness' testimony and are never employed in actual licensing negotiations. Use of this reliability indicator should inject more honesty into the hypothetical negotiation. It should force parties to use methodologies that actually would have been used had the infringer and claimant negotiated a license, rather than metrics that are only ever employed in an expert's imaginary parallel universe.

The second new reliability indicator, whether the expert has accounted for readily available alternative theories, should exclude the expert who ignores precise and objective metrics of value in favor of subjective and manipulable methodologies that allow him to produce the result that happens to most favor his client. If there is clear evidence, for example, of the market price of a noninfringing alternative to the infringing product, of the costs of noninfringing substitutes for the invention or the costs of a design-around, or of the cost savings produced by use of the invention, an expert witness should not be allowed to ignore that evidence. He must consider that evidence or at least provide a persuasive account as to why it should not be considered. One common sign of a bad or biased expert witness is his disregard of readily available alternative theories or techniques. Paragraph (6) will help to ensure that Federal courts exercise their gatekeeper role and bar such witnesses from misleading the jury.

Finally, subsection (c) of proposed section 299A requires district courts and circuit courts to explain their Daubert determinations, which should facilitate appeal of those decisions.

Section 5 of the bill authorizes the creation of post grant review proceedings for challenging the validity of patents. It allows both first- and second-window review of a patent, with procedural restrictions that will limit the time and expense of these proceedings and protect patent owners. The bill uses a procedural model that is favored by PTO and is calculated to allow quick resolution of petitions. Importantly, the bill also imposes procedural limits on when a second-window proceeding may be sought after civil litigation has commenced, and restricts duplicative or second and successive proceedings, preventing infringers from using post grant review as a litigation or delaying tactic.

Section 5(a) of the bill repeals the procedures for inter partes reexam effective 1 year after the date of enactment of the bill, while allowing requests for reexam that are filed before that effective date to continue to be considered by the office. Director-initiated reexam is also repealed, out of concern that in the future political pressure may be brought to bear on PTO to attack patents that are a nuisance to politically important businesses.

The bill's proposed section 321 authorizes two types of post grant review

proceedings, a first-period proceeding in which any invalidity argument can be presented, and a second-period proceeding that is limited to considering arguments of novelty and nonobviousness that are based on patents or printed publications. The first-window proceeding must be brought within 9 months after the patent is issued. The second window is open for the life of the patent after the 9-month window has lapsed or after any first-period proceeding has concluded.

The bill uses an oppositional model, which is favored by PTO as allowing speedier adjudication of claims. Under a reexam system, the burden is always on PTO to show that a claim is not patentable. Every time that new information is presented, PTO must reassess whether its burden has been met. This model has proven unworkable in inter partes reexam, in which multiple parties can present information to PTO at various stages of the proceeding, and which system has experienced interminable delays. Under an oppositional system, by contrast, the burden is always on the petitioner to show that a claim is not patentable. Both parties present their evidence to the PTO, which then simply decides whether the petitioner has met his burden.

If we expect post grant review proceedings to be completed within particular deadlines, I think that it is obligatory that we consult with the agency that is expected to administer the proceedings. In this case, PTO has expressed a strong preference for an oppositional model, and it believes that it can comply with reasonable deadlines if that model is adopted. The bill's use of an oppositional system thus allows proposed section 329(b)(1) to mandate that post grant review proceedings be completed within one year after they are instituted, with a possible 6-month extension for good cause shown or in the event of second-window joinder.

Section 5 also imposes a number of procedural limitations on post grant review proceedings. Proposed section 321 applies a standing requirement that petitioners must have a substantial economic interest adverse to the patent. This is a relatively low threshold that simply requires a showing that some substantial economic activity of the petitioner's is hindered by the express or implied threat of the patent's monopoly. Nevertheless, the requirement does give patentees a measure of control over when they might be forced to defend themselves in a post grant review proceeding.

Proposed section 322 includes a number of provisions that are designed to limit the use of post grant review proceedings as a delaying tactic and to mitigate these proceedings' negative impact on efforts to enforce a patent. Subsection (a) provides presumptive immunity from post grant review proceedings to a patent that is enforced in court within three months of its issue. A patent asserted in court this early in its life likely is already the subject of a well-developed commercial dispute. A delay in resolution of the case under these circumstances probably would do unjustified and irreparable harm to one or another party's market share. Such disputes should be resolved as soon as possible, which means hearing all of the case in the one forum capable of hearing all claims, the district court.

Paragraph (1) of subsection (b) bars a party that has filed a declaratory-judgment action challenging the validity of a patent from also challenging the patent in a post grant review proceeding. And paragraph (2) requires a defendant in an infringement action who seeks to open a second-window proceeding to do so within 3 months after his answer to the complaint is due. I think that this is a better rule than one requiring that a petition for a second-window proceeding be filed before an infringement action is filed. Such a restriction might cause parties who think that they may be sued but who are not otherwise inclined to seek post grant review to file defensive petitions for second-period review, lest they later be sued and lose the right to request post grant review.

Subsection (c) of section 322 bars a party that has already sought a post grant review proceeding against a patent from subsequently seeking another post grant review or a reexam with regard to the same patent.

Subsection (d) of section 322 estops a party that has brought a post grant review proceeding against a patent from raising in any subsequent PTO or ITC proceeding or civil action any claim against that patent that it did raise in a post grant proceeding or that it could have raised in a second-window proceeding.

A word about privity: subsections (b)(2) and (d) of section 322 bar second-window proceedings from being instituted or claims from being raised if particular proceedings or claims were pursued by privies to the party now seeking to start proceedings or raise claims. The concept of privity, of course, is borrowed from the common law of judgments. The doctrine's practical and equitable nature is emphasized in a recent California Court of Appeals decision, *California Physicians' Service* v. *Aoki Diabetes Research Institute*, 163 Cal.App.4th 1506 (Cal. App. 2008), which notes, at page 1521, citations omitted, that:

> The word ''privy'' has acquired an expanded meaning. The courts, in the interest of justice and to prevent expensive litigation, are striving to give effect to judgments by extending ''privies'' beyond the classical description. The emphasis is not on a concept of identity of parties, but on the practical situation. Privity is essentially a shorthand statement that collateral estoppel is to be applied in a given case; there is no universally applicable definition of privity. The concept refers to a relationship between the party to be estopped and the unsuccessful party in the prior litigation which is sufficiently close so as to justify application of the doctrine of collateral estoppel.

It bears noting that not all parties in privity with a would-be petitioner for other purposes or by way of various contracts would also be in privity with the petitioner for purposes of estoppel—that is, for purposes of section 322. This limitation on estoppel privity is usefully highlighted in a decision of the Federal circuit, *International Nutrition Co.* v. *Horphag Research, Ltd.*, 220 F.3d 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2000), which notes, at page 1329, that:

> One situation in which parties have frequently been held to be in privity is when they hold successive interests in the same property. See, e.g., *Litchfield* v. *Crane*, 123 U.S. 549, 551, 8 S.Ct. 210, 31 L.Ed. 199 (1887) (defining privity to include a ''mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property''). Thus, a judgment with respect to a particular property interest may be binding on a third party based on a transfer of the property in issue to the third party after judgment. See Restatement (Second) of Judgments §43 (1982) (''A judgment in an action that determines interests in real or personal property . . . [h]as preclusive effects upon a person who succeeds to the interest of a party to the same extent as upon the party himself.''). A corollary of that principle, however, is that when one party is a successor in interest to another with respect to particular property, the parties are in privity only with respect to an adjudication of rights in the property that was transferred; they are not in privity for other purposes, such as an adjudication of rights in other property that was never transferred between the two. See 18 Wright et al., supra, §4462. Put another way, the transfer of a particular piece of property does not have the effect of limiting rights of the transferee that are unrelated to the transferred property. See *Munoz* v. *County of Imperial*, 667 F.2d 811, 816 (9th Cir.1982) (concluding that non-parties were not in privity with a party to litigation because ''[t]he right which the [third parties] seek to litigate is not one which they obtained through contractual relations with [a party to the previous litigation]. It is a completely independent right[.]'').

Proposed section 327 also imposes important limits on post grant review proceedings. Its requirements are designed to protect both patent owners and the PTO. Section 327 establishes a substantial evidentiary threshold for bringing any post grant review proceeding, and it imposes a further elevated threshold against the bringing of a second-period proceeding for a patent that already has become the subject of such a proceeding. Subsection (a) requires that any petition present evidence that, if unrebutted, would show that a claim in the patent is unpatentable. This threshold is designed, among other things, to force a petitioner to present all of his best evidence against a patent up front. His petition itself must present a full affirmative case. It thus reinforces the front-loaded nature of an oppositional system, which is critical to the efficient resolution of proceedings by PTO. This threshold is considerably higher than ''significant new question of patentability,'' and thus, particularly in combination with the mandates of section 329(c), should provide the PTO with sufficient discretion to protect itself against being overwhelmed by a deluge of petitions.

Subsection (b) of section 327 is designed to allow parties to use first-window proceedings to resolve important legal questions early in the life of such controversies. Currently, for example, if there is debate over whether a particular subject matter or thing is really patentable, parties who disagree with PTO's conclusion that it is patentable must wait until a patent is granted and an infringement dispute arises before the question can be tested in court. In such a situation, subsection (b) would allow parties with an economic interest in the matter to raise the question early in its life. If PTO is wrong and such a thing cannot be patented, subsection (b) creates an avenue by which the question can be conclusively resolved by the Federal circuit before a large number of improper patents are granted and allowed to unjustifiably disrupt an industry. Obviously, subsection (a) alone would not be enough to test the view that PTO has reached an incorrect conclusion on an important legal question, because subsection (a) requires the petitioner to persuade PTO that a claim appears to be unpatentable, and PTO is unlikely to be so persuaded if it has already decided the underlying legal question in favor of patentability. Subsection (a) is directed only at individual instances of error that PTO itself appreciates, while subsection (b) allows PTO to reconsider an important legal question and to effectively certify it for Federal circuit resolution when it appears that the question is worthy of early conclusive resolution.

Subsection (c) of section 327 applies a successive-petition bar of sorts to second or successive petitions for second-period review. It is a rare patent that should be twice subjected to second-window proceedings. Nevertheless, Congress ought not preclude such review entirely. It is possible, for example, that a second-period proceeding may be resolved in a way that suggests that there was some collusion between the petitioner and the patent owner. And PTO may over time identify other circumstances in which even a second or third second-period proceeding is appropriate. Subsection (c) requires that such latter circumstances be exceptional, however.

Lengthy and duplicative proceedings are one of the worst evils of other systems of administrative review of patents. During the pendency of such proceedings, a patent owner is effectively prevented from enforcing his patent. Subsection (c) should ensure that second or successive second-period proceedings are few and far between.

It would be desirable that, when the Director grants petitions, he identify for the parties those issues that he found to be sufficiently established and those that were not. Such a practice would help to expedite proceedings in many cases, as it would limit the issues, and it would also give the patent owner a sense of what issues are important to the board and where he ought to focus his amendments. Ultimately, though, I decided against requiring such practice in the text of the bill. If a mandate were in the statute, it would create problems for the board in the rare but inevitable case where the board initially identifies one issue as the basis for granting the petition, but it later becomes apparent that a different issue is really the central issue in the case. It is better that these proceedings not become as formal as is certiorari practice in the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, it would be helpful to the process and to the parties if the board were to adopt a practice in the ordinary case of identifying the issues that formed the basis of its grant of the petition.

A few words about joinder: section 325 mandates that multiple first-period proceedings be consolidated, and allows multiple second-period proceedings to be so joined. There is no provision in the bill for successive first-period proceedings, so any additional first-period petition that is worthy of being instituted must be joined with the first one. The threshold imposed by section 327, in combination with the mandates of section 329(c), gives the Director the discretion to reject additional first-period petitions that do not add anything new to the case. This section is not intended to make first-period review operate like a notice-and-comment proceeding, in which everyone gets his say and the agency may be buried under an avalanche of repetitive comments.

In the case of both first and second-period proceedings, additional petitions can be joined only if, among other things, they are properly filed. The words ''properly filed'' are a term of art that is also employed in section 2244 of title 28 and that has been given content no less than three times during this decade by the U.S. Supreme Court, see *Artuz* v. *Bennett*, 531 U.S. 4 (2000), *Pace* v. *DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, and *Allen* v. *Siebert*, 128 S.Ct. 2 (2007). The gist of these decisions is that a petition is properly filed when it is delivered and accepted in compliance with applicable rules governing filings, though particular claims within filings be barred on other procedural grounds, and that time deadlines for filing petitions must be complied with in all cases.

Where possible, I have sought to make the intended operation of these provisions clear and evident on their face, but the interaction between sections 325(b), 327, and 329(b)(2) requires some explanation. Under 329(b)(2), a request to join a second-period proceeding must be made within a time period to be set by the Director. If the request is so made, the additional second-period petition may be joined to a pending proceeding at the discretion of the Director if he has determined that the additional petition satisfies the threshold set in section 327(a). If the 329(b)(2) deadline is not met, however, the additional second-period petition can still be joined to a pending proceeding at the discretion of the Director if he determines that the additional petition satisfies the threshold set in section 327(c). Section 325(b) requires that a petition be procedurally in order if it is to be considered for joinder, but there is no time deadline that applies to petitions for second-period proceedings, other than that they not be filed before first-period proceedings are concluded. The deadline set pursuant to 329(b)(2) applies only to the motion for joinder, not to the filing of the additional petition itself, and 327(c) expressly contemplates that successive petitions will be filed outside the 329(b)(2) deadline for seeking joinder. Thus a procedurally proper successive petition for second-period review may be joined to a pending proceeding at the discretion of the Director, even if the 329(b)(2) deadline has not been met, so long as the Director determines that the petition satisfies the threshold set in section 327(c).

This is by design. Such a rule encourages petitioners to seek timely joinder to a pending second-period proceeding, but gives the Director discretion to join petitions that meet the successive petition bar even if the request for joinder is untimely. Since an additional petition that satisfies 327(c) would be entitled to its own successive proceeding in any event, it makes sense to allow the Director to join that petition to the pending proceeding, even though joinder was not timely sought.

Section 325(c) gives the PTO broad discretion to consolidate, stay, or terminate any PTO proceeding involving a patent if that patent is the subject of a postgrant review proceeding. It is anticipated, for example, that if a second-period proceeding is instituted and reexam is sought, the Director would be inclined to stay the postgrant review during exhaustion of the reexam. On the other hand, if a postgrant review is near completion, the Director may consolidate or terminate any other PTO proceeding that is initiated with regard to that patent.

Section 329(a)(5) prescribes discovery standards for first-window proceedings, and section 329(b)(3) sets standards for second-period discovery. The standard for allowing second-period discovery is more limited, out of recognition of the fact that the issues that can be raised in that proceeding are few and thus the need for discovery is less. Also, because a second-period proceeding can be instituted long after the patent has issued, it is more burdensome for the patent owner. Limiting second-window discovery limits that burden. Subparagraph (A) of section 329(b)(3) thus allows depositions of witnesses submitting statements, and subparagraph (B) allows further discovery as necessary in the interest of justice. This latter standard restricts additional discovery to particular limited situations, such as minor discovery that PTO finds to be routinely useful, or to discovery that is justified by the special circumstances of the case. Given the time

deadlines imposed on these proceedings, it is anticipated that, regardless of the standards imposed in section 329, PTO will be conservative in its grants of discovery.

Let me comment on two arguments and concerns with regard to second-period review that are not addressed in the text of this bill. First, many parties have made the case to me that any postgrant review of a patent should be limited to a first window that can only be opened within a limited period of time after the grant of a patent. There are strong arguments to be made for this view. Any type of second-period proceeding, whether an opposition or inter partes reexam, invariably interferes with and delays litigation. There is simply no avoiding this result. District judges, many of whom do not enjoy adjudicating patent cases, almost always will stay litigation when a second window has been opened and has the potential to terminate the patent.

I have decided, however, that it would be too radical a step to try to repeal inter partes reexam and not offer any other type of second-period review in its place. As a political and legislative reality, this decision was made in 1999 and probably cannot be undone. To address some of the concerns about a second window, this bill limits such review to the issues that can be raised in inter partes reexam, and includes provisions that are designed to preclude the kinds of tactical and abusive uses of second-period proceedings that are currently seen in inter partes reexam. Though it does not attempt to put the second-period genie back in the bottle, the bill should be an improvement over current law's inter partes reexam. I would welcome a debate about the desirability of second-window review during the next Congress.

Second, a number of parties have expressed concern to me about the current could-have-raised estoppel standard, which I have carried over to second-period proceedings in section 322(d)(2). It is arguable that applying could-have-raised estoppel to the second window does not actually protect the interests that it is designed to vindicate. This estoppel standard's main purpose appears to be to force a party to bring all of his claims in one forum—everything that he ''could have raised''—and therefore to eliminate the need to press any claims in other fora. In this bill, however, the issues that can be raised in the second window are so sharply limited that the goal of flushing out all claims is unattainable. Only 102 and 103 arguments based on patents and printed publications can be raised in the second window. Accused infringers inevitably will have other challenges and defenses that they will want to bring, and those arguments can only be raised in district court. Regardless of the estoppel standard that is applied, the patent owner will almost always be forced to fight in two fora, and the intended goal of could-have-raised estoppel will remain beyond reach.

The real reforms in this bill that would protect patent owners from abusive and duplicative proceedings are the various restrictions imposed in section 327 and in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 322. These provisions, I think, would be more useful and valuable to patent owners than could-have-raised estoppel. I welcome a broader debate on this issue. At the very least, it would be helpful to me to more clearly understand the interests that proponents and opponents believe are protected or injured by could-have-raised estoppel.

Section 8 of the bill addresses venue. It adopts an activities-based test for determining whether a particular district is an appropriate locale for a patent-infringement suit. Under section 8's proposed amendments to 28 U.S.C. section 1400, some significant activity involving either the patent or the infringing product must take place in the district in order for venue to be proper there. This section aims to limit patent litigation to districts with some reasonable connection to the patent, but without generating substantial preliminary litigation over venue. Of course, any change to the venue statute will result in a period of litigation over the new statute's meaning. To the extent possible, section 8 uses terms of art that have a settled meaning in the venue context.

Paragraph (2) and subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (6) refer to acts of infringement and to a product or process that embodies an invention, events or facts whose existence likely will be the subject of the litigation. I considered whether the word ''allegedly'' should be added before ''infringement'' or ''embodies,'' since those facts will not yet have been proven at the time when venue is being determined. Current section 1400(b), however, refers simply to ''acts of infringement.'' I am unaware of any courts that, when applying the current law, have required the plaintiff to demonstrate that infringement has in fact occurred before allowing themselves to be persuaded that venue is proper. I would expect courts and litigants to also use common sense when applying paragraphs (2) and (6), and to not construe the language to require that the merits of the case be litigated before a threshold question may be determined.

Paragraph (4) refers to the place where an invention was conceived. This can, of course, be more than one place and can involve collaborative activities.

Paragraphs (5) and (6)(A) refer to ''research and development.'' Other patent venue reforms that have been proposed in this Congress have referred to research or development, treating the two words as if they were separate concepts. In most circumstances, however, research and development are treated as one thing and no effort is made to distinguish research from development. Although theoretical distinctions are possible, they become very difficult to apply to actual practical situations. Thus section 8 treats research and development as a unified concept.

Paragraphs (5) and (6)(A) also refer to ''significant'' research and development. This bill uses the word ''significant,'' rather than the word ''substantial,'' which is a word that has been used in other legislative proposals made in this Congress. Having reviewed judicial constructions of both terms, it appears to me that ''significant'' means something like ''legitimate,'' and that the significance of an activity can be evaluated on the face of that activity, without reference to the whole of which it is a portion. The word ''substantial,'' on the other hand, appears to measure an activity in light of the whole of which it is a part. Arguably, one cannot know whether particular research-and-development activity is substantial without knowing all of the research-and-development activity that has taken place with regard to the patent in suit. Using the word ''substantial'' here or elsewhere in this section likely would in many cases require discovery to determine just what is the whole of which the activity in question is alleged to be a substantial part. Since the last thing that I would want to be responsible for is a patent law that made discovery and a 2-day evidentiary hearing a routine feature of establishing venue in patent litigation, my bill uses the word ''significant'' rather than ''substantial.''

Paragraph (7) allows venue at the place where a nonprofit organization managing inventions for colleges and universities, including the patent in suit, is principally based. These organizations manage inventions by, among other things, helping the schools to commercialize them. Whether such an organization acts on behalf of a university should not be construed to turn on whether there is an agency relationship between the organization and school. Even an independent contractor acts on behalf of the party that has retained it.

A few words about interlocutory appeals: I expressed skepticism in the committee report to S. 1145 about requiring the Federal circuit to accept interlocutory appeals of claim constructions. I noted that such a rule risked allowing a district judge who is insufficiently enthusiastic about his duty to decide patent cases to rid himself of a case by certifying an interlocutory appeal to the Federal circuit, in the hope that the case would go away and never come back. Not only would such an event waste the Federal circuit's resources, it would also force that circuit to decide a claim construction on the basis of what may be an inadequate evidentiary record. And no matter how thin that record may be, once the claim construction was before the Federal circuit and that court were forced to decide it, whatever came back to the district court would be the law of the case. The Federal circuit's claim construction could not be

changed by the district court on remand, no matter how obvious it later became in light of a more complete record that the Federal circuit had gotten it wrong.

I have heard from more than one patent lawyer that claim construction often is a rolling process. Even when a court holds a Markman hearing and attempts to definitively construe a patent early in a trial, frequently new information comes forward over the course of the trial that sheds new light on claim terms, or it becomes clear that different claim terms constitute the heart of the dispute and must be construed. An interlocutory appeal would prove to be a large waste of time if it later became clear that different claim terms formed the heart of the dispute. And such an appeal could prove to be an utter disaster if the Federal circuit were forced to construe the key claim terms without having all of the necessary information before it and, as a result, that court misconstrued those claims. Because of the great risk of such undesirable outcomes, and the delay that interlocutory appeals would inject into trials, I have not included a proposal to require interlocutory appeals in this bill.

Section 10 of the bill addresses applicant quality submissions. PTO believes that all applicants for a patent should be required to conduct a search of prior art and a patentability analysis before they submit their patent application. Such a requirement not only would improve the quality of applications, it would also persuade many would-be applicants not to file in the first place, since they would discover that their invention already is disclosed in the prior art.

PTO presents a strong case that the patent system currently is buckling under the volume of applications, and that if present trends continue, in 10 years the system could be brought to the point of collapse. Today, many applications provide little useful information to examiners and are filed without any awareness of the prior art. Some have suggested that PTO simply needs to hire and retain more examiners, but there are natural limits to PTO's ability to hire, train, and assimilate new examiners into the culture of PTO. Already PTO is hiring a significant percentage of every year's graduating class in particular fields of engineering. If something does not change, Congress may find it necessary to mandate across-the-board search-and patentability requirements in the future.

PTO urged the adoption of search-and-patentability requirements during this Congress. The ability of such proposals to secure acceptance from the relevant interests ultimately foundered, however, on our inability to answer several key questions about how such a system would function and how much it would cost. The types of searches that PTO performs, for example, are rather specialized. Many patent applicants would want to hire a search firm to conduct such searches rather than learn how to conduct PTO searches themselves. Currently, however, no market exists for such services and no firms exist that offer to conduct searches that would meet PTO's specifications. It is thus impossible at the moment to say with certainty how much patent applicants can expect to pay to have a private firm conduct a search that meets PTO's requirements.

It also is unclear exactly what kind of patentability analysis PTO might want. It will probably be necessary for PTO to launch such a system and to adjust it over a period of years before PTO itself discovers what kinds of requirements produce information that is useful to the Office.

And finally and most importantly, under the current system, in which statements made by the applicant during prosecution are used to construe the claims of the patent in district court, any requirement that the applicant make additional statements about patentability during prosecution would prove to be very expensive to the applicant. Under the current litigation regime, applicants who can afford to do so would be wise to hire expensive patent lawyers to think through how every statement made to PTO during a patentability analysis might later affect claim construction in an infringement suit. In other words, a patentability analysis requirement likely would result in heavy legal costs for patent applicants.

Rather than mandate that all applicants submit a search report and a patentability analysis, section 10 of the bill authorizes PTO to offer incentives to parties who do so, and it makes the prosecution record of a patent that is secured through such a program inadmissible to construe patent claims in later proceedings. This last requirement is both an essential prerequisite to the palatability of a voluntary search-and-patentability program, and is also expected to be a powerful draw to applicants to participate in the program. By effectively providing immunity in later litigation against all information that is in the file wrapper of the patent's prosecution history, this provision allows applicants to speak freely with examiners, without having to constantly think through—or rather, have their lawyers think through—how each statement might later affect claim scope in subsequent litigation. I also anticipate that the prospect of being able to assert a patent based solely on its claims, without having to litigate over the meaning of every action and statement in the prosecution record, will be a strong inducement to many patent applicants to try to comply with the PTO's voluntary search-and-patentability program.

Proposed section 123(b) also authorizes PTO to issue regulations identifying material submitted in an attempt to comply with the search-and-patentability program that also shall receive file-wrapper immunity. Such regulations should encourage applicants to try PTO's system who might otherwise be deterred by fear that if they try to comply with PTO's program and abort the attempt or are unsuccessful and later secure the same patent by the conventional route, the possibly substantial record produced during the failed attempt will later be used in litigation to limit claim scope. And of course, even ultimately successful users of the search-and-patentability program who are not confident that they will complete the program likely would, in the absence of the immunity tendered by such regulations, engage in the very type of defensive and overlawyered discussions with the examiner that the prospect of file-wrapper immunity is designed to prevent.

Proposed section 123(a) authorizes PTO to offer various other incentives to parties who participate in a search-and-patentability program. Subsection 10(b) of the bill is intended to preclude a negative implication that because the bill authorizes PTO to offer such incentives, PTO must currently lack the authority to offer incentives to applicants who submit additional information. I should also note that PTO may continue to offer incentives to applicants under existing pilots and programs without issuing regulations.

Section 10 of the bill is designed to allow a substantial trial run of a search-and-patentability program. It is my hope that if the incentives offered are powerful enough and if PTO's search-and-patentability demands are reasonable, eventually a major portion of all patent applicants will choose to prosecute their patents under such a system. A well-functioning and heavily used search-and-patentability program not only would help PTO to process its backlog of applications, it also would answer some of the questions that we were unable to answer this year, such as how much would private prior-art searches cost, and will file-wrapper immunity operate as intended in court?

I hope that the gathering patent-application storm that PTO perceives will be diverted by the program authorized in this section and by the reforms to the inequitable-conduct doctrine in section 11 of the bill, both of which should encourage applicants to be more frank with PTO and to provide information that is more useful to the Office. If present filing trends continue for another decade, however, and Congress is forced to consider applying search- and patentability-analysis requirements across the board to all applications, it likely will have proven useful to have had a substantial trial run of a search-and-patentability program.

Section 11 of the bill addresses the doctrine of inequitable conduct. Under current law, this doctrine allows an accused infringer to have an entire patent declared unenforceable if he can demonstrate that when the patent was

prosecuted, the patent applicant intended to deceive the examiner by misrepresenting information that the court deems material under one of a variety of tests, such as whether the information would be important to a reasonable patent examiner in deciding whether to allow the application. See, e.g., *Digital Control, Inc.* v. *Charles Machine Works*, 437 F.3d 1309, 1313–14 (Fed. Cir. 2006). This doctrine, which is applied in the course of infringement litigation, is a court-made doctrine that is designed to force patent applicants to be forthcoming and to not mislead the PTO when prosecuting their patents. In practice, however, the doctrine does not fulfill this purpose and instead generates a variety of undesirable consequences.

There are two aspects of the current inequitable conduct doctrine that I find particularly troubling. The first is that it is asserted in a majority of all patent lawsuits. As much as one might think ill of the ethics of particular industries, it is simply inconceivable that fraud and other misconduct infects anything close to half of all of the patents issued in this country.

One explanation that a number of lawyers have given to me for the high rate at which inequitable conduct is asserted in litigation is that the doctrine gives the accused infringer an opportunity to examine the inventor—often in the jury's presence—and to paint him as deceptive and dishonest. Even the most upright and honest inventor can be made to look sly and shifty under aggressive examination as to why exactly he chose not disclose particular facts or documents to the PTO. And thus even an infringer who has no reasonable hope of prevailing on an inequitable-conduct claim will assert the doctrine simply because it offers an opportunity to cast the inventor and his work in a negative light. This tactic tends to increase the odds that the jury will find the invention obvious and to decrease the jury's estimate of the damages to which the inventor is entitled.

The doctrine also carries high transaction costs. It typically is grounds for exhaustive discovery of the inventor's files and for depositions directed at his state of mind at the time of the prosecution—for questioning him as to what did he know and when did he know it, and what was his motive for not disclosing particular pieces of information. The doctrine adds substantially to the expense of litigation.

The other aspect of the current doctrine that I find problematic is that it applies a draconian penalty to instances of misconduct whose materiality often appears to be doubtful. Jon W. Dudas, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, commented on this aspect of the doctrine in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee on June 6, 2007:

> Under existing case law, courts must hold all of a patent's claims invalid if they find inequitable conduct in any aspect of prosecuting a patent application even if the claims are completely valid and/or the inequitable conduct was irrelevant to prosecution of the claims. Thus, the only remedy available is complete loss of the patent. Inequitable conduct can be found if the applicant deliberately withholds or inaccurately represents information material to patent prosecution. Anything the court deems that a reasonable examiner would find important can be material and the evidence necessary to show intent varies according to the nature of the omission. Accordingly, the inequitable conduct standard is uncertain and the potential penalties severe. For example, any misstatement in an affidavit, or even a failure to disclose a possible source of bias, has been held to be capable of rendering all claims of the patent unenforceable.

Because inequitable conduct is a court-enforced doctrine, the assessment of what is material—of what would have been important to a reasonable patent examiner—is made by a U.S. district judge. But district judges very rarely have any firsthand knowledge of the patent-prosecution process or the workings of the PTO and are not in a position to accurately assess what information actually would have been important to a reasonable examiner.

The Federal courts' sometimes hair-trigger assessments of materiality are a substantial injustice to those patent owners who lose the right to enforce what is an otherwise perfectly valid patent. This injustice can be particularly acute when the current owner of the patent is a good-faith purchaser who is not even alleged to have engaged in any type of misconduct himself.

Judicial enforcement of the doctrine of inequitable conduct also has led to consequences that are of a more general concern. The doctrine's severe penalty, combined with the unpredictability of its application, has led applicants to adopt extreme tactics that are designed to eliminate the risk that their patent will ever be held unenforceable on the ground of inequitable conduct. These tactics, while perhaps effective at minimizing such risk, are inconsistent with sound prosecution practice. They constitute the exact opposite of providing PTO with the information that it needs in order to be able to assess whether a claimed invention is patentable, and they make it harder for PTO to do its job. Under Secretary Dudas commented on this phenomenon in his June 6, 2007 Judiciary Committee testimony:

> In some other cases, applicants or their attorneys fear that the legal doctrines of inequitable conduct and unenforceability may unfairly punish them with draconian penalties for innocently omitting information. The theory is that, if one does provide information, it must be perfect. Otherwise, the consequence may be loss of the patent and/or disciplinary action (for the applicant's attorney). By way of contrast, failure to share or disclose information has absolutely no adverse legal consequence.
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> While the risk of an inequitable conduct finding is low, it is frequently alleged. When alleged, inequitable conduct assertions add substantially to litigation costs and malpractice claims. The ''all or nothing'' result of an inequitable conduct finding understandably has a perverse effect on the actions of applicants and their attorneys with respect to ''risking'' a proper search in the first place. As a result, the doctrine results in counterproductive behavior before the USPTO. It discourages many applicants from conducting a search and leads others to be indiscriminate in the information they submit. In a review two years ago, we found that over 50 percent of submitted applications contained either no information disclosure statement or that such submissions included more than 20 references.

The Under Secretary's testimony is consistent with what has been described to me by a number of attorneys and patent applicants. The current state of inequitable conduct enforcement leads applicants to adopt one of two tactics: either they flood the Office with prior-art references but offer no explanation of how the invention is distinguished from that prior art or which prior art is most relevant, since by providing the reference they cannot be accused of concealing it, and by providing no explanation they cannot be accused of misleading the Office or mischaracterizing the information, or applicants provide no information at all with their applications, since providing some information would inevitably mean not supplying other information in the universe of existing information and thus could open the applicant to charges of having concealed something in that universe of information not provided. Both tactics impede the PTO's examination of patent applications.

Professor John F. Duffy of George Washington University Law School has made a persuasive case that inequitable conduct that occurs during patent prosecution should be addressed in proceedings before the PTO itself. He notes that the 1940s decisions that are viewed as giving the Supreme Court's imprimatur to judicial enforcement of the doctrine are much more limited in their rulings than the expansive approach to inequitable conduct that has been developed by the Federal circuit. He also points out that the patent system's use of civil litigation to enforce good conduct in dealings with an agency is unique to the patent system. In the case of every other Federal administrative agency, the agency itself polices misconduct and fraud committed in agency proceedings.

Professor Duffy also notes that in other administrative contexts, the Federal courts themselves have predicted that judicial supervision of agency proceedings would produce the very consequences that judicial intervention has produced in the PTO. Though *Buckman Co.* v. *Plaintiffs' Legal Committee*, 531 U.S. 341, 351 (2001), is a case about the FDA, it might as well be describing the impact of the inequitable-conduct doctrine on patent prosecutions:

> [F]raud-on-the-[agency] claims inevitably conflict with the [agency's] responsibility to

police fraud consistently with the Administration's judgment and objectives. As a practical matter, complying with the [agency's] detailed regulatory regime in the shadow of [the courts' varying fraud standards] will dramatically increase the burdens facing potential applicants * * *.

Conversely, fraud-on-the-[agency] claims would also cause applicants to fear that their disclosures to the [agency], although deemed appropriate by the Administration, will later be judged insufficient in * * * court. Applicants would then have an incentive to submit a deluge of information that the Administration neither wants nor needs, resulting in additional burdens on the [agency's] evaluation of an application. As a result, the [agency certification] process could encounter delays, which would, in turn, impede competition * * * and delay [innovation].

Section 11 of the bill that I have introduced proposes a new approach to addressing misconduct in proceedings before the PTO. It effectively shifts enforcement of the doctrine of inequitable conduct from civil litigation to administrative proceedings before the PTO. Under the procedures authorized in proposed sections 298 and 299, PTO will reissue patents if needed to remove any invalid claims, will assess the culpability of any misconduct, and will impose sanctions on any parties that have engaged in inequitable or fraudulent conduct before the Office.

I believe that the administrative framework proposed in section 11 is consistent with the principles outlined in the Supreme Court cases that the Federal circuit relies on as the basis for its own inequitable conduct jurisprudence, *Precision Instrument Manufacturing Co.* v. *Automotive Maintenance Machinery Co.*, 324 U.S. 806 (1945), and *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.* v. *Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944). Section 298 would require district courts to order patents that are infected by fraud to go into reissue proceedings, where invalid claims would be removed. Limiting patents to their proper scope serves important public interests. As the court noted in Precision Instrument, at pages 815 to 816, citations omitted:

The possession and assertion of patent rights are issues of great moment to the public. As recognized by the Constitution, [a patent] is a special privilege designed to serve the public purpose of promoting the ''Progress of Science and useful Arts.'' At the same time, a patent is an exception to the general rule against monopolies and to the right to access to a free and open market. The far-reaching social and economic consequences of a patent, therefore, give the public a paramount interest in seeing that patent monopolies spring from backgrounds free from fraud or other inequitable conduct and that such monopolies are kept within their legitimate scope.

Proposed section 299 would authorize procedures whereby the PTO can receive and assess complaints about misconduct committed by parties to its matters or proceedings, assess the materiality of the misconduct and the mens rea of the malfeasant, and levy appropriate sanctions, including civil fines and, in severe cases, unenforceability of the patent. This section is animated by the principles expressed in Precision Instrument, at page 818, where the court emphasized that:

Those who have applications pending with the Patent Office or who are parties to Patent Office proceedings have an uncompromising duty to report to it all facts concerning possible fraud or inequitableness underlying the applications in issue. * * * Public interest demands that all facts relevant to such matters be submitted formally or informally to the Patent Office, which can then pass upon the sufficiency of the evidence.

A few provisions of proposed section 299 deserve some commentary and explanation. Subsection (a) authorizes the PTO to issue regulations accepting complaints from any source. It is anticipated, based on preliminary discussions with the Office, that the PTO will accept complaints from a broad range of parties, including those that are third parties to any commercial disputes involving the patent. The scope of such regulations, however, ultimately remains within the Office's discretion, and PTO may later decide to limit who may file a complaint should it discover that allegations of misconduct that originate from particular types of sources are burdensomely voluminous or otherwise unproductive.

Though any person may file an allegation of misconduct under section 299, that section only allows such complaints to be filed against individual and entities that are parties to matters or proceedings before the Office. This limitation excludes examiners and other PTO personnel. Prosecutions occasionally become contentious, particularly when examiners fail to appreciate an inventor's revolutionary genius. If section 299 were not limited to complaints against parties, we would run the risk that such proceedings might come to be regarded by a subset of applicants as their final means of appealing an examiner's rejection.

Section 299 is not limited, however, to entertaining complaints against applicants and patentees. A party that engages in intentionally deceptive and material misconduct while challenging a patent during a postgrant review proceeding, or even while requesting such a proceeding, also may be sanctioned pursuant to section 299.

Some parties have criticized the fact that the proceedings authorized by section 299 will be prosecuted by the PTO alone, without the participation of parties adverse to the patent. PTO prefers it this way. If misconduct has resulted in the grant of claims that are invalid, that patent can still be challenged in court if its owner attempts to enforce it. And to the extent that alleged misconduct has not resulted in the grant of claims that are invalid, the interests principally affected by any misconduct are those of PTO. The primary injury in such a case is to PTO's interest in ensuring that parties are honest and forthcoming in their dealings with the Office and its general interest in the integrity of its proceedings. In such circumstances, it is appropriate that PTO control the prosecution of the misconduct.

Subsection (b)(3)(C) of section 299 permits PTO to sanction a patent owner by rendering his patent unenforceable. That penalty, however, is reserved by subparagraph (C) for particularly egregious misconduct that was committed by the current beneficial owner of the patent.

This elevated standard is consistent with the standards for unenforceability set in Precision Instrument and Hazel-Atlas Glass, the foundational Supreme Court cases of the modern inequitable-conduct doctrine. In Precision Instrument, an applicant ''gave false dates as to the conception, disclosure, drawing, description and reduction to practice of his invention.'' When his fraud was discovered by the other party to an interference proceeding, the applicant colluded with that other party to assign the false application to the party. The Supreme Court held the patent unenforceable, concluding that ''[t]he history of the patents and contracts in issue is steeped in perjury and undisclosed knowledge of perjury'' and that ''inequitable conduct impregnated [the patentee's] entire cause of action.'' Pages 809, 816, and 819. Similarly, in Hazel-Atlas Glass, the court rendered a patent unenforceable upon ''conclusive proof'' of a ''deliberately planned and carefully executed scheme to defraud not only the Patent Office but the Circuit Court of Appeals.'' The court also emphasized in that case that ''no equities have intervened through transfer of the fraudulently procured patent or judgment to an innocent purchaser.'' Pages 245 and 246.

I should also comment on a few other significant changes that this bill makes to S. 1145. My bill's proposed section 102(a)(1) amends the novelty condition of patentability by eliminating public use and the on-sale bar as independent bases of invalidity and instead imposes a uniform test of whether art has been made available to the public. By eliminating confidential sales and other secret activities as grounds for invalidity and imposing a general standard of public availability, this change will make the patent system simpler and more transparent. Whether a patent is valid or not will be determined exclusively on the basis of information that is available to the public. As a result, at the outset of any dispute over a patent, the patentee and potential infringer can develop a full and complete understanding of the information that will determine the novelty and nonobviousness of the claimed invention. This change not only will provide greater certainty and predictability—it should also substantially reduce the need for discovery in patent litigation, since defendants will no longer need to uncover evidence of private sales or offers for sale or other nonpublic information in order to determine whether the patent is valid.

It bears mention that the extent of what is deemed to be publicly available

is defined in important respects by the doctrine of inherency. Under that doctrine, once a product is sold on the market, any invention that is necessarily present or inherent to the product and that would be recognized as such by a person skilled in the art is itself deemed to be publicly available. Such an invention becomes publicly available art and cannot be patented. See generally *Rosco, Inc.* v. *Mirror Lite Co.*, 304 F.3d 1373, 1380–81 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

To address the possible concern that a uniform available-to-the-public standard might allow secret commercialization of a product followed by belated patenting, I should note that a manufacturer who embarked on such a course would run the risk that, under the first-to-file system, someone else might patent the invention out from under him. Perhaps for this reason, among others, industrialized countries that currently employ this standard do not appear to have experienced significant problems with manufacturers attempting secret commercialization and late patenting of their products.

The bill also includes other provisions that would make the patent system more objective and transparent. Section 3(c) eliminates current law's best-mode requirement, and section 15 strikes several provisions of title 35 that require inquiry into a patentee's subjective intent. Any useful information that might be supplied by describing a patent's best mode generally also will be provided while satisfying the written description and enablement requirements. And because the best-mode requirement turns on the patentee's subjective intent, rather than on objective facts, it often becomes grounds for deposition of the inventor and other discovery. Eliminating that requirement will make patent litigation less burdensome.

My bill also strikes S. 1145's elimination of the exception to the 18-month publication requirement. Small-patent-owners' groups have persuaded me that the current exception should be preserved. That exception, although used only about 40,000 times annually, is invoked heavily by small-business applicants. These smaller applicants believe that the opt-out of 18-month publication allows them to preserve the market advantage generated by their ingenuity, and prevents their inventions' being appropriated in foreign countries, in the event that their application is not granted or is only granted on a second attempt. Under Secretary Jon Dudas, in his June 6, 2007, Judiciary Committee testimony, also expressed doubt about the wisdom of eliminating the current exception. He noted that serious concerns had been expressed ''by independent inventors and small entities that large entities and foreign interests may misappropriate their inventions upon disclosure and prior to issuance of a patent.''

Sections 12 and 13 of the bill are carried over from S. 1145 as reported by the Judiciary Committee. I have included additions to those sections that I understand that their supporters had intended to adopt and have also made an addition of my own to section 12. The new subsection (c) in that section converts various day-based deadlines in title 35 into month-based deadlines. Month-based deadlines are easier to calculate. The use of months should make it easier to avoid the type of ministerial mistake that apparently is the cause for section 12. It should also save the patent system hundreds of billable hours over the years.

Section 2(b) of the bill includes a minor modification to the CREATE Act, Public Law 108–453. This change more closely aligns the text of that act to the PTO's current and uncontested interpretation of that act with regard to who must own the prior art that is regarded as jointly owned by the parties to a joint research agreement pursuant to the CREATE Act.

And last, but certainly not least, section 14 of the bill consists of the Coburn amendment, which would create a revolving fund for PTO fees. Under that amendment, all fees paid by patent and trademark applicants and owners to the PTO would remain in the PTO and could not be diverted to unrelated Government programs.

According to Senator COBURN, the fees collected by PTO are more than adequate to pay for the costs of all patent examinations and other PTO proceedings. But PTO is not allowed to keep those fees. Instead, the fees are deposited into the U.S. Treasury, and PTO's operations are funded by a congressional appropriation. It is that appropriation that effectively determines on an annual basis what portion of the fees that PTO has collected it will be allowed to keep and use.

Since 1992, Congress has diverted over $750 million in PTO fees to other governmental programs. As recently as 2004, over $100 million was diverted from the PTO.

Fee diversion unquestionably has a negative impact on the patent system. In recent years, it has hampered PTO's ability to hire an adequate number of examiners. Multiple studies and multiple witnesses at congressional hearings have concluded that fee diversion contributes to the growing backlog and lengthening pendency of patent applications. It currently takes nearly 3 years to get a patent, and 786,000 applications are pending. That means that large numbers of businesses, universities, and other inventors are waiting to learn if they will receive a patent for their invention.

Because of recent public outcry over lengthy patent-application pendency periods, the administration and Congress have abstained from diverting PTO fees since 2004. As a result, PTO has been able to hire a record number of new examiners and begin to address its backlog of applications. Unless the Coburn amendment is enacted into law, however, Congress and the administration could easily begin diverting PTO fees again in future years. Certainly, any bill that aspires to deserve the title ''Patent Reform Act'' should include a revolving-fund provision.

I thank all of the individuals who have assisted my attempts to understand and find answers to the difficult questions posed by efforts to improve the patent system, and I look forward to next year's congressional debate on patent reform legislation.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. Presdient, in July, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Reauthorization Act, an important bill designed to protect our communities and particularly our most precious asset, our children. I am disappointed that Republican objections continue to prevent this vital bipartisan legislation from passing the Senate this year.

This bill seeks to not only keep our children safe and out of trouble, but also to help ensure they have the opportunity to become productive adult members of society. Senator SPECTER and Senator KOHL have been leaders in this area of the law for decades, and I was honored to join with them once again to introduce this important initiative.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act sets out Federal policy and standards for the administration of juvenile justice in the states. It authorizes key Federal resources for States to improve their juvenile justice systems and for communities to develop programs to prevent young people from getting into trouble. With the proposed reauthorization of this important legislation, we recommit to these important goals. We also push the law forward in key ways to better serve our communities and our children.

The basic goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act remain the same: keeping our communities safe by reducing juvenile crime, advancing programs and policies that keep children out of the criminal justice system, and encouraging States to implement policies designed to steer those children who do enter the juvenile justice system back onto a track to become contributing members of society.

The reauthorization that we consider today augments these goals in several ways. First, this bill encourages states to move away from keeping young people in adult jails. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention concluded late last year that children who are held in adult prisons commit more crimes, and more serious crimes, when they are released, than children with similar histories who are kept in juvenile facilities. After years of pressure to send more and more young people to

adult prisons, it is time to seriously consider the strong evidence that this policy is not working.

We must do this with ample consideration for the fiscal constraints on States, particularly in these lean budget times, and with ample deference to the traditional role of States in setting their own criminal justice policy. We have done so here. But we also must work to ensure that unless strong and considered reasons dictate otherwise, the presumption must be that children will be kept with other children, particularly before they have been convicted of any wrongdoing.

As a former prosecutor, I know well the importance of holding criminals accountable for their crimes with strong sentences. But when we are talking about children, we must also think about how best to help them become responsible, contributing members of society as adults. That keeps us all safer.

I am disturbed that children from minority communities continue to be overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. This bill encourages States to take new steps to identify the reasons for this serious and continuing problem and to work together with the Federal Government and with local communities to find ways to start solving it.

I am also concerned that too many runaway and homeless young people are locked up for so-called status offenses, like truancy, without having committed any crime. In a Judiciary Committee hearing earlier this year on the reauthorization of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, I was amazed by the plight of this vulnerable population, even in the wealthiest country in the world, and inspired by the ability of so many children in this desperate situation to rise above that adversity.

This reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Act takes strong and significant steps to move States away from detaining children from at-risk populations for status offenses and requires States to phase out the practice entirely in 3 years, but with a safety valve for those States that are unable to move quite so quickly due to limited resources.

As I have worked with experts on this legislation, it has become abundantly clear that mental health and drug treatment are fundamental to making real progress toward keeping juvenile offenders from reoffending. Mental disorders are two to three times more common among children in the juvenile justice system than in the general population, and fully 80 percent of young people in the juvenile justice system have been found by some studies to have a connection to substance abuse. This bill takes new and important steps to prioritize and fund mental health and drug treatment.

The bill tackles several other key facets of juvenile justice reform. It emphasizes effective training of personnel who work with young people in the juvenile justice system, both to encourage the use of approaches that have been proven effective and to eliminate cruel and unnecessary treatment of juveniles. The bill also creates incentives for the use of programs that research and testing have shown to work best.

Finally, the bill refocuses attention on prevention programs intended to keep children from ever entering the criminal justice system. I was struck when Chief Richard Miranda of Tucson, AZ, said in a December hearing on this bill that we cannot arrest our way out of the problem. I heard the same sentiment from Chief Anthony Bossi and others at the Judiciary Committee's field hearing earlier this year on young people and violent crime in Rutland, VT. When seasoned police officers from Rutland, VT, to Tucson, AZ, tell me that prevention programs are pivotal, I pay attention.

Just as this administration and recent Republican Congresses have gutted programs that support State and local law enforcement, so they have consistently cut and narrowed effective prevention programs, creating a dangerous vacuum. We need to reverse this trend and help our communities implement programs proven to help kids turn their lives around.

I have long supported a strong Federal commitment to preventing youth violence, and I have worked hard on past reauthorizations of this legislation, as have Senators SPECTER and KOHL and others on the Judiciary Committee. We have learned the importance of balancing strong law enforcement with effective prevention programs. This reauthorization pushes forward new ways to help children move out of the criminal justice system, return to school, and become responsible, hard-working members of our communities.

This legislation seeks to move the country in new directions to protect our communities and give our children the chance they need to grow up to be productive members of society. But we were careful to do so with full respect for the discretion due to law enforcement and judges, with deference to states, and with a regard for difficult fiscal realities.

It is unfortunate that, despite the bipartisan nature of the legislation and the careful consideration and consultation that went into drafting it, Republican objections have prevented this important bill from passing and helping to keep our children and our communities safe. I hope, while there is still time, that all Senators will decide to support and pass this vital reauthorization.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION PROSECUTION IMPROVEMENTS ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, more than a year ago, I introduced a bill aimed at restoring Americans' faith in their elected officials. The bipartisan Public Corruption Prosecutions Improvements Act would complement the accomplishments this Congress has made in passing important ethics and lobbying reforms by giving law enforcement additional tools and resources to root out corrupt conduct. Although the Judiciary Committee reported the bill last November, it has been stalled on the Senate floor for nearly a year. In the waning days of this Congress, we should take the opportunity to take up and promptly pass this critical legislation.

Since the bill's introduction, we have seen repeated instances of rampant and corrosive corruption at all levels of government, including at key Federal agencies. Just this month, the Office of Inspector General for the Department of the Interior documented numerous instances where the ''royalty-in-kind'' program—a program that collects billions of dollars from private companies that tap key energy resources—was corrupted by Federal employees who accepted benefits from energy companies ''with prodigious frequency.'' Investigators and prosecutors must have the resources and tools they need to go after this kind of corrupt conduct that compromises America's security. Too often, though, strained budgets and loopholes in existing corruption laws mean that corrupt conduct goes unchecked or simply cannot be prosecuted.

Make no mistake: the stain of corruption has spread to all levels of Government and has affected both major political parties. This is not a Democratic or Republican problem—it is an American problem that victimizes every single one of us by chipping away at the foundations of our democracy. Congress must send a strong signal that it will not tolerate public corruption by providing better tools for Federal investigators and prosecutors to combat it. This bill will do exactly that.

We are also just now learning the role of fraud and perhaps corruption in the catastrophic unraveling of the financial markets and the economy. Prosecutors must have every tool at their disposal to restore accountability. This bill will strengthen the tools prosecutors have to crack down on these insidious crimes.

The bill gives investigators and prosecutors more time and resources to effectively enforce existing anti-corruption laws. Specifically, it extends the statute of limitations from 5 to 6 years for the most serious public corruption offenses. Public corruption cases are among the most difficult and time-consuming cases to investigate and prosecute. Bank fraud, arson and passport fraud, among other offenses, all have 10-year statutes of limitations. Public corruption offenses cut to the heart of our democracy, and a more modest increase to the statute of limitations is a reasonable step to help our corruption investigators and prosecutors do their jobs.

The bill would also provide significant and much-needed additional funding for public corruption enforcement. Since September 11, 2001, Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, resources have been shifted away from the pursuit of white collar crime to counterterrorism. FBI Director Mueller has said recently that public corruption is now among the FBI's top investigative priorities, but a September 2005 report by the Department of Justice inspector general found that, from 2000 to 2004, there was an overall reduction in public corruption matters handled by the FBI. More recently, a study by the research group Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse found that the prosecution of all kinds of white collar crimes is down 27 percent since 2000, and official corruption cases have dropped in the same period by 14 percent. The Wall Street Journal reported recently that the investigation of a Federal elected official stalled for 6 months because the investigating U.S. Attorney's Office could not afford to replace the prosecutor who had previously handled the case.

We must reverse this trend and make sure that law enforcement has the tools and the funding it needs to address serious and corrosive crimes occurring right here at home. Efforts to combat terrorism and official corruption are not mutually exclusive. A bribed customs official who allows a terrorist to smuggle a dirty bomb into our country, or a corrupt consular officer who illegally supplies U.S. entry visas to would-be terrorists, can cause grave harm to our national security.

This bill goes further by amending several key statutes to broaden their application in corruption and fraud contexts. This series of fixes will prevent corrupt public officials and their accomplices from evading or defeating prosecution based on existing legal ambiguities. For example, the bill includes a fix to the gratuities statute that makes clear that public officials may not accept anything of value, other than what is permitted by existing regulations, given to them because of their official position.

The bill also appropriately expands the definition of what it means for a public official to perform an ''official act'' for the purposes of the bribery statute and closes several other gaps in current law.

Finally, the bill raises the statutory maximum penalties for several laws dealing with official misconduct, including theft of government property and bribery. These increases reflect the serious and corrosive nature of these crimes, and would harmonize the punishment for these crimes with other similar statutes.

This bipartisan bill is supported by the Department of Justice and by a wide array of public interest groups that have long advocated for vigorous enforcement of our fraud and public corruption laws, including the Campaign Legal Center, Common Cause, Democracy 21, the League of Women Voters, Public Citizen, and U.S. PIRG.

If we are serious about addressing the kinds of egregious misconduct that we have recently witnessed in high-profile public corruption cases, Congress must enact meaningful legislation to give investigators and prosecutors the tools and resources they need to enforce our laws. Passing last year's ethics and lobbying reform bill was a step in the right direction. But we must finish the job by strengthening the criminal law to enable Federal investigators and prosecutors to bring those who undermine the public trust to justice. I am disappointed that Republican objections have prevented the full Senate from passing this critical bill. I ask those Republicans Senators who are objecting to proceeding to this anticorruption legislation and to passing it to please reconsider before it is too late. Let us join together in taking bipartisan action.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, these are very difficult times for the American economy and America's working families. For most of the past 2 weeks, the headlines have been dominated by news of Wall Street's financial meltdown. But our Nation's economic woes stretch far beyond financial institutions.

The American people are watching the fluctuations in the stock market; they see investment banks failing and the values of their own 401(k) accounts and money market funds decline. Gas is still hovering near $4 a gallon, their grocery and heating bills continue to skyrocket, and yet their wages remain stagnant. Millions of families do not know how they will make ends meet this winter. While they believe that something must be done to fix the problems in the credit markets, they need and expect us to help them too.

It has been a week since the President sent to Capitol Hill a three-page bill asking for unprecedented authority to increase the American people's debt even further—to $11.3 trillion—and to use that money solely to purchase troubled assets from failing financial institutions, while demanding no accountability from their executives. It is no surprise that the American people have solidly rejected that plan. Bewildered, they ask Congress, ''Where is the help for my family, for my community?''

This week bipartisan efforts on the bailout continue in the Senate and House. We are working to craft a responsible plan to guarantee strong oversight of the system that created this disaster, limit exorbitant executive compensation and bonuses on Wall Street, and restore confidence in our markets. But we also recognize that much more must be done.

Senate Majority Leader REID and Appropriations Chairman BYRD have developed a thoughtful, comprehensive package that will begin to help our entire Nation recover. Regrettably, yesterday 42 Republicans rejected efforts to provide help beyond Wall Street. By voting against the motion to proceed, they denied the Senate the opportunity to even debate a plan for Americans' personal economic recovery.

The most recent statistics on employment and inflation reveal why their choice was wrong and why an immediate and forceful response is needed.

The unemployment rate stands at 6.1 percent the highest rate since September 2003. This bill would have extended unemployment benefits by 7 weeks for all States and by an additional 13 weeks in high unemployment States, and it would have provided $300 million for employment and training activities for dislocated workers. These funds would have helped more than 79,000 people receive training, and job search and career counseling.

Over the past 2 years, food costs have increased by nearly 15 percent. This bill would provide an additional $50 million for food banks and $60 million for senior meals program, increase food stamp benefits by 10 percent and add $450 million for the WIC Program.

Energy prices are up by nearly 40 percent in the past 2 years. This bill would have added $5.1 billion for low-income home energy assistance programs and $500 million to help make low-income homes for energy efficient through weatherization.

The majority of State governments are in dire economic straits. My home State of Maryland faces a $1 billion shortfall for the next fiscal year, and cuts in programs and services are already being planned. This bill would have boosted state coffers by providing a 4-percent increase in Federal help for State health care programs and $1.2 billion extra for the National Institutes of Health, NIH, headquartered in Bethesda, MD. This bill would have allowed NIH to award 3,300 new research grants to help discover new treatments and cures for devastating diseases.

Foreclosure rates are at the highest in our country's history and home values are plummeting. This bill included $37.5 million for the Legal Services Corporation to help families whose homes are in foreclosure, $52 million for the FHA to bolster its staff and resources to ensure that its mortgage fund remains solvent, $250 million to help public housing agencies rehabilitate vacant rental units, and $200 million to help families in rental housing who are displaced by foreclosure find safe, affordable places to live.

The Wall Street meltdown has vastly reduced the availability of credit for our small businesses and endangered the survival of many businesses. This bill would have provided $200 million to support reduced-fee loans to small businesses and $5 million to support microloans.

The defeat of the cloture vote today truly represents a missed opportunity

to answer Americans' call for aid. I want to commend Majority Leader REID and Chairman BYRD for their work in crafting this much needed bill. I would hope that before this Congress adjourns, we will have the opportunity to debate and pass this necessary measure.

RACIAL INTIMIDATION

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to speak about a recent act of hate and intimidation in my home State of Oregon.

On Tuesday morning, September 23, 2008, the custodial crew at George Fox University found a life-size cardboard cutout of Senator BARACK OBAMA hung by fishing wire from a tree on the campus. Attached to the cutout was a sign that read, ''Act Six reject.'' George Fox is a Christian university of 1,800 undergraduate students in Newberg, OR. In an effort to expand diversity on campus, George Fox instituted a university scholarship program—Act Six—that provides full scholarships to students chosen for their leadership potential from Portland high schools. While not a requirement, many of the recipients are from a minority group.

Sadly, this crude and incendiary act of racial intimidation highlights our continued need to address the issue of civil rights in our country as racism still lurks in many dark corners of our Nation. Hate crimes and acts of racial intimidation seek to marginalize entire groups of Americans—and it simply cannot be tolerated in a democratic society.

The freedom and opportunities in the United States are the envy of the world. And while our Nation has made significant strides in protecting minority groups, the recent event at George Fox is a reminder that the civil rights struggle remains far from finished.

I praise the actions of George Fox President Robin Baker for acting quickly to unite the campus in expressing outrage to the act, and in urging students to show that the incident has no place in our society.

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 well over 1,000, are heartbreaking and touching. To respect their efforts, I am submitting every e-mail sent to me through an address set up specifically for this purpose 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:

Instead of getting out the state crying towel and airing a lot of sob stories about how people are suffering from high energy prices, why does not Congress start a meaningful course toward reducing oil prices by doing the following:

1. Open some of the areas of known oil reserves that have been placed ''off limits'' by irrational environmentalists bent on destroying this nation's economy (it is working, by the way) and encourage drilling in such places as the ANWAR, the known oil and coal fields in southern Utah, drilling off the western coast of California (let the bastards look at the Sierra Nevadas for scenery if they do not believe they'll like what they see with national security pouring from offshore rigs);

2. Encourage and authorize the construction of more refineries and decentralize them so that natural disasters (like Katrina) will not do irreparable damage to the oil supply system of this nation;

3. Hasten the construction of new nuclear reactors, even breeder reactors, for the safe and clean production of electricity. There are plenty of open, remote areas in Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana and Oregon to place several high-capacity nuclear reactors which would offer a significant bolster to power production and release oil for gasoline and diesel production instead of powering filthy gas-guzzling electricity generation plants;

4. And lastly, but not least, trash the ill-conceived corn-fed ethanol generation plan. What makes sense about using 1.2 gallons of energy to produce a single gallon of ethanol? Which idiots in your no longer august institution bought into that lunacy?

ROBERT.

It seems the Senate and Congress have done nothing to help Americans when our way of life is being downgraded by high fuel, taxes, groceries and many other things. It seems the only thing they can pass is a pay raise for them, if their work performance was what a pay raise was based on, they would not have had one for decades. They would be fired at any other job. There should not be one power plant in our country using oil to make electricity. There should be a tax credit and time limit on every household that heats with oil to convert to electricity or something else. Why do we allow the cost of natural gas and propane to climb along with oil when we do have plenty of supplies? There are so many things broken in our country while the Congress and Senate do nothing that I wonder if there will be an America in 20 years.

BARRY.

Hardest hit are Idahoans who have to drive to work every day in order to pay their bills, provide for their families and pay their taxes, and I feel sorry for them. Not far behind are senior citizens trying to make ends meet. I worked 34 years with one company, for which I am paid a modest monthly pension. That pension has not changed since my retirement in 1980. And you know what has happened to the cost of living since then. ''Skyrocketed'' would a close one-word definition. I am fortunate that I do not have to drive every day, but I do have to drive to the doctor's office, to the grocery store, to the pharmacy. I have cut out all pleasure travel to such favorites as Cascade, McCall and Sun Valley. Can no longer afford air travel. I now pay three times what I once paid for gasoline, and that increase has to come from somewhere, right? It comes out of the grocery money, prescription drug costs, and living expenses, which are also on the rise.

I am sadly disappointed in our government for allowing the U.S. to become dependent on Middle Eastern countries for our most of our energy needs. Now we are at their mercy, and they are not big on mercy, as we have found out. Everybody saw this coming, but nobody did anything about it. Big food distributors could have and should have decentralized long ago. Instead of wasting money on ethanol, windmills, and finger-pointing, our government should have been busy solving its problems. It should have opened the way to real alternate energy sources (including nuclear). It should have allowed, even encouraged, more refineries. It should have allowed, even encouraged, the tapping of our vast oil reserves. (If the intent was to save it for a rainy day—that day is unquestionably here.) And it should have pursued ways of discouraging wasteful uses of energy.

I can remember the day when Japan copied our inventions. Now Japan has taken the lead in research and development. They are acting responsibly. They are on their way to mass producing a vehicle that will run (really!) on nothing but water. What ever happened to our Yankee ingenuity? Why did not Detroit think of this first?

WILLARD, *Boise*.

Because of rising energy costs, we have been driving less, biking more. We have started to implement changes to our business whereby we will use less fossil fuel overall. (My husband and I are artists who use a propane-fired furnace to produce our work.) We are marketing our artwork more locally instead of nationally because of high shipping costs. We are considering building a greenhouse to grow some of our own food and have joined a Community Supported Farm.

I do support diversifying our energy sources, especially wind, and solar and some hydropower. I also support programs that would encourage conservation and teach people about the real costs (war and pollution, to name a few) of our energy consumption. In addition, I would especially support any programs that include public transportation as a priority; yes, even in Idaho. We have public transportation over Teton Pass and in Jackson, Wyoming, and it is widely used and appreciated. There are also private shuttles that operate bringing people from southeast Idaho to the Salt Lake City airport. They are very reasonable and also widely used. I also support any legislation which can encourage the development and production of truly energy efficient vehicles, some kind of tax break for those who buy them for instance.

I do not support drilling for oil in some of our most pristine areas which support rare wildlife. Once these areas are destroyed or heavily impacted, they are gone forever. I do not trust that mining in these areas would be done in an environmentally conscious way. There is very little mining that is done consciously.

I think the overall emphasis needs to be using less, rather than finding more oil. It is, after all, a finite resource. We have essentially been living on borrowed time with regards to our consumption.

MARY, *Driggs*.

We seem to be worry about just the cost of gas, but it is going to affect everything we do, buy and consume. I am a single man and on a tight budget. I am aware of what things cost. I have even been seeing the cost of groceries starting to inch up. Eventually everything will go up in price and we in the US are

going to find ourselves not able to live as we have for so many years. Spending will stop, businesses will cut back or even close their doors, unemployment will go up and we will be just like any Third World country with its people literally starving to death. We the people of the United States have a false hope that government will come to the rescue. I would hope so but, Mr. Crapo, I do not think you have the power any more to do so. I hope and pray that Congress are on their knees humbling yourselves and getting help and direction from above.

A concerned citizen,

MAC.

I do not support increasing gas supplies. If our politicians weren't so short-sighted, we would have plenty for our needs.

Why do you suppose that Idahoans drive so much? Because we have no mass transit! If you really want to help your constituents, get them out of their cars.

I have an 18-year-old son who is planning to attend BSU next year. We live right here in Boise, and it is inexcusable that he will not be able to rely on our bus system to get to campus. What if he has a night class? What if he needs to be on campus on Sunday for study? What if he has a date and they would like to go out to the mall for a movie or to hang out with friends?

Wake up, Mr. Crapo—Idaho needs smart leaders who will make us energy independent and it can start with a real transit system. Oh, and how about some real incentives to get us off of oil? Like tax credits for solar so the average homeowner could actually afford it? Like major incentives for businesses that support telecommuting? How about tax cuts for innovations like fuel cells and electric vehicles?

SUSAN.

The biggest group to blame about high energy prices, Mr. Crapo, is you and your colleagues in the United States Congress. Congress has put this country in a hole that it quite possible can never dig itself out of. The unfriendly energy legislation that has been passed over the years is unbelievable. You (Congress) have put the U.S. in a great security risk, with our dependence on foreign countries for our energy needs. Shame on you all. France of all countries gets roughly 80% of its power from nuclear energy. Germany plans on building 27 new coal fire plants by 2020. Yet, due to poor planning by the U.S. government, those types of plants have absolutely no chance of getting built in the U.S. today. The other powers in the world are just sitting back and watching us crumble from within. The Energy policy or lack there of is dandy; you push ethanol so now not only do we pay high prices for gas; we pay high prices for food products. When was the last time a refinery was built? The headaches the U.S. government has put in place make it impossible to build one. Why should an oil company build one here when they can do it in another country for less hassle?

The average American is getting killed by high energy prices and what has been done by Congress to help? Absolutely nothing. You sit in Washington and bicker back and forth like children. When will Congress realize that if you do not take action soon it will be too late? You need to absolutely treat this as a national security threat. Why aren't we pushing for hydrogen technology? Car makers have cars ready but the infrastructure is not in place. We will spend $100 billion in Iraq, but that money is better spent in our own country building our hydrogen infrastructure. Good job again boys! When are you going to make our country the priority? Obviously hydrogen technology is not the only answer. We need legislation to promote energy independence not legislation that hinders it.

Everyone can see what our future looks like under the current trend. You are putting my children's future in jeopardy with inaction. How does it feel knowing that your generation is responsible for the destruction of the greatest country in the history of the world?

DAN.

I lived in rural Idaho and enjoyed a wonderful place out in the Lake Lowell area. We had a park-like setting out in the country with farm fields all around us. It was quiet and peaceful, a great place to raise the kids. The drawbacks were becoming too detrimental to overcome. Along with all the advantages to living out there, the disadvantages started to add up. They were not disadvantages until we got into a stupid war with the Middle East. We have had one after another setback with the refineries due to natural occurrences and ''scheduled maintenance'' taking the refineries offline. I lived five miles to the closest grocery store, so I would call my wife every day before returning home to combine a trip. The kids had to go seven miles one way to school (my wife does not trust the bus companies since they do not offer seatbelts (another hard thing to take—the seatbelt law). I rode the commuter bus from Nampa into Boise. It was very inconvenient; I had to drive a ways to catch any buses, and then they only operate during a two-hour window in the AM and the PM.

I ended up selling my house, moving to Boise and eliminating my commute. We rarely drive any more. It is not that we cannot now afford it, but things are close enough to reach by walking. It certainly is not because we improved our public transportation situation. I still have to walk a quarter-mile to the closest bus stop, and I live on Curtis Road between Northview and Fairview. The problem with this bus system is the lack of it. When I was commuting, I had extensive contact with the management and people involved in public transportation, trying to understand it. Literally, nobody knew what was going on outside of the level they worked, up or down, within any aspect of that operation. I could go on and on the issues I raised with them, offering ways to increase funding, ridership, the like. All shot down with excuses. I had even contacted the County Commissioners, the City Commissioners. Nothing but excuses. Idaho does not want to fix it, and they will not. It will take a major commitment by City, County, and State officials. They even fought about who had the right to widen Ustick Road. The County and the State fighting over territory (ridiculous).

My thoughts and comments may not appear too concise, but I have fought this fight and met resistance and stupidity on every level trying to make it better. I ask the questions and get ridiculous answers. They forward my emails around commenting to each other, ''I am glad this was not directed at me!'' Very frustrating, but if you can do anything about public transportation, [I would appreciate it].

JAMES.

I would like to express my concerns regarding energy prices. I live in a rural community in southeast Idaho where everything is miles away. We have to drive a minimum of 20 miles each way to just get to the grocery store and back. As there is no industry in our area, I also commute over 120 miles round trip to work every day. The housing market in rural Idaho is also depressed, which precludes me from selling to move closer to work. In addition, since the food at the store needs to be trucked a long way; the cost of diesel is being passed through as increased prices in the store upping our food bill. The cost of our gas is up over $100 per month compared to last year making a severe impact on our family's budget, leaving little extra for other purchases.

In addition to this, we have to heat with propane as that and electricity is the only sources of heat available. Our propane bill to heat our home this last winter was approximately $2,800 as the price of propane has increased dramatically. That is close to a $1,000 more than the previous year, even with the thermostat set at 69 degrees. I have considered purchasing electric heaters instead of using my propane forced air furnace (which is only 5 years old and quite efficient). However, with the loss of the BPA credit on our power bills and the talk of 25-45% increases in electricity cost, I am not sure this will help very much.

I would like to respectfully suggest that you as members of the Senate look at ways to provide some relief to those of us in the West where long distances prohibit other means of getting around other than driving. I would respectfully suggest that legislation be presented that would remove some of the environmental restrictions so the oil companies can increase their refining capabilities and be allowed to drill in areas with known oil reserves which would increase supply, reduce costs and dependence on foreign sources of oil. This would be only a short-term fix and I would suggest that the Senate also look at increasing funding for research or incentives to encourage development of alternative sources of energy that will reduce the need to rely on oil (i.e. nuclear energy, wind and solar power, increasing hydro power generation, hydrogen fuel cell technology, synthetic fuel production from coal, methane generators utilizing the methane from old landfills, etc.).

With the demand from China and other rapidly developing countries continuing to climb which reduces supplies of oil available for us, this problem is going to continue to escalate exponentially. We are already behind the curve and, even if we act quickly, the problem is still years away from improving. The time for sitting on our hands is past. We need to act quickly to protect our countries way of life, economy, defense, and to make sure our kids have the energy resources they need in the future.

TOM, *Clifton*.

I am not telling you something that you do not already know. Our country, including Idaho, is very dependent on transportation for survival. Most everything we sell needs to move out of Idaho and everything we use needs to be brought in, and we pay the freight both ways. When the transportation system collapses due to high fuel costs, the economy will collapse also. We need to get our act together and develop our own oil reserves and refineries, if it is not too late. We need to develop nuclear power, if it is not too late. Our crisis is real, and it seems that Washington is just sitting around waiting. Our food supply is a national security issue and energy is the cornerstone of everything is enjoyed and need.

Thanks for all you do,

RALPH, *Island Park*.

We are all affected because of the inaction or our elected representatives. There have been no efforts to correct our dependence on oil from others. The same with our drug costs!!! We have been sold out to the chemicals Companies in this country; there is no way that they should be so high. We must go to Mexico, Canada and India to get our meds. Do something please about these problems.

Because of the greedy, this country is going to socialism.

MARLIN.

I have to put almost all of my gas purchases on my credit cards because of the huge increase in costs. This has greatly increased my credit card debt, and continues to increase my payments on my credit cards, with no end in sight. I am not getting any pay raises at work due to economy, and my wife has taken extra jobs to help make ends meet yet we are still falling behind. I owed next to zero on my credit cards a year and a half ago; I now have over $12,000 related mostly to the increase in cost of fuel. Why cannot we reintroduce 55 mph speed limits? This would greatly cut down the demand for fuel, which should decrease the cost.

REX, *Rigby*.

Although we were warned in the early eighties, there was no effort made to correct our path. We are seeing the repercussions of past failures to act on this threat. Although the cost of energy is a serious detriment to the economic stability of America, I still believe that the invasion of our country by Mexican nationals in the future will prove to be a far more serious problem. Still our Congress deals with the use of steroids and other trivial matters, rather than dealing with immigration, Social Security and national security. As today's youth would ask—what is up with that?

BILL.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

BOYER VALLEY COMMUNITY EDUCATION

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in Iowa and across the United States, a new school year has begun. As you know, Iowa public schools have an excellent reputation nationwide, and Iowa students' test scores are among the highest in the Nation.

I would like to take just a few minutes today to salute the dedicated teachers, administrators, and school board members in the Boyer Valley Community School District, and to report on their participation in a unique Federal partnership to repair and modernize school facilities.

This fall marks the 10th year of the Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program. That is its formal name, but it is better known among educators in Iowa as the program of Harkin grants for Iowa public schools. Since 1998, I have been fortunate to secure a total of $121 million for the State government in Iowa, which selects worthy school districts to receive these grants for a range of renovation and repair efforts everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools or renovating existing facilities. In many cases, this Federal funding is used to leverage public and/or private local funding, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect in a local school district.

The Boyer Valley Community School District received a 2002 Harkin grant totaling $1 million which it used to help build an addition to the school in Dow City to provide a multipurpose room that could be used by the community as well as the school. The district collaborated with the City of Dunlap to build an addition to the middle/high school to house the community/school library. This school is a modern, state-of-the-art facility that befits the educational ambitions and excellence of this school district. Indeed, it is the kind of school facility that every child in America deserves. The district also received a $25,000 fire safety grant.

Excellent schools do not just pop up like mushrooms after a rain. They are the product of vision, leadership, persistence, and a tremendous amount of collaboration among local officials and concerned citizens. I salute the entire staff, administration, and governance in the Boyer Valley Community School District. In particular, I would like to recognize the leadership of the board of education—Ken Dunham, Pat Putnam, Julie Wood, Steve Puck, Paul Klein, Mark McAllister, and Randy Mitchell, and former board members Roger Waderich, Theresa McAllister, Ruth Sherwood, Sam Cogdill, Sam Head, and Jane Davie as well as superintendent Thomas Vint and former superintendent Debra Johnsen. I would also like to recognize the city of Dow City and mayor Ace Ettleman, the city of Dunlap and treasurer Dwaine Hack and the late mayor Giles Lacey and the committee that worked to pass the bond referendum for the new schools.

As we mark the 10th anniversary of the Harkin school grant program in Iowa, I am obliged to point out that many thousands of school buildings and facilities across the United States are in dire need of renovation or replacement. In my State of Iowa alone, according to a recent study, some 79 percent of public schools need to be upgraded or repaired. The harsh reality is that the average age of school buildings in the United States is nearly 50 years.

Too often, our children visit ultramodern shopping malls and gleaming sports arenas on weekends, but during the week go to school in rundown or antiquated facilities. This sends exactly the wrong message to our young people about our priorities. We have to do better.

That is why I am deeply grateful to the professionals and parents in the Boyer Valley Community School District. There is no question that a quality public education for every child is a top priority in that community. I salute them, and wish them a very successful new school year.•

COLUMBUS COMMUNITY EDUCATION

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in Iowa and across the United States, a new school year has begun. As you know, Iowa public schools have an excellent reputation nationwide, and Iowa students' test scores are among the highest in the Nation.

I would like to take just a few minutes today to salute the dedicated teachers, administrators, and school board members in the Columbus Community School District, and to report on their participation in a unique Federal partnership to repair and modernize school facilities.

This fall marks the 10th year of the Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program. That is its formal name, but it is better known among educators in Iowa as the program of Harkin grants for Iowa public schools. Since 1998, I have been fortunate to secure a total of $121 million for the State government in Iowa, which selects worthy school districts to receive these grants for a range of renovation and repair efforts—everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools or renovating existing facilities. In many cases, this Federal funding is used to leverage public and/or private local funding, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect in a local school district.

The Columbus Community School District received a 2004 Harkin grant totaling $500,000 which it used to help replace the heating and cooling system with a geothermal system at the high school. Additionally, in 1998 and 1999, fire safety grants totaling $50,000 were used to update the electrical wiring and the installation of new alarm systems and fire doors at the middle and high schools. The Federal grants have made it possible for the district to provide quality and safe schools for their students.

Excellent schools do not just pop up like mushrooms after a rain. They are the product of vision, leadership, persistence, and a tremendous amount of collaboration among local officials and concerned citizens. I salute the entire staff, administration, and governance in the Columbus Community School District. In particular, I would like to recognize the leadership of the board of education, Mike Braun, Marsha Gerot, Ed Smith, Dan Peters, and Georgia Kost. I would also like to recognize superintendent Richard Bridenstine and staff members including Tanya Purdy, Todd Heck and Mike Jay, and the community leadership of Mark Huston and Wade Edwards.

As we mark the 10th anniversary of the Harkin School Grant program in Iowa, I am obliged to point out that many thousands of school buildings and facilities across the United States are in dire need of renovation or replacement. In my State of Iowa alone, according to a recent study, some 79 percent of public schools need to be upgraded or repaired. The harsh reality is that the average age of school buildings in the United States is nearly 50 years.

Too often, our children visit ultramodern shopping malls and gleaming sports arenas on weekends, but during the week go to school in rundown or antiquated facilities. This sends exactly the wrong message to our young

people about our priorities. We have to do better.

That is why I am deeply grateful to the professionals and parents in the Columbus Community School District. There is no question that a quality public education for every child is a top priority in that community. I salute them, and wish them a very successful new school year.●

DAVENPORT COMMUNITY EDUCATION

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in Iowa and across the United States, a new school year has begun. As you know, Iowa public schools have an excellent reputation nationwide, and Iowa students' test scores are among the highest in the Nation.

I would like to take just a few minutes today to salute the dedicated teachers, administrators, and school board members in the Davenport Community School District, and to report on their participation in a unique Federal partnership to repair and modernize school facilities.

This fall marks the 10th year of the Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program. That is its formal name, but it is better known among educators in Iowa as the program of Harkin grants for Iowa public schools. Since 1998, I have been fortunate to secure a total of $121 million for the State government in Iowa, which selects worthy school districts to receive these grants for a range of renovation and repair efforts everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools or renovating existing facilities. In many cases, this Federal funding is used to leverage public and/or private local funding, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect in a local school district.

The Davenport Community School District received a 2000 Harkin grant totaling $500,000 which it used to help build a gym addition and for interior remodeling at Smart Intermediate School. A second Harkin Grant was awarded to the district in 2003 for $399,000. Matching funds were available through the passage of a Local Options Sales and Service Tax. The remodeling of classrooms and improvements to the media center at Harrison Elementary School were made possible by the combination of these funds. Additionally, between 2000 and 2005, the Davenport Community School District has received more than $900,000 in fire safety grants. Early warning systems, fire alarms and emergency lighting were installed in school buildings through the district to assure the health and safety of students, teachers and staff. The Federal grants have made it possible for the district to provide quality and safe schools for their students.

Excellent schools do not just pop up like mushrooms after a rain. They are the product of vision, leadership, persistence, and a tremendous amount of collaboration among local officials and concerned citizens. I salute the entire staff, administration, and governance in the Davenport Community School District. In particular, I would like to recognize the leadership of the current board of education including Patt Zamora, Larry Roberson, Richard Clewell, Nikki DeFauw, Ralph Johanson, Ken Krumwiede and Tim Tupper and former board members Denise Hollonbeck, Jamie Howard, Steve Imming, Gary Kleinschmidt, Susan Low and the late Jim Hester. I would also like to recognize superintendent Julio Almanza, former superintendent Jim Blanche and several other members of the administration and support staff, Christie Wallace Noring, Linda Doran, Marsha Tangen, Tom Wagner, Howard Hunigan, Bill Good, Donna Cooper, Kris Kleinsmith, Marti Timmerman, Rachael Mullins, Tom Hunt, Karen Farley, Linda Smith Kortemeyer, the late Jane Grady and the late David Lane; and the commitment of community leaders like Dan Portes and Dave and Peggy Iglehart.

As we mark the 10th anniversary of the Harkin school grant program in Iowa, I am obliged to point out that many thousands of school buildings and facilities across the United States are in dire need of renovation or replacement. In my State of Iowa alone, according to a recent study, some 79 percent of public schools need to be upgraded or repaired. The harsh reality is that the average age of school buildings in the United States is nearly 50 years.

Too often, our children visit ultramodern shopping malls and gleaming sports arenas on weekends, but during the week go to school in rundown or antiquated facilities. This sends exactly the wrong message to our young people about our priorities. We have to do better.

That is why I am deeply grateful to the professionals and parents in the Davenport Community School District. There is no question that a quality public education for every child is a top priority in that community. I salute them, and wish them a very successful new school year.●

STORM LAKE COMMUNITY EDUCATION

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in Iowa and across the United States, a new school year has begun. As you know, Iowa public schools have an excellent reputation nationwide, and Iowa students' test scores are among the highest in the nation.

I would like to take just a few minutes today to salute the dedicated teachers, administrators, and school board members in the Storm Lake Community School District, and to report on their participation in a unique Federal partnership to repair and modernize school facilities.

This fall marks the 10th year of the Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program. That is its formal name, but it is better known among educators in Iowa as the program of Harkin grants for Iowa public schools. Since 1998, I have been fortunate to secure a total of $121 million for the State government in Iowa, which selects worthy school districts to receive these grants for a range of renovation and repair efforts—everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools or renovating existing facilities. In many cases, this Federal funding is used to leverage public and/or private local funding, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect in a local school district.

The Storm Lake Community School District received several Harkin fire safety grants totaling $221,274 which it used to upgrade fire alarm systems at East Elementary and the Storm Lake High School; install fire detection systems at West and North Elementary Schools; and bring district facilities into fire inspection compliance through installation of emergency lighting, electrical upgrades made necessary due to expanding technology needs, and installation of fire safety doors and stairwell separators. The Federal grants have made it possible for the district to provide quality and safe schools for their students.

Excellent schools do not just pop up like mushrooms after a rain. They are the product of vision, leadership, persistence, and a tremendous amount of collaboration among local officials and concerned citizens. I salute superintendent Paul Tedesco and the entire staff, administration, and governance in the Storm Lake Community School District. In particular, I would like to recognize the leadership of the board of education—Dan Douglas, Barb Seiler, Leslie Cutler, Ed McKenna, and Todd Nicholson. Former superintendent Dr. Bill Kruse was also instrumental in the application and implementation of the grants, and public safety director Mark Prosser and Storm Lake fire chief Mike Jones supported the district's efforts by assisting in the assessment and identification of fire safety needs of the district.

As we mark the 10th anniversary of the Harkin school grant program in Iowa, I am obliged to point out that many thousands of school buildings and facilities across the United States are in dire need of renovation or replacement. In my State of Iowa alone, according to a recent study, some 79 percent of public schools need to be upgraded or repaired. The harsh reality is that the average age of school buildings in the United States is nearly 50 years.

Too often, our children visit ultramodern shopping malls and gleaming sports arenas on weekends, but during the week go to school in rundown or antiquated facilities. This sends exactly the wrong message to our young people about our priorities. We have to do better.

That is why I am deeply grateful to the professionals and parents in the

Storm Lake Community School District. There is no question that a quality public education for every child is a top priority in that community. I salute them, and wish them a very successful new school year.●

VAN BUREN COMMUNITY EDUCATION

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in Iowa and across the United States, a new school year has begun. As you know, Iowa public schools have an excellent reputation nationwide, and Iowa students' test scores are among the highest in the nation.

I would like to take just a few minutes today to salute the dedicated teachers, administrators, and school board members in the Van Buren Community School District, and to report on their participation in a unique Federal partnership to repair and modernize school facilities.

This fall marks the 10th year of the Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program. That is its formal name, but it is better known among educators in Iowa as the program of Harkin grants for Iowa public schools. Since 1998, I have been fortunate to secure a total of $121 million for the State government in Iowa, which selects worthy school districts to receive these grants for a range of renovation and repair efforts everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools or renovating existing facilities. In many cases, this Federal funding is used to leverage public and/or private local funding, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect in a local school district.

The Van Buren Community School District received a 2002 Harkin grant totaling $837,000. These funds were used to build a school library which is also available to the community, a lunchroom, an art and music room and a meeting space at the Douds Elementary School. With a financial commitment from the community through the passage of a local option sales tax and a contribution from the Van Buren Foundation, the Douds Elementary School created a safe and supportive learning environment.

In 2003, a second Harkin grant for $500,000 was awarded to the Van Buren School District. Matching funds came from a generous donation from the William M. and Donna J. Hoaglin Foundation. The funds were used for the remodeling of the art and music room at Stockport Elementary School, and to add another pre-school classroom at the Birmingham Early Childhood Center. These schools are the modern, state-of-the-art facilities that befit the educational ambitions and excellence of this school district. Indeed, they are the kind of schools that every child in America deserves.

Excellent schools do not just pop up like mushrooms after a rain. They are the product of vision, leadership, persistence, and a tremendous amount of collaboration among local officials and concerned citizens. I salute the entire staff, administration, and governance in the Van Buren Community School District. In particular, I would like to recognize the leadership of the board of education—Tony Huffman, Terry Jester, Dick Hornberg, Sheila Parsons, Stan Whitten, Karen McEntee and Brian Starnes and former board members Jon Finney, Dixie Daugherty, Jean McIntosh, Monte Humble, Bill Shewmaker and Dr. Tim Blair. I would also like to recognize superintendent Karen Stinson, former superintendent Richard Barton and principal Charles Russell.

The projects would not have been possible without the financial support of two local foundations and I would like to recognize the board of directors of the Hoaglin Foundation; and the Van Buren Foundation board of directors, whose members include Art Ovrom, Dean Folker, Jon Finney, B.R. Poole, Steve Kisling, Rex Strait, Sandy McLain, Davis Pollock, Rich Lytle, Jim Dorothy, Butch Gates, Matt Manning, Jeanne Erickson, John O. Manning, Don VonSeggen, Pat Miller, George Manning, Mary J. Smith, Allen Gunn and Crystal Cronk.

As we mark the 10th anniversary of the Harkin school grant program in Iowa, I am obliged to point out that many thousands of school buildings and facilities across the United States are in dire need of renovation or replacement. In my State of Iowa alone, according to a recent study, some 79 percent of public schools need to be upgraded or repaired. The harsh reality is that the average age of school buildings in the United States is nearly 50 years.

Too often, our children visit ultramodern shopping malls and gleaming sports arenas on weekends, but during the week go to school in rundown or antiquated facilities. This sends exactly the wrong message to our young people about our priorities. We have to do better.

That is why I am deeply grateful to the professionals and parents in the Van Buren Community School District. There is no question that a quality public education for every child is a top priority in that community. I salute them, and wish them a very successful new school year.●

WEST DELAWARE COUNTY COMMUNITY EDUCATION

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in Iowa and across the United States, a new school year has begun. As you know, Iowa public schools have an excellent reputation nationwide, and Iowa students' test scores are among the highest in the Nation.

I would like to take just a few minutes today to salute the dedicated teachers, administrators, and school board members in the West Delaware County Community School District, and to report on their participation in a unique Federal partnership to repair and modernize school facilities.

This fall marks the 10th year of the Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program. That is its formal name, but it is better known among educators in Iowa as the program of Harkin grants for Iowa public schools. Since 1998, I have been fortunate to secure a total of $121 million for the State government in Iowa, which selects worthy school districts to receive these grants for a range of renovation and repair efforts everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools or renovating existing facilities. In many cases, this Federal funding is used to leverage public and/or private local funding, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect in a local school district.

The West Delaware County Community School District received several Harkin fire safety grants totaling $270,199 which it used to upgrade the fire alarm system and improve emergency lighting and other items at the high school and middle school as well as add fire rated doors and smoke and heat detectors at Lambert Elementary School. The Federal grants have made it possible for the district to provide quality and safe schools for their students.

Excellent schools do not just pop up like mushrooms after a rain. They are the product of vision, leadership, persistence, and a tremendous amount of collaboration among local officials and concerned citizens. I salute the superintendent Bob Cue and the entire staff, administration, and governance in the West Delaware County Community School District. In particular, I would like to recognize the leadership of the board of education—president Elwyn Curtis, Mike Ryan, Steve Dudak, Cheryl Stufflebeam and Linda Bessey, as well as past members former president Dan Zumbach, Mike Carr, Ilona Durey, Gary Johnson, Jack Young, and Edith Fortmann-Comley.

Other dedicated district staff who were instrumental in the success of the grant implementation whom I would also like to recognize are the late superintendent Rick Hilbert, business manager Ron Goerdt, building and grounds director Ron Swartz, and technology coordinator Ron Struble.

As we mark the 10th anniversary of the Harkin school grant program in Iowa, I am obliged to point out that many thousands of school buildings and facilities across the United States are in dire need of renovation or replacement. In my State of Iowa alone, according to a recent study, some 79 percent of public schools need to be upgraded or repaired. The harsh reality is that the average age of school buildings in the United States is nearly 50 years.

Too often, our children visit ultramodern shopping malls and gleaming sports arenas on weekends, but during the week go to school in rundown or antiquated facilities. This sends exactly the wrong message to our young

people about our priorities. We have to do better.

That is why I am deeply grateful to the professionals and parents in the West Delaware County Community School District. There is no question that a quality public education for every child is a top priority in that community. I salute them, and wish them a very successful new school year.●

WOODBINE COMMUNITY EDUCATION

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in Iowa and across the United States, a new school year has begun. As you know, Iowa public schools have an excellent reputation nationwide, and Iowa students' test scores are among the highest in the Nation.

I would like to take just a few minutes today to salute the dedicated teachers, administrators, and school board members in the Woodbine Community School District, and to report on their participation in a unique Federal partnership to repair and modernize school facilities.

This fall marks the 10th year of the Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program. That is its formal name, but it is better known among educators in Iowa as the program of Harkin grants for Iowa public schools. Since 1998, I have been fortunate to secure a total of $121 million for the State government in Iowa, which selects worthy school districts to receive these grants for a range of renovation and repair efforts—everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools or renovating existing facilities. In many cases, this Federal funding is used to leverage public and/or private local funding, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect in a local school district.

The Woodbine Community School District received several Harkin grants totaling $1,138,670 which it used to help build a new school, renovate existing classrooms, and make fire safety repairs throughout the district. This school is a modern, state-of-the-art facility that befits the educational ambitions and excellence of this school district. Indeed, it is the kind of school facility that every child in America deserves. To accomplish this comprehensive plan to modernize schools throughout the district, the citizens in the school district passed a bond issue for $5.1 million.

Excellent schools do not just pop up like mushrooms after a rain. They are the product of vision, leadership, persistence, and a tremendous amount of collaboration among local officials and concerned citizens. I salute the entire staff, administration, and governance in the Woodbine Community School District. In particular, I would like to recognize the leadership of the board of education—Amy Sherer, Mike Staben, Joanna Shaw, Todd Heistand, and Amber Nelson and former board members Joe Ball, Ryan Sullivan, Randall Pryor, Cheryl Book, Alan Ronk, Lynnette Lee, and Alan Ahrenholtz. I would also like to recognize superintendent Tom Vint, former superintendent Dr. Terry Hazard, former high school principal Deb Johnsen, Jim Berg with BVH Architects and the members of the steering committee responsible for passage of the bond referendum.

As we mark the 10th anniversary of the Harkin school grant program in Iowa, I am obliged to point out that many thousands of school buildings and facilities across the United States are in dire need of renovation or replacement. In my State of Iowa alone, according to a recent study, some 79 percent of public schools need to be upgraded or repaired. The harsh reality is that the average age of school buildings in the United States is nearly 50 years.

Too often, our children visit ultramodern shopping malls and gleaming sports arenas on weekends, but during the week go to school in rundown or antiquated facilities. This sends exactly the wrong message to our young people about our priorities. We have to do better.

That is why I am deeply grateful to the professionals and parents in the Woodbine Community School District. There is no question that a quality public education for every child is a top priority in that community. I salute them, and wish them a very successful new school year.●

TRIBUTE TO BOBBY HAYES

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Bobby Hayes, who has dedicated over 24 years of his life to public service. In October of this year, when Bobby steps down as mayor of the city of Pelham, AL, he will leave behind a legacy of leadership and service to his community.

For 24 years, Bobby has served as the mayor of Pelham. Over those years, Bobby has overseen many changes to the city. As a retired field commander of the tactical operations unit of the Birmingham Police Department, it was critical to Bobby that he provide local law enforcement with the tools needed to do their jobs effectively. Bobby successfully expanded the Pelham Police Department, adding a traffic unit, tactical operation unit, school resource officers and installing computers in all patrol cars.

It was also under his direction that Pelham erected four new fire stations and a new public safety building to house the police department and the municipal court. During his tenure, Mayor Hayes also was instrumental in the building of the Pelham Civic Complex and Pelham Senior Center. Bobby also ensured that the Pelham sewer system and new sewer plant were completed and increased the city's water supply and storage facilities.

A strong supporter of education and academics, Bobby oversaw the expansion and renovation of the Pelham Public Library. Since then, it has become one of only four public libraries in the State the Alabama Library Association recognized for excellence in library service. In 2005, the library became the recipient of prestigious Blue Ribbon Library status.

While many people think that the service Bobby contributes each day as mayor of Pelham is enough, he thinks otherwise. An avid leader, Bobby has been involved in many State committees and one national committee. In 2004, he was elected vice-president of the Alabama League of Municipalities and in 2005 he rose to serve as president. Bobby also represents the mayors of the 6th Congressional District to the State of Alabama Housing Finance Authority.

Additionally, Bobby has held memberships with organizations such as the Alabama League Committee on State and Federal Legislation, National League of Cities Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy Committee, the Greater Shelby County Chamber of Commerce, and the Alabama City/County Management Association.

Bobby is married to Judith Lance Hayes. Together, they have three children and nine grandchildren.

As Bobby embarks on another phase in his life, he will be remembered for his dedication and many contributions to the city of Pelham's ongoing prosperity and advancement. I wish him much luck in his future endeavors, and I ask this entire Senate to join me in recognizing and honoring the life and career of my good friend Bobby Hayes.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 9:32 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 6890. An act 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, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6894. An act to extend and reauthorize the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

The bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 12:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Zapata, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 1046. An act to modify pay provisions relating to certain senior-level positions in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 2606. An act to reauthorize the United States Fire Administration, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1343. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional authorization of appropriations for the health

centers program under section 330 of such Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2851. An act to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that dependent students who take a medically necessary leave of absence do not lose health insurance coverage, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6092. An act 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''.

H.R. 6370. An act to transfer excess Federal property administered by the Coast Guard to the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 1:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 1382. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of an Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Registry.

S. 1810. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the provision of scientifically sound information and support services to patients receiving a positive test diagnosis for Down syndrome or other prenatally and postnatally diagnosed conditions.

S. 2932. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program to provide assistance for poison prevention, sustain the funding of poison centers, and enhance the public health of people of the United States.

S. 3009. An act to designate the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the ''J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building''.

H.R. 4120. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for more effective prosecution of cases involving child pornography, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5975. An act 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. 6437. An act 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''.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

At 3:18 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Zapata, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1283. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for arthritis research and public health, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6999. An act to restructure the Coast Guard Integrated Deepwater Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7112. An act to impose sanctions with respect to Iran, to provide for the divestment of assets in Iran by State and local governments and other entities, and to identify locations of concern with respect to transshipment, reexportation, or diversion of certain sensitive items to Iran.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following bills, without amendment:

S. 2482. An act to repeal the provision of title 46, United States Code, requiring a license for employment in the business of salvaging the coast of Florida.

S. 2982. An act to amend the Runaway and Homeles appropriations, and for other purposes.

S. 3560. An act to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide additional funds for the qualifying individual (QI) program, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 239. Concurrent resolution recognizing and acknowledging the important role of adoption, and commending all parties involved, including birthparents, who carry out an adoption plan, and adoptive families, adopted children.

H. Con. Res. 405. Concurrent resolution recognizing the first full week of April as ''National Workplace Wellness Week''.

H. Con. Res. 416. Concurrent resolution commending Barter Theatre on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3068) to prohibit the award of contracts to provide guard services under the contract security guard program of the Federal Protective Service to a business concern that is owned, controlled, or operated by an individual who has been convicted of a felony.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the resolution (H.J. Res. 62) to honor the achievements and contributions of the Native Americans to the United States, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 3646. A bill to authorize and expedite lease sales within the outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–8068. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of an amendment to the list of payment-in-kind projects required by U.S. Army Europe; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–8069. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the notification of the initiation of a public-private competition for the laundry/dry cleaning function being performed by twenty-one civilian employees located at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–8070. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List; Removal of General Order from the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)'' (RIN0694–AE46) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8071. A communication from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Transactions Between Member Banks and Their Affiliates: Exemption for Certain Securities Financing Transactions Between a Member Bank and an Affiliate'' ((Docket No. R–1330)(12 CFR Part 223)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8072. A communication from the Acting Secretary, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Foreign Issuer Reporting Enhancements'' (RIN3235–AK03) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8073. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Commission Guidance and Revisions to the Cross-Border Tender Offer, Exchange Offer, Rights Offerings, and Business Combination Rules and Beneficial Ownership Reporting Rules for Certain Foreign Institutions'' (RIN3235–AK10) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8074. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Navajo Electrification Demonstration Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–8075. A communication from the Attorney, Office of Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Coordination of Federal Authorizations for Electric Transmission Facilities'' (RIN1901–AB18) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–8076. A communication from the Acting Chief of Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Minerals Management: Adjustment of Cost Recovery Fees'' (RIN1004–AE01) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

EC–8077. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the actions taken by the Department in response to the program recommendations of the Khartoum, Sudan Accountability Review Board; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–8078. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the review and determination of International Atomic Energy Agency activities in countries described in Section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–8079. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the proposed transfer of major defense equipment from the Government of Turkey to Lockheed Martin

Aeronautics with an original acquisition cost of $100,000,000 (Transmittal No. RSAT–06–08); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–8080. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the fiscal year 2005 operations of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–8081. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the cost of response and recovery efforts for FEMA–3289–EM in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8082. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Letter Report: Audit of Advisory Neighborhood Commission 3G for Fiscal Years 2006 Through 2008, as of March 31, 2008''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8083. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Letter Report: Audit of Advisory Neighborhood Commission 2B for Fiscal Years 2006 Through 2008, as of March 31, 2008''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8084. A communication from the Secretary of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's strategic plan for fiscal years 2008–2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8085. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 17–503, ''St. Martin Apartments Tax Exemption Temporary Act of 2008'' received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8086. A communication from the Acting Director, Strategic Human Resources Policy, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Security Personnel System'' (RIN3206–AL62) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–8087. A communication from the Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the designation of an acting officer for the position of Administrator, received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–8088. A communication from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedule of Rating Disabilities; Evaluation of Residuals of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)'' received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–8089. A communication from Director of Agency Management and Budget, Veterans Employment and Training, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Annual Report From Federal Contractors'' (RIN1293–AA12) received September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–8090. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 777–200, –200LR, –300, and –300ER Series Airplanes Approved for Extended-range Twin-engine Operational Performance Standards (ETOPS)'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2008–0673)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8091. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company 172, 175, 180, 182, 185, 206, 207, 208, 210, and 303 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2008–0471)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8092. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus A318, A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No.FAA–2007–0081)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8093. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC–10–10, DC–10–10F, DC–10–15, and MD–10–10F Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2008–0015)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8094. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; De Havilland Support Limited Model Beagle B.121 Series 1, 2, and 3 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(Docket No. FAA–2007–0248)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8095. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments'' ((14 CFR Part 97)(Docket No. 30604)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8096. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Household Eligibility and Application Process of the Coupon Program for Individuals Residing in Nursing Homes, Intermediate Care Facilities, Assisted Living Facilities and Households that Utilize Post Office Boxes'' (RIN0660–AA17) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8097. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Telemarketing Sales Rule'' (RIN3084–AA98) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8098. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for the State of New York'' (RIN0648–XK19) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8099. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Deep-Water Species Fishery by Amendment 80 Vessels Subject to Sideboard Limits in the Gulf of Alaska'' (RIN0648–XK43) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8100. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shallow-Water Species by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska'' (RIN0648–XK44) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8101. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Telemarketing Sales Rule Fees'' (RIN3084–AA98) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8102. A communication from the Chief of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone Regulations (including 2 regulations beginning with USCG–2008–0264)'' (RIN1625–AA00) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8103. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''2007 Annual Report to Congress on Transportation Security''; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–8104. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Taxation of fringe benefits'' ((Rev. Rul. 2008–48)(26 CFR 1.61–21)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8105. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to the treatment of taxpayers accepting certain settlements of potential legal claims relating to auction rate securities ((Rev. Proc. 2008–58)(26 CFR 601.601)) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8106. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tax-exempt Money Market Funds—Temporary Treasury Program to Support Money Market Funds—No Violation of Restrictions Against Federal Guarantees of Tax-exempt Bonds Under Section 149(b)'' (Notice 2008–81) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8107. A communication from the Program Manager of the Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Medicare Part B Monthly Actuarial Rates, Premium Rate, and Annual Deductible Beginning January 1, 2009'' (RIN0938–AP00) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8108. A communication from the Program Manager of the Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services,

Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Inpatient Hospital Deductible and Hospital and Extended Care Services Coinsurance Amounts for Calendar Year 2009'' (RIN0938–AP03) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8109. A communication from the Program Manager of the Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Part A Premium for Calendar Year 2009 for the Uninsured Aged and for Certain Disabled Individuals Who Have Exhausted Other Entitlement'' (RIN0938–AP04) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–8110. A communication from the Program Manager of the Office of Child Support Enforcement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''State Parent Locator Service; Safeguarding Child Support Information'' (RIN0970–AC01) received on September 25, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

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. KYL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3641. A bill to authorize funding for the National Crime Victim Law Institute to provide support for victims of crime under Crime Victims Legal Assistance Programs as a part of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984; considered and passed.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CORKER, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 3642. A bill to enhance the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation throughout the world; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 3643. A bill to enhance the capacity of the United States to undertake global development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 3644. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide crop disaster assistance to agricultural producers that suffered qualifying quantity or quality losses for the 2008 crop year due to a natural disaster; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 3645. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Magna Water District water reuse and groundwater recharge project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEMINT:

S. 3646. A bill to authorize and expedite lease sales within the outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Ms. LANDRIEU:

S. 3647. A bill to assist the State of Louisiana in flood protection and coastal restoration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. SMITH):

S. Res. 690. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the conflict between Russia and Georgia; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 691. A resolution designating Thursday, November 20, 2008, as ''Feed America Day''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. REID for Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. OBAMA, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. Res. 692. A resolution designating the week of November 9 through November 15, 2008, as ''National Veterans Awareness Week'' to emphasize the need to develop educational programs regarding the contributions of veterans to the country; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. BAYH):

S. Res. 693. A resolution recognizing the month of November 2008 as ''National Homeless Youth Awareness Month''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. Res. 694. A resolution designating the week beginning October 19, 2008, as ''National Character Counts Week''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 3530

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3530, a bill to establish the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Gift of Life Medal for organ donors and the family of organ donors.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3641. A bill to authorize funding for the National Crime Victim Law Institute to provide support for victims of crime under Crime Victims Legal Assistance Programs as a part of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984; considered and passed.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3641

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

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 103(b) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405; 118 Stat. 2264) is amended in paragraphs (1) through (5) by striking ''2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009'' each place it appears and inserting ''2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013''.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CORKER, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 3642. A bill to enhance the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation throughout the world; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DURBIN. My predecessor and friend, the late Senator Paul Simon, championed the cause of water for the poor. Ten years ago he wrote an important and foretelling book, Tapped Out, in which he described the world's looming clean water crisis.

Senator Simon was ahead of the curve. He identified this challenge long before many others, and urged the U.S. to lead on it. It is my privilege to carry forward his vision in the United States Senate today.

I take this responsibility seriously—not only to honor my friend and mentor from Illinois—but more importantly to further this country's leadership in making access to clean water and sanitation possible for people in every part of the world.

In 2005, Congress passed the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act to elevate the position of safe water and sanitation efforts in U.S. foreign assistance.

We have made progress since then. Last year alone, the U.S. helped provide nearly 2 million people with access to a better source of drinking water for the first time. And we helped more than 1.5 million people access better sanitation.

These are encouraging results, but our impact could be much greater. Our current efforts are hindered by limited resources and lack of overall strategy and coordination.

To strengthen U.S. leadership in this area, I am pleased to join with Senators CORKER, KERRY and MURRAY, and Representatives BLUMENAUER and PAYNE to introduce new legislation that builds and improves upon the 2005 act.

The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Enhancement Act of 2008 will increase capacity at USAID and the State Department to implement clean water and sanitation efforts.

It will strengthen local capacity by adding a corps of water experts to USAID missions and by training local water and sanitation managers.

It will foster development of low-cost and sustainable clean water and sanitation technologies for use in priority countries.

In short, it will put the U.S. again at the forefront of assuring access to these most basic needs for millions around the world.

We will not be able to make a sustained difference on the ground with good intentions alone. We need to back up the lofty goals in this bill with resources—money and personnel.

We need to give our development experts the tools and support they need to get the job done well. That is why I've also led an effort in the Senate to increase the number of Foreign Service Officers and to urge the placement of water experts in USAID missions around the world.

This kind of development assistance, helping to build infrastructure and alleviate poverty, is a crucial to our ability to lead and influence other countries.

America's strength resonates not only from its military power but from the power of American ideas and values, from our generosity and diplomacy.

I fear we have lost a measure of that influence in recent years. Our smart power has waned as we've focused our resources and attention elsewhere.

Real leadership from the United States on water and sanitation will help stave off one of the world's looming crises. It will reassert our standing as a leader in the fight against global poverty.

And, once again, Paul Simon was ahead of his time. What element of international development assistance could be more fundamental than ensuring access to clean water and basic sanitation?

We often take water for granted in this country. Turn on the tap, and out it comes—clean, inexpensive and plentiful. Occasionally we hear of water shortages in a handful of states during times of drought. But for the most part, we think little about this crucial resource.

Yet for many people in the world, access to clean water and sanitation are out of reach—and the problem may only get worse.

In the past 20 years, 2 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water and 600 million have gained access to basic sanitation services. This is encouraging progress.

Yet nearly 900 million people still live without clean water, and nearly 2 in 5 do not have access to proper sanitation.

In the past century, global demand for water has tripled, and is now doubling every two decades. Rapid population growth, urbanization, pollution and climate change will add even greater pressures to an already strained system.

This scenario is troubling for a lot of reasons.

First, unsafe water is a serious threat to global health. The World Health Organization estimates that water-related diseases account for about one-tenth of the global disease burden. We lose nearly 5,000 children each day to these diseases, and over 2 million people each year.

We recently expanded our efforts to fight global AIDS—an effort I support—but antiretroviral therapy taken with unsafe water may do more harm than good.

Lack of safe water threatens economic development and political stability. A developing economy cannot grow if its population is too sick to work or if its members are engaged in conflict over water resources, as in Darfur, for example, or in parts of the Middle East.

Nor can an economy grow if its women and girls have to spend many hours each day gathering water rather than engaging in more productive pursuits. The UN estimates that women lose 40 billion working hours each year to carrying water. The economic repercussions are clear.

Water scarcity has a serious impact on the environment, as well. The strain on natural resources will continue as global warming causes glaciers to melt and climate patterns to shift. We can expect key sources of clean water to be altered or eliminated in the process.

So, this is a big problem. But the U.S. is in a position to make a big difference in the lives of the world's poor with strong leadership and investment in global safe water.

U.S. leadership can and will make a difference in this most fundamental development challenge. I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting this effort to refocus our global clean water activities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3642

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 ''Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Enhancement Act of 2008''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121)—

(A) makes access to safe water and sanitation for developing countries a specific policy objective of United States foreign assistance programs;

(B) requires the Secretary of State to—

(i) develop a strategy to elevate the role of water and sanitation policy; and

(ii) improve the effectiveness of United States assistance programs undertaken in support of that strategy;

(C) codifies Target 10 of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals; and

(D) seeks to reduce the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 50 percent by 2015.

(2) On December 20, 2006, the United Nations General Assembly, in GA Resolution 61/192, declared 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation, in recognition of the impact of sanitation on public health, poverty reduction, economic and social development, and the environment.

(3) On August 1, 2008, Congress passed H. Con. Res. 318, which—

(A) supports the goals and ideals of the International Year of Sanitation; and

(B) recognizes the importance of sanitation on public health, poverty reduction, economic and social development, and the environment.

(4) While progress is being made on safe water and sanitation efforts—

(A) more than 884,000,000 people throughout the world lack access to safe drinking water; and

(B) 2 of every 5 people in the world do not have access to basic sanitation services.

(5) The health consequences of unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation are staggering, accounting for—

(A) nearly 10 percent of the global burden of disease; and

(B) more than 2,000,000 deaths each year.

(6) The effects of climate change are expected to produce severe consequences for water availability and resource management in the future, with 2,800,000,000 people in more than 48 countries expected to face severe and chronic water shortages by 2025.

(7) The impact of water scarcity on conflict and instability is evident in many parts of the world, including the Darfur region of Sudan, where demand for water resources has contributed to armed conflict between nomadic ethnic groups and local farming communities.

(8) In order to further the United States contribution to safe water and sanitation efforts, it is necessary to—

(A) expand foreign assistance capacity to address the challenges described in this section; and

(B) represent issues related to water and sanitation at the highest levels of United States foreign assistance deliberations, including deliberations related to issues of global health, food security, the environment, global warming, and maternal and child mortality.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to enhance the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121).

SEC. 4. DEVELOPING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CAPACITY.

Section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151h) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) OFFICE OF WATER.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To carry out the purposes of subsection (a), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall establish the Office of Water.

''(2) LEADERSHIP.—The Office of Water shall be headed by an Assistant Administrator for Safe Water and Sanitation, who shall report directly to the Administrator.

''(3) DUTIES.—The Assistant Administrator shall—

''(A) implement this section and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121); and

''(B) place primary emphasis on providing safe, affordable, and sustainable drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene.

''(f) BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL WATER.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To increase the capacity of the Department of State to address international issues regarding safe water, sanitation, and other international water programs, the Secretary of State shall establish the Bureau for International Water

within the Office of the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs (referred to in this subsection as the 'Bureau').

''(2) DUTIES.—The Bureau shall—

''(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic policy of the United States Government with respect to global freshwater issues, including—

''(i) access to safe drinking water and sanitation;

''(ii) river basin and watershed management;

''(iii) transboundary conflict;

''(iv) agricultural and urban productivity of water resources;

''(v) pollution mitigation; and

''(vi) adaptation to hydrologic change due to climate variability; and

''(B) ensure that international freshwater issues are represented—

''(i) within the United States Government; and

''(ii) in key diplomatic, development, and scientific efforts with other nations and multilateral organizations.''.

SEC. 5. SAFE WATER AND SANITATION STRATEGY.

Section 6(e) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) an assessment of the extent to which the United States Government's efforts are reaching the goal described in section 135(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152h(a)(2)); and

''(8) recommendations on what the United States Government would need to do to help achieve the goal referred to in paragraph (7) if the United States Government's efforts were proportional to its share of the world's economy.''.

SEC. 6. DEVELOPING LOCAL CAPACITY.

The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 9, 10, and 11 as sections 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 8 the following:

''SEC. 9. WATER AND SANITATION MANAGERS TRAINING PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall establish, in every priority country, a program to train local, in-country water and sanitation managers, and other officials of countries that receive assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to promote the capacity of recipient governments to provide affordable, equitable, and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

''(2) COORDINATION.—The program established under subsection (a) shall be coordinated by the lead country water manager designated in subsection (c)(2).

''(3) EXPANSION.—The Secretary and Administrator may establish the program described in this section in additional countries if the receipt of such training would be most beneficial, with due consideration given to good governance.

''(b) DESIGNATION.—The United States Chief of Mission within each country receiving a 'high priority' designation under section 6(f) shall—

''(1) designate safe drinking water and sanitation as a strategic objective;

''(2) appoint an in-country water and sanitation manager within the Mission to coordinate the in-country implementation of this Act and section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with local water managers, local government officials, the Department of State, and the Office of Water of the United States Agency for International Development; and

''(3) coordinate with the Development Credit Authority and the Global Development Alliance to further the purposes of this Act.''.

SEC. 7. GRANTS FOR LOW COST CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION TECHNOLOGIES.

Section 135(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2152h(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) provide grants through the United States Agency for International Development to foster the development of low cost and sustainable technologies for providing clean water and sanitation that are suitable for use in high priority countries, particularly in places with limited resources and infrastructure.''.

SEC. 8. UPDATED REPORT REGARDING WATER FOR PEACE AND SECURITY.

Section 11(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005, as redesignated by section 6, is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The report submitted under this subsection shall include an assessment of current and likely future political tensions over water sources and an assessment of the expected impacts of global climate change on water supplies in 10, 25, and 50 years.''.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2009 and each subsequent fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

[SEC. 10. CONSTRUCTION.

This Act shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121). Nothing in this Act shall be construed in such a way as to override or take precedence over the implementation of that Act.]

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 3643. A bill to enhance the capacity of the United States to undertake global development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DURBIN. Events of the last decade are stark reminders that security in the U.S. is closely linked to the stability of far-flung places beyond our borders. From food riots to failed states, we have become more aware of how important it is to help the poorest around the world live healthier, more productive, and stable lives.

Foreign assistance for development is not only the right thing to do; it's in our national interest. In the U.S., the responsibility for such development falls largely to the U.S. Agency for International Development, or USAID.

USAID was founded by the Kennedy administration in 1961. It became the first U.S. foreign assistance organization whose primary emphasis was on long term economic and social development efforts overseas.

During its first decade, it had more than 5,000 dedicated Foreign Service Officers serving all over the world, often in the most difficult of conditions. They helped build clinics in Nepal, provide clean water in Honduras, and boost the agricultural and industrial sectors of Pakistan.

Today, when the U.S. needs to show its leadership overseas more than ever, USAID operates with just 1,000 Foreign Service Officers.

Many people on both sides of the aisle agree that USAID is no longer equipped to do its job effectively. We simply are not meeting the international development goals of the United States.

USAID has not received adequate funding, staffing, or political support—and America's efforts abroad have suffered as a result.

It is time to make a change.

We should be sending bright, talented public servants to help improve child and maternal health, treat those with AIDS, TB and malaria, provide clean water and sanitation for the world's poor, help farmers and women start or improve their business, and assist reformers and civic leaders to build stronger democratic institutions.

Today, along with Senator KERRY and Senator MURRAY, I am introducing the Increasing America's Global Development Capacity Act of 2008 to take the first step toward putting the Agency for International Development on firmer footing.

The bill would authorize USAID to hire an additional 700 Foreign Service Officers. This would basically double the current number of development officers available to work in targeted countries. This is fundamental to rebuilding the agency's capacity.

Senator LEAHY, Chair of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, shares a commitment to rebuilding USAID. I am heartened by the Subcommittee's recommended increase in funding for USAID's operating expenses for fiscal year 2009. This was a priority for me in the bill, and Chairman LEAHY has been very supportive.

My bill also would establish a goal of hiring an additional 1,300 Foreign Service Officers by 2011.

After three years, USAID would have more than 3,000 of talented, committed Americans serving in the world's most difficult locations helping to improve the lives of others. It won't be the 5,000 experts of the 1960s, but it will be a big improvement from today.

Foreign development assistance is as important a foreign policy tool as diplomacy and defense. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates is perhaps the most persuasive advocate for rebuilding our civilian development capacity. He argues that we need to engage in nonmilitary ways to pursue global development goals.

The civilian instruments of national security—diplomacy, development assistance, sharing expertise on civil society—are becoming more and more important. Secretary Gates argues

that these tools are good for the world's poor, our national security, and our country.

I agree.

Let us take one concrete step to rebuild that important civilian capacity, which would help improve our ability to help the world's poorest countries and people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3643

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 ''Increasing America's Global Development Capacity Act of 2008''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) foreign development assistance is an important foreign policy tool in addition to diplomacy and defense;

(2) development assistance is part of any comprehensive United States response to regional conflicts, terrorist threats, weapons proliferation, disease pandemics, and persistent widespread poverty;

(3) in 2002 and 2006, the United States National Security Strategy includes global development, along with defense and diplomacy, as the 3 pillars of national security;

(4) in its early years, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) had more than 5,000 full-time Foreign Service Officers;

(5) as of 2008, USAID has slightly more than 1,000 full-time Foreign Service Officers;

(6) the budget at USAID, calculated in real dollars, has dropped 27 percent since 1985;

(7) this decline in personnel and operating budgets has diminished the capacity of USAID to provide development assistance and implement foreign assistance programs; and

(8) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate recommended increasing the amount to be appropriated for USAID operating expenses for fiscal year 2009 by $171,000,000 compared to the amount appropriated for such expenses for fiscal year 2008.

SEC. 3. HIRING OF ADDITIONAL FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AS USAID EMPLOYEES.

(a) INITIAL HIRINGS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of USAID shall use additional amounts appropriated to USAID for fiscal year 2009 compared to fiscal year 2008 to increase by not less than 700 the total number of full-time Foreign Service Officers employed by USAID compared to the number of such officers employed by USAID on the date of the enactment of this Act. These officers shall be used to enhance the ability of USAID to—

(1) carry out development activities around the world by providing USAID with additional human resources and expertise needed to meet important development and humanitarian needs around the world;

(2) strengthen its institutional capacity as the lead development agency of the United States; and

(3) more effectively help developing nations to become more stable, healthy, democratic, prosperous, and self-sufficient.

(b) SUBSEQUENT HIRINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraph (2), during the 2-year period beginning 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of USAID shall increase by not less than 1,300 the total number of full-time Foreign Service Officers over the number of such Officers at the beginning of such 2-year period to carry out the activities described in subsection (a), contingent upon sufficient appropriations.

(2) REPROGRAMMING.—If the Administrator of USAID determines that USAID has competing needs that are more urgent than the hirings described in paragraph (1), the Administrator may use amounts available for such hirings for such competing needs if the Administrator submits to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report describing such competing needs.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 3645. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Magna Water District water reuse and groundwater recharge project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation that would assist the Magna Water District of Utah to implement a water reuse and groundwater recharge project. The district faces perchlorate-contaminated wells due to decades of rocket motor production at a Department of Defense site operated by Hercules, ATK launch Systems. To address this, the water district has developed a bio-destruction process which combines wastewater and desalination brine stream to destroy perchlorate. This technology gives DOD what it needs to broadly address perchlorate issues at multiple sites in a way that is quicker and cheaper than existing technologies and processes.

This bill, would authorize a 25 percent Federal match for the total cost of this project. In truth, the district has already invested a significant amount of its own funds and is now seeking funds from the federal government on a matching basis. It is critically important for Magna to maintain high quality drinking water for irrigation and preserve the community's valuable water resources while finding a beneficial use of treated domestic and industrial wastewater to destroy a harmful plume of the contaminate perchlorate, that threatens the water resources of this community.

We have but a few days left in this session of the 110th Congress but I feel it important to introduce this bill and ask my colleagues to please review it. I plan on reintroducing this bill early in the 111th Congress and will work on ensuring its passage next year.

By Ms. LANDRIEU:

S. 3647. A bill to assist the State of Louisiana in flood protection and coastal restoration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I hope I am not wearing out my welcome. I know that I have spoken more today than the other Members. I was proud this morning to have achieved a small—but I think significant—victory, as I pressed for a rollcall vote which would have required the Senate to come back tomorrow, but in acquiescing on that, I was able to introduce a bipartisan piece of legislation with key Members, including Senator COCHRAN, Senator HUTCHISON, Senator CONRAD, Senator LINCOLN, and Senator PRYOR on a piece of very important legislation for farmers and for the agricultural community and rural communities throughout the Nation.

Hopefully, by this piece of legislation being filed today and the work that can go on over the next few days before the lights go out in this Chamber and we all leave to go home for the election, something could be done to help rural America because the big bailout package, no matter how it is structured, will not really reach to the problem quickly enough and the regulations have not been written for the bill that is in place to help them. So between the bill that doesn't have regulations written and the bailout package, which has nothing at this moment for them, we are trying to stand in the gap and provide some sort of bridge assistance for the farmland of America and the rural areas and to give our farmers some hope until we can come back and address their needs. I am pleased to have at least accomplished that today. While I am speaking, Members of the House—both Republicans and Democrats—are putting a bill together and circulating letters so that, hopefully, we can accomplish something before we leave.

I did have an option to hold up the Defense authorization bill, as the Presiding Officer knows. It was a bill that the Presiding Officer and Senator WARNER spoke about. It passed in record time—in less than a minute, as I recall—because I was standing right here when it did. I could have exerted my ability as a Senator to object but, not only out of respect for the Presiding Officer as well as the Senator from Virginia but also out of respect for the men and women who wear a uniform, I did not think that it was an appropriate vehicle to use to make my point. I am certain the people of my State would agree with that, and so I did not. That does not mean I won't continue over the course of the next several days to use other vehicles, other opportunities to press this case.

Leaving that subject for a moment, I wish to spend a moment to again talk about the need for coastal protection and restoration in Louisiana. I have spoken about this topic hundreds of times and will for the next 15 minutes do it once again.

Louisiana's coast is literally washing away. Even if we didn't have Katrina or Rita—the major storms that affected us in 2005—and even if Gustav

and Ike had never happened, the devastation along Louisiana's coast is substantial. It affects a little bit of the Mississippi coast as well and a small portion of east Texas. I am sorry I do not have Texas on this map. Southeast Texas is very much like southwest Louisiana in topography. So what I am saying affects them as well. Of course, southwest Mississippi, our neighbor to the east, the southwestern part of Mississippi is protected by this great wetlands, but it is basically the Mississippi delta area.

One hundred years ago, the Mississippi River delta consisted of 7,000 square miles of coastal marshes and swamps, making it one of the sixth or seventh largest delta complexes in the world. The delta's growth depended on periodic flooding of the Mississippi River that drains 41 percent of the continental United States, with the river sediments gradually settling in the surrounding wetlands. So as the sediment came down the Mississippi River, this is how this area was built. Of course, it took thousands and thousands of years, but that process still exists to this day. The Mississippi River and the sediment come down and overflow this great delta.

Portions of the State I represent have grown up on this delta. This is New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Lake Charles right here, the four major cities in Louisiana. I don't have to explain to people—even people who have never been to New Orleans or to the cities I mentioned—how important and rich this land is, not just for agriculture and forestry but also for fisheries, both commercial and sports fishermen, as well as the great cities that call this area home.

We have been trying to stay high and dry and out of the water for over 300 years. If we don't act more urgently in this Congress, it will be a losing battle.

Since the early 1900s, this national ecological jewel has lost 2,000 square miles of coastal wetlands, with the expectation of another 500 square miles by 2050. Again, these hurricanes seem to be happening more frequently and with more ferocity in the way they rush to our shore. Their increased velocity and frequency are wreaking havoc on many parts of the coast from Florida to the east coast, but particularly the State I represent.

The construction of flood control and navigation levees along the Mississippi River, which we had to do for the commercial activities of our Nation, had the side effect—the unfortunate side effect—of blocking deposits of the Mississippi River sediment into the surrounding wetlands. Without these sediments, the coastal system has slowly subsided, turning these wetlands into open waters.

I read a letter an hour ago about a farmer, Wallace Ellender, whose father was a Senator. As a young girl, I remember Senator Ellender. He testified in committee that his farm that used to sit close to the shore, they now had to swim 30 miles in open water to the island on which he used to picnic as a child. This is the largest loss of lands. If the enemy was taking this much land, we would literally declare war and attack them. That is how great is the land loss. The enemy is water, rising tides, more frequent storms, and climate change.

I am not here only to complain. I am here to offer a solution, the solution we have passed by this Congress—which I commended Senator DOMENICI for this morning because without him, it never, ever would have happened—that we have decided as a State to take President Truman up on his offer that he made to us in 1949 to use a portion of our offshore oil and gas revenues that come to the Treasury, $10 billion a year. The people of Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi, from the offshore oil and gas off our coasts, contribute to the Federal Treasury billions and billions of dollars. Since the year I was born, 50-plus years ago, we have sent over $117 billion to the Federal Treasury to fund all sorts of programs—domestic and international, including supporting the wars that have been waged on behalf of this country. We have contributed the second largest portion outside individual income tax.

With Senator DOMENICI's help and with my leadership, we led an effort to take President Truman up on an offer that we were too foolish to accept at the time and passed the Domenici-Landrieu Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act. I am proud to add my name on that bill which will redirect 37.5 percent of these revenues to the coast to secure these wetlands, to build these levees, to protect not just New Orleans but Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Lake Charles, to protect the Ellender farm, to restore the culture and protect the great Cajun culture of south Louisiana—many of the people still speak French, as the original settlers to this area—and to preserve the culture of our fishermen and oystermen.

Mr. President, you can appreciate that because being from Michigan, you have quite a diversity of constituents you represent. I don't know Michigan, of course, as well as I know Louisiana. I am certain you have pockets of immigrants who have come to Michigan who have proven themselves to be outstanding citizens.

I met with a very strong, strapping man who came to Louisiana probably when he was a child, I imagine as a young teenager. He is now pushing 50 to 60. He met with me not too long ago over a small table in Plaquemine, LA. He had his sleeves rolled up. His arms were quite large. He is an oyster fisherman. He came from Croatia. He had no money in his pocket when he arrived, but he and his sons have been oyster fishermen down in this area for decades.

He looked at me and he said: Senator, I could not love a country more than I love America. I came here as a penniless child, he said, and I have been trying to make a living fishing in the oyster beds in Louisiana. His son was sitting right next to him. He said: But Senator, if we don't do something, all that we have done for these decades will be lost.

I share that story. I am sure Senator MIKULSKI could tell a story about her fishermen from Maryland, and I am certain Senator CARPER could relay a similar story from Delaware, and I am certain, Mr. President, that you have similar stories from people who came here, not born in America, but came here looking for a chance and in their quest to find that chance have provided so much wealth, more than you can imagine, for themselves and their families and for all of us, as well as people who were born in south Louisiana, who were born here, or working side by side with those who came, looking for a new life decades ago to preserve this great place. If we do not step it up, if we do not expedite this effort, their work will have been for nought.

A couple of years ago, we passed a bill that will give us revenue sharing to try to build the levees. We went actually after the storm—I was so devastated after Katrina thinking where could we find help, where could we find a plan. I traveled to the Netherlands, to Europe, to look at the systems they have. I brought 40 elected officials, both Republicans and Democrats, with me, laymen and engineers, to say: If the Netherlands, which is a small country that can fit inside the State of Louisiana—this is our State. The Netherlands is so small it could fit inside Louisiana. It is a powerful nation but a small one. It has the same problems as we do. If their levees break, they will lose their entire country. So they don't fool around with it as we do in America. They actually build levees that hold. They have great engineering. We have great engineers here, but we are not giving the support or tools they need to do this job. So our land continues to wash away while the Netherlands has managed to save itself.

I learned a very interesting thing over in the Netherlands when I went, and it was shocking to me. Netherlands has no system of insurance such as we do. We have flood insurance here. It is a bill we actually could not pass in the last few years, but we technically have flood insurance. We have commercial insurance. In the Netherlands, they don't have insurance because their levees are built to withstand a storm once every 10,000 years.

I hate to be the one to be the bearer of bad news, but our levees are not even built to withstand storms once in 100 years. The levees the Netherlands build protect their people once every 10,000 years, so they virtually never break. That little picture everybody might remember, at least those of my age and older, of that little boy with the finger in the dike, that is not how it is. They have the most extraordinary investments and infrastructure you can imagine. They have gates that

open and close. They have diversion systems. I literally have people in their living rooms with buckets trying to keep the water out.

I had elected officials come to my office this week with pictures of everything that their town owned dumped out on the street because the water comes in. And somehow in America we have lost either the interest, the will, or the ability to use the resources we have and the brains that God gave us to figure this out.

Although countries have done it—and I am sure the Netherlands is not the only country that has done it—I am here to tell you America is a long way from getting this right.

I came to the floor to introduce a bill—it is not going to completely solve this problem, but I will send it to the desk because it is going to take more than one bill to do it. In the supplemental bill we passed, the emergency disaster bill, there is a portion in that bill—it is a $1.5 billion portion—that is directed to only one project in south Louisiana. This bill I am going to lay down will suggest that the $1.5 billion that is directed to one project be given to the State in a way that our Governor, who is not a Democrat but a Republican—so I am not doing this with party. He is Republican and I am working with him—to give him and his team an opportunity to use those funds to cover the billions of dollars of projects we have underway.

We have billions of dollars of projects underway. We have $1.5 billion in the bill. So instead of directing it to one particular project, I thought it might be worth discussing the wisdom and the benefit of trying to give it to our State, allowing them to use it in a way that will most quickly benefit the most people.

I want to show the levee structure. We have passed since 1986 eight WRDA bills, water resources development bills. This is the way Congress builds levees all over the country. The red represents Federal levees in Louisiana, the green represents local levees, and then the yellow is boundaries separating our parishes. We don't have counties, we have parishes. Here is St. Bernard Parish. This parish, by the way, with 67,000 people, was completely obliterated in Katrina—completely. Out of 67,000 people, there were 5—5—homes that were not completely inundated up to the roof with water. That is St. Bernard Parish.

Then we have Orleans, and we saw what happened when the levees broke: 70 percent of the city went underwater. What you didn't see was Plaquemine Parish went underwater. This levee helped. This is the only levee in our entire State, Golden Meadow, even though it held in Katrina—you are going to have a hard time believing this, but this little levee held down here in Golden Meadow. But since Katrina, I can't seem to get a dollar to lift it a little higher because the Corps of Engineers, for some reason, doesn't think this is a big priority. It held again in Ike, and it held again in Gustav. They keep telling me there is something wrong, we can't build a levee this way. I said: Since this levee held and yours broke, maybe Golden Meadow knows something about building levees. Nevertheless, we don't have money to help them strengthen that levee, although it has been through four hurricanes now.

In the last WRDA bill, we authorized $6.9 billion of projects, which is the good news, and some of that money will be spent here. By the way, there will be billions of dollars spent around the country on levees such as this. We are only one of 50 States. I most certainly don't think we should get all the money in Louisiana, although we have a lot of the water. The Mississippi River probably deserves a little extra because of that, and we do because it is a water bill, it is not a desert bill. If it were a desert bill, New Mexico would get a good portion of that money. It is a water bill. We have a lot of water, so we get a lot of money.

We have $6 billion. However, in the actual appropriations bill, we only have $1.5 billion. So the best way I can think to take that $1.5 billion, instead of dedicating it to one project, is give it to the Governor and let him, with his team and the legislature, Democrats and Republicans, figure out how to lay that money down on south Louisiana to save as much as we can while we wait and work for the revenue-sharing piece I talked about earlier, the portion of the offshore oil and gas revenues. We are now going to get 37 percent of those revenues, which are moneys that come to the Federal Treasury that if Louisiana weren't willing to produce oil and gas, the country would not have. They might own the resources off our coast, off our 9-mile boundary, but they couldn't access those revenues without the people of Louisiana agreeing.

Remember, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama are the only States that allow drilling off their coasts, and Alaska, which is not in the lower 48, of course. So because we allow drilling, because we generate $10 billion, we thought instead of coming here hat in hand every year, let us direct some of that money to help us build these levees and then in the meantime, we can get occasionally some money in the water resources bill or in an appropriations bill to add to that so we can start protecting our people. We may not get to 1 in every 10,000 years' storm, but we most certainly need to get past 1 out of every 100 years. We have to move not from a category 3 protection but to a category 5 protection, and we have to do it quickly. So I send this bill to the desk and hope we can consider it at the earliest convenience.

I wish to also send to the desk some more detailed information about what I have spoken about, and I will conclude this portion by saying that this is an urgent matter. I don't know how many storms we have to endure on the gulf coast, America's energy coast, before this Congress realizes this is an economic disaster, it is an emotional drain on people who continue to watch everything they own flood time and time again.

If I thought I could relocate 2 million people to another part—even if I could get them to go, which I couldn't because this is their home—it would be too expensive. Who would stay and run the river? Who would keep these channels open? Who would drill for the oil and gas? We haven't figured out how to do this from unmanned aerial platforms yet. People actually have to go out into this coastline and work hard every day in agriculture, in oil and gas and in fisheries. This operation cannot be run from Kansas City or from Little Rock, AR. It has to be run on the coast. And everybody who lives on a coast, whether you live in Florida or Texas or South Carolina or North Carolina or Georgia understands what I am talking about. We can't relocate everyone to Denver. We have to protect our coasts, and we are doing a terrible job of it in this country. I am one of the Senators who represents the most challenged area in the Nation. Louisiana is not the only . . . .

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 690—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GEORGIA

Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 690

Resolved, That 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 resolution as ''South Ossetia'') and the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia (referred to in this resolution 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 its standing in the international community and should lead to a review of existing, developing, and proposed multilateral and bilateral arrangements;

(3) the United States recognizes significant interests in common with the Russian Federation, including combating the proliferation of nuclear weapons and fighting terrorism, and these interests can, over time, serve as the basis for improved long-term relations;

(4) the Government of 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.

SENATE RESOLUTION 691—DESIGNATING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2008, AS ''FEED AMERICA DAY''

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 691

Whereas Thanksgiving Day celebrates the spirit of selfless giving and an appreciation for family and friends;

Whereas the spirit of Thanksgiving Day is a virtue upon which the Nation was founded;

Whereas, according to the Department of Agriculture, roughly 35,000,000 people in the United States, including 12,000,000 children, continue to live in households that do not have an adequate supply of food; and

Whereas selfless sacrifice breeds a genuine spirit of thanksgiving, both affirming and restoring fundamental principles in our society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates Thursday, November 20, 2008, as ''Feed America Day''; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to sacrifice 2 meals on Feed America Day and to donate the money that they would have spent on food to a religious or charitable organization of their choice for the purpose of feeding the hungry.

SENATE RESOLUTION 692—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 9 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, 2008, AS ''NATIONAL VETERANS AWARENESS WEEK'' TO EMPHASIZE THE NEED TO DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS REGARDING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF VETERANS TO THE COUNTRY

Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. OBAMA, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. STEVENS)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 692

Whereas tens of millions of Americans have served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the past century;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Americans have given their lives while serving in the Armed Forces during the past century;

Whereas the contributions and sacrifices of the men and women who served in the Armed Forces have been vital in maintaining the freedoms and way of life enjoyed by the people of the United States;

Whereas the advent of the all-volunteer Armed Forces has resulted in a sharp decline in the number of individuals and families who have had any personal connection with the Armed Forces;

Whereas this reduction in familiarity with the Armed Forces has resulted in a marked decrease in the awareness by young people of the nature and importance of the accomplishments of those who have served in the Armed Forces, despite the current educational efforts of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the veterans service organizations;

Whereas the system of civilian control of the Armed Forces makes it essential that the future leaders of the Nation understand the history of military action and the contributions and sacrifices of those who conduct such actions; and

Whereas in each of the years 2000 through 2007 the Senate has recognized the need to increase the understanding of the contributions of veterans among school-aged children by approving a resolution recognizing the week containing Veterans Day as ''National Veterans Awareness Week'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of November 9 through November 15, 2008, as ''National Veterans Awareness Week'' for the purpose of emphasizing educational efforts directed at elementary and secondary school students concerning the contributions and sacrifices of veterans; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Veterans Awareness Week with appropriate educational activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 693—RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2008 AS ''NATIONAL HOMELESS YOUTH AWARENESS MONTH''

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. BAYH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 693

Whereas between 1,600,000 and 2,800,000 children and teens are homeless in the United States each year, with many staying on the streets or in emergency shelters;

Whereas families with children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population and now make up approximately ⅓ of that population;

Whereas many homeless youth experience isolation and trauma while residing on the streets or in precarious housing situations and may eventually develop depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder;

Whereas homeless youth are typically too poor to secure basic needs and are unable to access adequate medical or mental health care;

Whereas many youth become homeless due to a lack of financial and housing resources as they exit juvenile corrections and foster care;

Whereas 12 to 36 percent of foster youth experience homelessness at least once after exiting foster care;

Whereas homeless youth are most often expelled from their homes by their guardians after physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or separated from their parents through death or divorce without adequate resources; and

Whereas awareness of the tragedy of youth homelessness and its causes must be heightened so that greater support for effective programs involving businesses, families, law enforcement agencies, schools, and community and faith-based organizations, aimed at helping youth remain off the streets becomes a national priority: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the values and efforts of businesses, organizations, and volunteers dedicated to meeting the needs of homeless children and teens;

(2) applauds the initiatives of businesses, organizations, and volunteers that employ time and resources to build awareness of the homeless youth problem, its causes, and potential solutions, and work to prevent homelessness among children and teens; and

(3) should recognize the month of November 2008 as ''National Homeless Youth Awareness Month'' and encourages these businesses, organizations, and volunteers to continue to intensify their efforts during the month of November.

SENATE RESOLUTION 694—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 19, 2008, AS ''NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK''

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 694

Whereas the well-being of the United States requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry with good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent as violence by and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young people are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that people do not automatically develop good

character and that, therefore, conscientious efforts must be made by institutions and individuals that influence youth to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young people to play a role in determining the future of the United States;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values, which form the foundation of democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of our youth reflect the character and conduct of society, and, therefore, every adult has the responsibility to teach and model ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character;

Whereas Congress encourages individuals and organizations, especially those who have an interest in the education and training of the young people of the United States, to adopt the elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society;

Whereas many schools in the United States recognize the need, and have taken steps, to integrate the values of their communities into their teaching activities; and

Whereas the establishment of National Character Counts Week, during which individuals, families, schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, civic groups, and other organizations focus on character education, is of great benefit to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning October 19, 2008, as ''National Character Counts Week''; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to embrace the elements of character identified by local schools and communities, such as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship; and

(B) to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5674. Mr. REID (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. BENNETT) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5159, to establish the Office of the Capitol Visitor Center within the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, headed by the Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services, to provide for the effective management and administration of the Capitol Visitor Center, and for other purposes.

SA 5675. Ms. LANDRIEU (for Mr. NELSON, OF FLORIDA (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 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.

SA 5676. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. DEMINT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2638, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5677. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2095, to amend title 49, United States Code, to prevent railroad fatalities, injuries, and hazardous materials releases, to authorize the Federal Railroad Safety Administration, and for other purposes.

SA 5678. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5677 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2095, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5674. Mr. REID (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. BENNETT)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5159, to establish the Office of the Capitol Visitor Center within the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, headed by the Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services, to provide for the effective management and administration of the Capitol Visitor Center, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

Sec. 101. Designation of facility as Capitol Visitor Center; purposes of facility; treatment of the Capitol Visitor Center.
Sec. 102. Designation and naming within the Capitol Visitor Center.
Sec. 103. Use of the Emancipation Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center.

TITLE II—OFFICE OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

Sec. 201. Establishment.
Sec. 202. Appointment and supervision of Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services.
Sec. 203. General duties of Chief Executive Officer.
Sec. 204. Assistant to the Chief Executive Officer.
Sec. 205. Gift shop.
Sec. 206. Food service operations.

TITLE III—CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER REVOLVING FUND

Sec. 301. Establishment and accounts.
Sec. 302. Deposits in the Fund.
Sec. 303. Use of monies.
Sec. 304. Administration of Fund.

TITLE IV—CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE AND OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

Subtitle A—Capitol Guide Service

Sec. 401. Transfer of Capitol Guide Service.
Sec. 402. Duties of employees of Capitol Guide Service.

Subtitle B—Office of Congressional Accessibility Services

Sec. 411. Office of Congressional Accessibility Services.
Sec. 412. Transfer from Capitol Guide Service.

Subtitle C—Transfer Date and Technical and Conforming Amendments

Sec. 421. Transfer date.
Sec. 422. Technical and conforming amendments.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Jurisdictions unaffected.
Sec. 502. Student loan repayment authority.
Sec. 503. Acceptance of volunteer services.
Sec. 504. Coins treated as gifts.
Sec. 505. Flexible work schedule pilot program.

TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 601. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE I—CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF FACILITY AS CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER; PURPOSES OF FACILITY; TREATMENT OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility authorized for construction under the heading ''CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER'' under chapter 5 of title II of division B of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277; 112 Stat. 2681–569) is designated as the Capitol Visitor Center and is a part of the Capitol.

(b) PURPOSES OF THE FACILITY.—The Capitol Visitor Center shall be used—

(1) to provide enhanced security for persons working in or visiting the United States Capitol;

(2) to improve the visitor experience by providing a structure that will afford improved visitor orientation and enhance the educational experience of those who have come to learn about the Congress and the Capitol; and

(3) for other purposes as determined by Congress or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(c) TREATMENT OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.—

(1) OVERSIGHT.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have oversight of the Capitol Visitor Center.

(2) TREATMENT OF EXPANSION SPACE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.—

(A) SENATE.—The expansion space of the Senate described as unassigned space under the heading ''CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER'' under the heading ''ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL'' under title II of the Act entitled ''An Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes'', approved November 12, 2001 (Public Law 107–68; 115 Stat. 588) shall be part of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

(B) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The expansion space of the House of Representatives described as unassigned space under the heading ''CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER'' under the heading ''ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL'' under title II of the Act entitled ''An Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes'', approved November 12, 2001 (Public Law 107–68; 115 Stat. 588) shall be part of the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol.

(d) TREATMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL AUDITORIUM AND RELATED ADJACENT AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall jointly prescribe regulations for the assignment of the space in the Capitol Visitor Center known as the Congressional Auditorium and the related adjacent areas.

(2) RELATED ADJACENT AREAS.—The regulations under paragraph (1) shall include a designation of the areas that are related adjacent areas to the Congressional Auditorium.

(e) VISITOR CENTER SPACE IN THE CAPITOL.—Section 301 of the National Visitor

Center Facilities Act of 1968 (2 U.S.C. 2165) is repealed.

(f) EXHIBITS FOR DISPLAYS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) LOAN AGREEMENTS.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Architect of the Capitol may enter into loan agreements to place historical objects for display in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center.

(B) CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL.—The Architect of the Capitol may exercise the authority under subparagraph (A) with respect to each loan agreement—

(i) after consultation with—

(I) the Senate Commission on Art; and

(II) the House of Representatives Fine Arts Board; and

(ii) subject to the approval of—

(I) the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; and

(II) the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect on December 3, 2008.

(2) EXHIBITION PROHIBITION.—Section 1815 of the Revised Statutes (2 U.S.C. 2134) is amended by inserting ''Emancipation Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center,'' after ''Rotunda,''.

(3) EXCEPTIONS TO EXHIBITION PROHIBITION.—Section 1815 of the Revised Statutes (2 U.S.C. 2134) shall not apply to any historical object placed within an exhibit in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center that—

(A)(i) is directly related to the purpose of the Capitol Visitor Center under subsection (b)(2);

(ii) is the subject of a loan agreement entered into by the Architect of the Capitol before December 2, 2008; and

(iii) has been approved by the Capitol Preservation Commission; or

(B) is the subject of a loan agreement described under paragraph (1)(A).

(4) SUBSTITUTION OF HISTORICAL OBJECT.—A loan agreement described under paragraph (3)(A)(ii) may provide for the removal of an historical object from exhibition for preservation purposes and the substitution of that object with another historical object having a comparable educational purpose.

SEC. 102. DESIGNATION AND NAMING WITHIN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), no part of the Capitol Visitor Center may be designated or named without the approval of—

(1) not less than ¾ of all members on the Capitol Preservation Commission who are members of the Democratic party; and

(2) not less than ¾ of all members on the Capitol Preservation Commission who are members of the Republican party.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any room or space under the jurisdiction of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

SEC. 103. USE OF THE EMANCIPATION HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.

The Emancipation Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center may not be used for any event, except upon the passage of a resolution agreed to by both houses of Congress authorizing the use of the Emancipation Hall for that event.

TITLE II—OFFICE OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

SEC. 201. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established within the Office of the Architect of the Capitol the Office of the Capitol Visitor Center (in this Act referred to as the ''Office''), to be headed by the Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services (in this Act referred to as the ''Chief Executive Officer'').

SEC. 202. APPOINTMENT AND SUPERVISION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR VISITOR SERVICES.

(a) APPOINTMENT.—The Chief Executive Officer shall be appointed by the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) SUPERVISION AND OVERSIGHT.—The Chief Executive Officer shall report directly to the Architect of the Capitol and shall be subject to oversight by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(c) REMOVAL.—Upon removal of the Chief Executive Officer, the Architect of the Capitol shall immediately provide notice of the removal to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate. The notice shall include the reasons for the removal.

(d) COMPENSATION.—The Chief Executive Officer shall be paid at an annual rate of pay equal to the annual rate of pay of the Deputy Architect of the Capitol.

(e) TRANSITION FOR CURRENT CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR VISITOR SERVICES.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The individual who serves as the Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services under section 6701 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriation Act of 2007 (2 U.S.C. 1806) as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be the first Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services appointed by the Architect under this section.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6701 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriation Act of 2007 (2 U.S.C. 1806) is repealed.

SEC. 203. GENERAL DUTIES OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent otherwise provided in this Act, the Chief Executive Officer shall be responsible for—

(A) the operation, management, and budget preparation and execution of the Capitol Visitor Center, including all long term planning and daily operational services and activities provided within the Capitol Visitor Center; and

(B) in accordance with sections 401 and 402, the management of guided tours of the interior of the United States Capitol.

(2) INDEPENDENT BUDGET CONSIDERATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, shall submit the proposed budget for the Office for a fiscal year in the proposed budget for that year for the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (as submitted by the Architect of the Capitol to the President). The proposed budget for the Office shall be considered independently from the other components of the proposed budget for the Architect of the Capitol.

(B) EXCLUSION OF COSTS OF GENERAL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF VISITOR CENTER.—In preparing the proposed budget for the Office under subparagraph (A), the Chief Executive Officer shall exclude costs attributable to the activities and services described under section 501(b) (relating to continuing jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol for the care and superintendence of the Capitol Visitor Center).

(b) PERSONNEL, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CONTRACTS.—In carrying out this Act, the Architect of the Capitol shall have the authority to, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer—

(1) appoint, hire, and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary for operations of the Office, except that no employee may be paid at an annual rate in excess of the maximum rate payable for level 15 of the General Schedule;

(2) disburse funds as may be necessary and available for the needs of the Office (consistent with the requirements of section 303 in the case of amounts in the Capitol Visitor Center Revolving Fund); and

(3) designate an employee of the Office to serve as contracting officer for the Office, subject to subsection (c).

(c) REQUIRING APPROVAL OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS.—The Architect of the Capitol may not enter into a contract for the operations of the Capitol Visitor Center for which the amount involved exceeds $250,000 without the prior approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(d) SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.—The Chief Executive Officer shall submit a report to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on March 31 or September 30 of each year on the financial and operational status during the period of each function under the jurisdiction of the Chief Executive Officer. Each such report shall include financial statements and a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

SEC. 204. ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Architect of the Capitol shall—

(1) upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, appoint an assistant who shall perform the responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer during the absence or disability of the Chief Executive Officer, or during a vacancy in the position of the Chief Executive Officer; and

(2) notwithstanding section 203(b)(1), fix the rate of basic pay for the position of the assistant appointed under subparagraph (A) at a rate not to exceed the highest total rate of pay for the Senior Executive Service under subchapter VIII of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, for the locality involved.

(b) TRANSITION FOR CURRENT ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The individual who serves as the assistant under section 1309 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 1807) as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be the first Assistant Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services appointed by the Architect under this section.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1309 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 1807) is repealed.

SEC. 205. GIFT SHOP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Architect of the Capitol, acting through the Chief Executive Officer, shall establish a Capitol Visitor Center Gift Shop within the Capitol Visitor Center for the purpose of providing for the sale of gift items. All moneys received from sales and other services by the Capitol Visitor Center Gift Shop shall be deposited in the Capitol Visitor Center Revolving Fund established under section 301 and shall be available for purposes of this section.

(b) EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION OF SALE OR SOLICITATION ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.—Section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, shall not apply to any activity carried out under this section.

SEC. 206. FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS.

(a) RESTAURANT, CATERING, AND VENDING.—The Architect of the Capitol, acting through

the Chief Executive Officer, shall establish within the Capitol Visitor Center a restaurant and other food service facilities, including catering services and vending machines.

(b) CONTRACT FOR FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Architect of the Capitol, acting through the Chief Executive Officer, may enter into a contract for food service operations within the Capitol Visitor Center.

(2) EXISTING CONTRACT UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to affect any contract for food service operations within the Capitol Visitor Center in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DEPOSITS.—All net profits from the food service operations within the Capitol Visitor Center and all commissions received from the contractor for such food service operations shall be deposited in the Capitol Visitor Center Revolving Fund established under section 301.

(d) EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION OF SALE OR SOLICITATION ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.—Section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, shall not apply to any activity carried out under this section.

TITLE III—CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER REVOLVING FUND

SEC. 301. ESTABLISHMENT AND ACCOUNTS.

There is established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund to be known as the Capitol Visitor Center Revolving Fund (in this section referred to as the ''Fund''), consisting of the following individual accounts:

(1) The Gift Shop Account.

(2) The Miscellaneous Receipts Account.

SEC. 302. DEPOSITS IN THE FUND.

(a) GIFT SHOP ACCOUNT.—There shall be deposited in the Gift Shop Account all monies received from sales and other services by the gift shop established under section 205, together with any interest accrued on balances in the Account.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ACCOUNT.—There shall be deposited in the Miscellaneous Receipts Account each of the following (together with any interest accrued on balances in the Account):

(1) Any amounts deposited under section 206(c).

(2) Any other receipts received from the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center.

(3) Any amounts described under section 504(d).

SEC. 303. USE OF MONIES.

(a) GIFT SHOP ACCOUNT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All monies in the Gift Shop Account shall be available without fiscal year limitation for disbursement by the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, in connection with the operation of the gift shop under section 205, including supplies, inventories, equipment, and other expenses. In addition, such monies may be used by the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, to reimburse any applicable appropriations account for amounts used from such appropriations account to pay the salaries of employees of the gift shops.

(2) USE OF REMAINING FUNDS.—To the extent monies in the Gift Shop Account are available after disbursements and reimbursements are made under paragraph (1), the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, may disburse such monies for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, after consultation with—

(A) the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ACCOUNT.—All monies in the Miscellaneous Receipts Account shall be available without fiscal year limitation for disbursement by the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, for the operations of the Capitol Visitor Center, after consultation with—

(1) the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

SEC. 304. ADMINISTRATION OF FUND.

(a) DISBURSEMENTS.—Disbursements from the Fund may be made by the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer.

(b) INVESTMENT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest any portion of the Fund that, as determined by the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, is not required to meet current expenses. Each investment shall be made in an interest-bearing obligation of the United States or an obligation guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States that, as determined by the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, has a maturity date suitable for the purposes of the Fund. The Secretary of the Treasury shall credit interest earned on the obligations to the Fund.

(c) AUDIT.—The Fund shall be subject to audit by the Comptroller General at the discretion of the Comptroller General.

TITLE IV—CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE AND OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

Subtitle A—Capitol Guide Service

SEC. 401. TRANSFER OF CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE.

(a) TRANSFER OF AUTHORITIES AND PERSONNEL TO OFFICE OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.—In accordance with the provisions of this title, effective on the transfer date—

(1) the Capitol Guide Service shall be an office within the Office;

(2) the contracts, liabilities, records, property, appropriations, and other assets and interests of the Capitol Guide Service, established under section 441 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (2 U.S.C. 2166), and the employees of the Capitol Guide Service, are transferred to the Office, except that the transfer of any amounts appropriated to the Capitol Guide Service that remain available as of the transfer date shall occur only upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate; and

(3) the Capitol Guide Service shall be subject to the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, in accordance with this subtitle.

(b) TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEES OF CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE AT TIME OF TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any individual who is an employee of the Capitol Guide Service on a non-temporary basis on the transfer date who is transferred to the Office under subsection (a) shall be subject to the authority of the Architect of the Capitol under section 402(b), except that the individual's grade, compensation, rate of leave, or other benefits that apply with respect to the individual at the time of transfer shall not be reduced while such individual remains continuously so employed in the same position within the Office, other than for cause.

(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR IMMEDIATE RETIREMENT ON BASIS OF INVOLUNTARY SEPARATION.—For purposes of section 8336(d) and section 8414(b) of title 5, United States Code, an individual described in paragraph (1) who is separated from service with the Office shall be considered to have separated from the service involuntarily if, at the time the individual is separated from service—

(A) the individual has completed 25 years of service under such title; or

(B) the individual has completed 20 years of service under such title and is 50 years of age or older.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR CONGRESSIONAL SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE.—This section does not apply with respect to any employees, contracts, liabilities, records, property, appropriations, and other assets and interests of the Congressional Special Services Office of the Capitol Guide Service that are transferred to the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services under subtitle B.

SEC. 402. DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES OF CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE.

(a) PROVISION OF GUIDED TOURS.—

(1) TOURS.—In accordance with this section, the Capitol Guide Service shall provide without charge guided tours of the interior of the United States Capitol, including the Capitol Visitor Center, for the education and enlightenment of the general public.

(2) ACCEPTANCE OF FEES PROHIBITED.—An employee of the Capitol Guide Service shall not charge or accept any fee, or accept any gratuity, for or on account of the official services of that employee.

(3) REGULATIONS OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—All such tours shall be conducted in compliance with regulations approved by the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer.

(b) AUTHORITY OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—In providing for the direction, supervision, and control of the Capitol Guide Service, the Architect of the Capitol, upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, is authorized to—

(1) subject to the availability of appropriations, establish and revise such number of positions of Guide in the Capitol Guide Service as the Architect of the Capitol considers necessary to carry out effectively the activities of the Capitol Guide Service;

(2) appoint, on a permanent basis without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform their duties, a Chief Guide and such deputies as the Architect of the Capitol considers appropriate for the effective administration of the Capitol Guide Service and, in addition, such number of Guides as may be authorized;

(3) with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, with respect to the individuals appointed under paragraph (2)—

(A) prescribe the individual's duties and responsibilities; and

(B) fix, and adjust from time to time, respective rates of pay at single per annum (gross) rates;

(4) with respect to the individuals appointed under paragraph (2), take appropriate disciplinary action, including, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty without pay, reduction in pay, demotion, or termination of employment with the Capitol Guide Service, against any employee who violates any provision of this section or any regulation prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol under paragraph (8);

(5) prescribe a uniform dress, including appropriate insignia, which shall be worn by personnel of the Capitol Guide Service;

(6) from time to time and as may be necessary, procure and furnish such uniforms to such personnel without charge to such personnel;

(7) receive and consider advice and information from any private historical or educational organization, association, or society with respect to those operations of the Capitol Guide Service which involve the furnishing of historical and educational information to the general public; and

(8) with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, prescribe such regulations as the Architect of the Capitol considers necessary and appropriate for the operation of the Capitol Guide Service, including regulations with respect to tour routes and hours of operation, number of visitors per guide, staff-led tours, and non-law enforcement security and special event related support.

(c) PROVISION OF ACCESSIBLE TOURS IN COORDINATION WITH OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES.—The Chief Executive Officer shall coordinate the provision of accessible tours for individuals with disabilities with the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services established under subtitle B.

(d) DETAIL OF PERSONNEL.—The Architect of the Capitol shall detail personnel of the Capitol Guide Service based on a request from the Capitol Police Board to assist the United States Capitol Police by providing ushering and informational services, and other services not directly involving law enforcement, in connection with—

(1) the inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States;

(2) the official reception of representatives of foreign nations and other persons by the Senate or House of Representatives; or

(3) other special or ceremonial occasions in the United States Capitol or on the United States Capitol Grounds that—

(A) require the presence of additional Government personnel; and

(B) cause the temporary suspension of the performance of regular duties.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the transfer date.

Subtitle B—Office of Congressional Accessibility Services

SEC. 411. OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 310 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 310. OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the legislative branch the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, to be headed by the Director of Accessibility Services.

''(2) CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES BOARD.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Congressional Accessibility Services Board, which shall be composed of—

''(i) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate;

''(ii) the Secretary of the Senate;

''(iii) the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

''(iv) the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and

''(v) the Architect of the Capitol.

''(B) DIRECTION OF BOARD.—The Office of Congressional Accessibility Services shall be subject to the direction of the Congressional Accessibility Services Board.

''(3) MISSION AND FUNCTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Congressional Accessibility Services shall—

''(i) provide and coordinate accessibility services for individuals with disabilities, including Members of Congress, officers and employees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and visitors, in the United States Capitol Complex; and

''(ii) provide information regarding accessibility for individuals with disabilities, as well as related training and staff development, to Members of Congress and employees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

''(B) UNITED STATES CAPITOL COMPLEX DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'United States Capitol Complex' means the Capitol buildings (as defined in section 5101 of title 40, United States Code) and the United States Capitol Grounds (as described in section 5102 of such title).

''(b) DIRECTOR OF ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT, PAY, AND REMOVAL.—

''(A) APPOINTMENT AND PAY.—The Director of Accessibility Services shall be appointed by the Congressional Accessibility Services Board and shall be paid at a rate of pay determined by the Congressional Accessibility Services Board.

''(B) REMOVAL.—Upon removal of the Director of Accessibility Services, the Congressional Accessibility Services Board shall immediately provide notice of the removal to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate. The notice shall include the reasons for the removal.

''(2) PERSONNEL AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS.—

''(A) PERSONNEL, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CONTRACTS.—In carrying out the functions of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services under subsection (a), the Director of Accessibility Services shall have the authority to—

''(i) appoint, hire, and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary for operations of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, except that no employee may be paid at an annual rate in excess of the annual rate of pay for the Director of Accessibility Services;

''(ii) take appropriate disciplinary action, including, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty without pay, reduction in pay, demotion, or termination of employment with the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, against any employee;

''(iii) disburse funds as may be necessary and available for the needs of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services; and

''(iv) serve as contracting officer for the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services.

''(B) AGREEMENTS WITH THE OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, WITH OTHER LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AGENCIES, AND WITH OFFICES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Subject to the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, the Director of Accessibility Services may place orders and enter into agreements with the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, with other legislative branch agencies, and with any office or other entity of the Senate or House of Representatives for procuring goods and providing financial and administrative services on behalf of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, or to otherwise assist the Director in the administration and management of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services.

''(3) SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.—The Director of Accessibility Services shall submit a report to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on March 31 or September 30 of each year on the financial and operational status during the period of each function under the jurisdiction of the Director. Each such report shall include financial statements and a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.''.

(b) SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS.—The Director of Accessibility Services shall submit to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives a list of the specific functions that the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services will perform in carrying out this subtitle with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives. The Director of Accessibility Services shall submit the list not later than 30 days after the transfer date.

(c) TRANSITION FOR CURRENT DIRECTOR.—The individual who serves as the head of the Congressional Special Services Office as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be the first Director of Accessibility Services appointed by the Congressional Accessibility Services Board under section 310 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e) (as amended by this section).

SEC. 412. TRANSFER FROM CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE.

(a) TRANSFER OF AUTHORITIES AND PERSONNEL OF CONGRESSIONAL SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE OF CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE.—In accordance with the provisions of this title, effective on the transfer date—

(1) the contracts, liabilities, records, property, appropriations, and other assets and interests of the Congressional Special Services Office of the Capitol Guide Service, and the employees of such Office, are transferred to the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services established under section 310(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e) (as amended by section 411 of this Act), except that the transfer of any amounts appropriated to the Congressional Special Services Office that remain available as of the transfer date shall occur only upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate; and

(2) the employees of such Office shall be subject to the direction, supervision, and control of the Director of Accessibility Services.

(b) TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any individual who is an employee of the Congressional Special Services Office of the Capitol Guide Service on a non-temporary basis on the transfer date who is transferred under subsection (a) shall be subject to the authority of the Director of Accessibility Services under section 310(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e) (as amended by section 411 of this Act), except that the individual's grade, compensation, rate of leave, or other benefits that apply with respect to the individual at the time of transfer shall not be reduced while such individual remains continuously so employed in the same position within the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services established under section 310(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e) (as amended by section 411 of this Act), other than for cause.

(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR IMMEDIATE RETIREMENT ON BASIS OF INVOLUNTARY SEPARATION.—For purposes of section 8336(d) and section 8414(b) of title 5, United States Code, an individual described in paragraph (1) who is separated

from service with the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services shall be considered to have separated from the service involuntarily if, at the time the individual is separated from service—

(A) the individual has completed 25 years of service under such title; or

(B) the individual has completed 20 years of service under such title and is 50 years of age or older.

(3) PROHIBITING IMPOSITION OF PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—The Director of Accessibility Services may not impose a period of probation with respect to the transfer of any individual who is transferred to the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services under subsection (a).

Subtitle C—Transfer Date and Technical and Conforming Amendments

SEC. 421. TRANSFER DATE.

In this title, the term ''transfer date'' means the date occurring on the first day of the first pay period (applicable to employees transferred under section 401) occurring on or after 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 422. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) EXISTING AUTHORITY OF CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE.—Section 441 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (2 U.S.C. 2166) is repealed.

(b) COVERAGE UNDER CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995.—

(1) TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEES AS COVERED EMPLOYEES.—Section 101(3)(C) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301(3)(C)) is amended to read as follows:

''(C) the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services;''.

(2) TREATMENT OF OFFICE AS EMPLOYING OFFICE.—Section 101(9)(D) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1301(9)(D)) is amended by striking ''the Capitol Guide Board,'' and inserting ''the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services,''.

(3) RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMMODATIONS.—Section 210(a)(4) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1331(a)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services;''.

(4) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH COMPLIANCE.—Section 215(e)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1341(e)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Capitol Guide Service,'' and inserting ''the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services,''.

(c) TREATMENT AS CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES FOR RETIREMENT PURPOSES.—Section 2107(9) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(9) an employee of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the transfer date.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. JURISDICTIONS UNAFFECTED.

(a) SECURITY JURISDICTION UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act granting any authority to the Architect of the Capitol or Chief Executive Officer shall be construed to affect the exclusive jurisdiction of the Capitol Police, the Capitol Police Board, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives to provide security for the Capitol, including the Capitol Visitor Center.

(b) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL JURISDICTION UNAFFECTED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act granting any authority to the Chief Executive Officer shall be construed to affect the exclusive jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol for the care and superintendence of the Capitol Visitor Center. All maintenance services, groundskeeping services, improvements, alterations, additions, and repairs for the Capitol Visitor Center shall be made under the direction and supervision of the Architect, subject to the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the House Office Building Commission as to matters of general policy.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1305 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 1825) is repealed.

SEC. 502. STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT AUTHORITY.

Section 5379(a)(1)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, and the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services'' after ''title''.

SEC. 503. ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES.

Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Architect of the Capitol, upon the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, may accept and use voluntary and uncompensated services for the Capitol Visitor Center as the Architect of the Capitol determines necessary. No person shall be permitted to donate personal services under this section unless such person has first agreed, in writing, to waive any and all claims against the United States arising out of or connection with such services, other than a claim under the provisions of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code. No person donating personal services under this section shall be considered an employee of the United States for any purpose other than for purposes of chapter 81 of such title. In no case shall the acceptance of personal services under this subsection result in the reduction of pay or displacement of any employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

SEC. 504. COINS TREATED AS GIFTS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''covered grounds'' means—

(1) the grounds described under section 5102 of title 40, United States Code;

(2) the Capitol Buildings defined under section 5101 of title 40, United States Code, including the Capitol Visitor Center; and

(3) the Library of Congress buildings and grounds described under section 11 of the Act entitled ''An Act relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress'', approved August 4, 1950 (2 U.S.C. 167j).

(b) TREATMENT OF COINS.—In the case of any coins in any fountains on covered grounds—

(1) such coins shall be treated as gifts to the United States; and

(2) the Architect of the Capitol shall—

(A) collect such coins at such times and in such manner as the Architect determines appropriate; and

(B) except as provided under subsection (c), deposit the collected coins in accordance with subsection (d).

(c) COST REIMBURSEMENT.—Any amount collected under this section shall first be used to reimburse the Architect of the Capitol for any costs incurred in the collection and processing of the coins. The amount of any such reimbursement is appropriated to the account from which such costs were paid and may be used for any authorized purpose of that account.

(d) DEPOSIT OF COINS.—The Architect of the Capitol shall deposit coins collected under this section in the Miscellaneous Receipts Account of the Capitol Visitor Center Revolving Fund established under section 301.

(e) AUTHORIZED USE AND AVAILABILITY.—Amounts deposited in the Miscellaneous Receipts Account of the Capitol Visitor Center Revolving Fund under this section shall be available as provided under section 303(b).

SEC. 505. FLEXIBLE WORK SCHEDULE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1302 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 1831 note; 121 Stat. 2242) is amended in the third sentence by striking ''September 30, 2008'' and inserting ''September 30, 2010''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made under subsection (a) shall take effect as though enacted as part of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–161; 121 Stat. 2218 et seq.).

TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

SA 5675. Ms. LANDRIEU (for Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. INHOFE)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 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; as follows:

Strike paragraphs (3) through (5) of the resolving clause and insert the following:

(3) in light of 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, all United Nations member states should immediately cease all arms sales to the Government of Sudan; and

(4) 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 appropriate expansion of the arms embargo imposed by Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591.

SA 5676. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. DEMINT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2638, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 8006.

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be available for any Congressionally directed spending item including projects listed in the tables titled ''Explanation of Project Level Adjustments'' in the explanatory statement described in section 4: *Provided*, That the amount made available for all corresponding programs, projects, and activities in such tables is rescinded, and the corresponding amounts be returned to the Treasury for debt reduction.

SA 5677. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2095, to amend title 49, United States Code, to prevent railroad fatalities, and hazardous materials releases, to authorize the Federal Railroad Safety Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end, insert the following:

The provisions of this Act shall become effective in 2 days after enactment.

SA 5678. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5677 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2095, to amend title 49, United States Code, to prevent railroad fatalities, injuries, and hazardous materials releases, to authorize the Federal Railroad Safety Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

In the amendment, strike ''2'' and insert ''1.''

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

Mr. FEINGOLD, pursuant to the provisions of section 512 of Public Law 110–181, submitted his notice of intent to object to proceed to consider the resolution (S. Res. 626) expressing the sense of the Senate that the Supreme Court of the United States erroneously decided Kennedy v. Louisiana, No. 07–343 (2008), and that the eighth amendment to the Constitution of the United States allows the imposition of the death penalty for the rape of a child, dated July 25, 2008, for the following reasons:

It would be inappropriate for the U.S. Senate to express a view on this case at this time and in this manner, as the United States Supreme Court has asked the parties in this case and the Solicitor General of the United States to submit supplemental briefs in response to a Petition for Rehearing. The Senate should not intervene in this ongoing legal proceeding. Senators are free to express their opinions on how the Supreme Court should rule on the Petition through amicus briefs if they wish.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Pete Evans, a fellow in the office of Senator DOMENICI, and Peggy Mallow, a member of his staff, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the day.

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

VETERANS' BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2008

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives with respect to S. 3023.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

S. 3023

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 3023) entitled ''An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and enhance compensation and pension, housing, labor and education, and insurance benefits for veterans, and for other purposes'', do pass with an amendment.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the Senate bill and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; further, that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I rise today to applaud the passage of S. 3023, the Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2008. This veterans' benefits omnibus bill, which is now on its way to the President, will make a wide assortment of improvements to benefits programs for our Nation's veterans and their families.

I want to commend the chairman of the Senate Committee of Veterans' Affairs, Senator AKAKA, and our colleagues on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Chairman FILNER and Ranking Member BUYER, for their efforts in crafting this compromise legislation. It reflects the bipartisan work of dozens of Members of both the House and Senate. The result of our work is an omnibus veterans' benefits bill with over 60 provisions that will allow more veterans to access VA-backed home loans, will expand access to independent living services for severely injured veterans, and will address VA's disability claims backlog, among many other valuable provisions.

I am particularly pleased that the bill includes an education benefit that draws its inspiration from a North Carolinian. Sarah Wade, spouse of Ted Wade, an Iraq War veteran who lost his right arm and has battled the effects of severe traumatic brain injury after an explosive detonated under his Humvee in 2004, has been at her husband's side as a primary caregiver from the beginning. She quit her job to take care of Ted and has doggedly ensured that he receives the highest quality of care. It is likely that her intensive involvement in Ted's ongoing recovery will last for several more years.

Sarah's effort on behalf of her husband leaves little time for herself. Sarah would one day like to go to school. Although VA provides an educational assistance benefit for the spouses of totally disabled veterans and servicemembers, the law requires that the benefit be used within 10 years of the date the veteran receives a total disability rating. For a spouse like Sarah Wade, there is next to no time to take advantage of this benefit within that timeframe. The recovery period for a TBI-afflicted veteran—the very period that Ted needs Sarah the most—simply precludes her from pursuing that option.

In recognition of hundreds of spouses like Sarah, the Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2008 would extend from 10 to 20 years the period within which certain spouses of severely disabled veterans could use their education benefits. That longer window will allow Sarah and others to focus on their first priority, the care of their injured spouses, while giving them some flexibility to pursue their educational goals later on. This provision is simply the right thing to do for those who have sacrificed so much.

Another provision I would like to mention would require human resource specialists in the Federal executive branch to receive training on the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, or USERRA. This law provides a wide range of employment protections to veterans, future and current members of the Armed Forces, and Guard and Reserve members. For returning servicemembers, it requires that they be given their jobs back when they return home. It also requires that they receive all the benefits and seniority that would have accumulated during their absence.

While every employer should strive to meet or exceed the requirements of USERRA, Congress has stressed that ''the Federal Government should be a model employer'' when it comes to complying with this law. In my view, this means the Federal Government should make sure that not a single returning servicemember is denied proper reinstatement to a Federal job. But unfortunately, this is not happening yet. The Federal Government often violates this law because Federal hiring managers simply don't understand what it requires or how to apply it.

That is why I championed a provision to require the head of each Federal executive agency to provide training for their human resources personnel on the rights, benefits, and obligations under USERRA. My hope is that this training will help prevent future violations of USERRA before they ever occur, so our returning servicemembers will not experience delays or frustrations in resuming their civilian jobs. In short, this provision will move the Federal Government toward becoming the ''model employer'' that it should be.

This bill also provides a number of enhancements to VA's Home Loan Guaranty Program, which are particularly important in light of the ongoing home loan crisis. For starters, the bill temporarily increases the maximum amount of VA's home loan guaranty from just over $104,000 to more than $182,000, allowing veterans purchasing homes in higher cost areas to benefit from a VA guaranty. Another key provision will significantly increase the maximum amount of VA's guaranty for refinance loans. This means veterans with large, high-interest conventional loans may be able to switch to lower interest rate VA-backed loans, helping them keep their homes by lowering their monthly payments.

Also, the bill would decrease from 10 percent to 0 percent the amount of equity required in order to refinance from a conventional loan to a VA-backed loan. So, even veterans who have seen declining home values may

be able to benefit from these VA-guaranteed refinance loans. Collectively, these changes will help more of our Nation's veterans purchase their own homes or keep their existing homes.

Other very important provisions in this bill will expand access to VA's independent living services program. This program helps veterans with severe service-related disabilities improve their ability to function more independently in their homes and communities and, in some cases, it gives them hope for a productive life. These services are more important than ever before, as veterans return home from Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom with catastrophic injuries and as the overall veteran population ages. But VA is not authorized to allow more than 2,500 disabled veterans to enter this program each year, which may prevent or delay veterans from receiving these crucial services.

Also, VA is generally precluded from providing more than 24 months of independent living services to a disabled veteran. This may not be long enough for a veteran suffering severe disabilities, such as traumatic brain injuries, which can have lengthy, complex, and unpredictable recovery periods. So, this bill will increase from 2,500 to 2,600 the number of veterans who may enter the independent living services program each year and will allow any severely disabled veteran of OIF/OEF to receive more than 24 months of services. These changes will help ensure that veterans who have suffered devastating injuries in service to our Nation will have access to the services they need to lead fulfilling, independent lives.

This bill also includes a provision that would require VA to provide Congress with a plan for updating its disability rating schedule and a timeline for when changes will be made. This rating schedule—which is the cornerstone of the entire VA claims processing system—was developed in the early 1900s, and about 35 percent of it has not been updated since 1945. It is riddled with outdated criteria that do not track with modern medicine, and it does not adequately compensate young, severely disabled veterans; veterans with mental disabilities; and veterans who are unemployable.

To address this situation, VA conducted studies on the appropriate level of disability compensation to account for any loss of earning capacity and any loss of quality of life caused by service-related disabilities. To make sure these studies don't get put on a shelf to collect dust—as has happened in the past—this bill would require VA to submit to Congress a report outlining the findings and recommendations of those studies, a list of the actions that VA plans to take in response, and a timeline for when VA plans to take those actions. My hope is that this will finally prompt the type of complete update that is necessary to ensure the VA rating schedule is meeting the needs of our injured veterans.

This bill would also help ensure that the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims consistently has the judicial resources it needs to provide timely decisions to veterans and their families. In recent years, the court has struggled in the face of a massive caseload, with record levels of incoming cases and record levels of pending appeals.

To help the court deal with this workload, this bill will temporarily increase the size of the court from seven judges to nine judges. This temporary increase will provide the court with more judicial resources in the near term. At the same time, it will allow Congress to gather more information about the court's workload before deciding whether a permanent expansion of the court is the best way to make sure veterans receive timely decisions in the future. To that end, the bill would require the court to provide annual reports to Congress with details about who is actually doing the work, what type of work they are doing, and where there are bottlenecks.

This temporary expansion to nine judges will also help with an ongoing problem—the prospect of having multiple judicial vacancies when judges retire. When the court was created in 1988, the terms of the judges were not staggered, so six judges retired between 2000 and 2005, with four retirements in a single 11-month period. This led to a serious disruption in service to veterans. To try to avoid a similar disruption in service when the existing judges retire, the terms of the judges appointed as a result of this expansion would extend well beyond the retirement dates of all of the existing judges.

In addition to all these good provisions, the bill includes some commonsense reforms to the court's pay structure and the rules on recalling retired judges. It would remove the current cap on the number of days a retired judge may voluntarily serve in recall status each year. It would create a three-tier payment structure for the judges, which reserves the highest pay for judges actually serving either as active judges or as recalled retired judges. It also would exempt retired judges from being involuntarily recalled after they have served at least 5 aggregate years as a recalled judge. These reforms should create meaningful incentives for retired judges to come back to work for longer or more frequent periods of time. With their experience and expertise, the increased involvement of retired judges will be of significant value to the veterans seeking justice from the court.

Mr. President, these are only a few of the over 60 items in this comprehensive veterans' benefits bill. I am confident this bill will improve the lives of veterans and their families, even if only in small ways. I applaud the passage of this bill, and, again, I thank my colleagues, Chairman AKAKA, Chairman FILNER, and Ranking Member BUYER.

VETERANS' MENTAL HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2008

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House with respect to S. 2162.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2162) entitled ''An Act to improve the treatment and services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder and substance disorders, and for other purposes'', do pass with an amendment.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the Senate bill and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; further, that any statements be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I rise today to speak briefly on legislation that will make a tremendous difference in the lives of those who have served our country in uniform. S. 2162, the Veterans' Mental Health and Other Care Improvements Act of 2008, reflects a compromise reached between the House and Senate on critical health care legislation. It is comprised of over 40 provisions, authored by both my House and Senate colleagues. The bill passed the House on Wednesday night and is now pending before the Senate awaiting final passage to be sent to the President.

S. 2162 includes needed improvements to health care services provided to veterans who suffer from both mental illness and substance use disorder. It ensures that veterans seeking treatment for both conditions will receive quality, coordinated treatment. It would expand the availability of treatment the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA, offers for substance abuse, including detoxification and stabilization services. It will strengthen VA's reimbursement of community hospitals for emergency care that they provide to enrolled veterans; direct VA to develop a comprehensive policy on the management of pain experienced by veterans; direct the establishment of epilepsy centers of excellence; and make it easier for veterans with HIV/AIDS to be diagnosed and treated.

Let me spend a few minutes discussing a few key provisions that I am particularly proud to support. First, legislation I authored is included in this bill that would authorize VA to make grants to private and public groups so that they may provide supportive services to keep low-income veterans, who are at risk of becoming homeless, in permanent housing. We have all heard the old saying that ''an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'' This legislation will help those on the verge of becoming homeless by

getting them help from the community. It is much easier to prevent homelessness than it is to bring someone out of it. The supportive services that will be provided under the legislation include greater access to housing assistance, physical and mental health services, health insurance, and vocational and financial counseling. North Carolina is home to over 770,000 veterans, and the VA estimates that over 40,000 North Carolina veterans live in poverty. We must do all we can to ensure that the men and women who've served our Nation in the military do not suffer the indignity of going to bed at night without a roof over their heads.

Second, to help service-disabled veterans cope with the high cost of gasoline, S. 2162 would codify VA's new travel reimbursement rate for veterans who drive to their medical appointments at VA, and would index that rate so that future increases are automatic. The rate was increased in January from 11 cents to 28.5 cents a mile by VA Secretary James Peake. In addition, this bill will reverse the increase in the deductible that was made in January.

Third, the legislation directs a 3-year pilot program on the provision of contract care to veterans residing in highly rural areas where no VA facilities exist. It makes no sense for veterans in rural areas to travel hundreds of miles for their care when they could easily seek care at their own local community health care facilities. Not only will they be more likely to seek needed preventive care, they'll also avoid the high cost of gas to get to a VA appointment. I am pleased about the potential for this pilot program and look forward to it being tested in rural States like North Carolina.

And fourth, I am pleased the legislation includes an expansion of a concept that was tested and that proved successful at the Asheville VA Medical Center. The concept was to consolidate VA's capability to bill and collect from private insurance companies into one site rather than retain that capability at multiple sites. The employees at the Asheville VA Consolidated Patient Accounting Center have cultivated their expertise, and I am pleased to say that the pilot has been a success, generating millions of dollars in additional revenue. The legislation would expand on that concept by directing VA to open seven other centers around the country within the next 5 years. I am excited at the prospect of enhancing VA's revenue collection so that additional dollars can be invested in the health care delivery of our veterans.

These are just a few of the good provisions of this legislation. For my colleagues interested in a fuller accounting of the bill's provisions I would refer them to the Joint Explanatory Statement that will be made part of the RECORD.

Before I conclude, I would like to personally thank the chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Senator AKAKA, for his cooperation with me on this bill. The chairman has no equal when it comes to handling negotiations with integrity and fairness. I would also like to thank the chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Chairman BOB FILNER, and ranking member STEVE BUYER. Finally, I would like to thank all of the staff members of the Veterans' Committees who worked on this bill, as well as the hard-working staff of the Senate and House Legislative Counsel's office who performed the technical drafting.

This is a good bill. I am proud of the work the House and Senate have done on it. And I ask my colleagues for their support.

BREAST CANCER AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ACT OF 2007

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1157, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1157) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1157) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am pleased that both chambers of Congress passed the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act this week.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of women in this country receive the diagnosis of breast cancer. Breast cancer will strike approximately 1 in 8 American women in her lifetime, with a new case diagnosed every 2 minutes.

We have made remarkable progress in the area of breast cancer, but we still do not know what causes breast cancer. Scientists have identified some risk factors, but those factors help explain fewer than 30 percent of cases.

The Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act would help to establish a national strategy to study the potential links between the environment and breast cancer and would authorize funding for such research. The resulting discoveries could be critical to improving our knowledge of this complex illness, which could lead to new treatments and perhaps, one day, a cure.

Too many women have wanted too long for this legislation to become law. Since former Senator Lincoln Chafee and I first introduced legislation in 2000, it is estimated that 2 million women have been diagnosed with breast cancer and almost 300,000 have died. One of these women, a lifelong Nevadan named Deanna Jensen, championed this legislation and stayed in regular contact with my staff, even while enduring a grueling regimen of radiation and chemotherapy. Sadly, Deanna Jensen lost her battle with cancer on January 7, 2007.

Last session, I had hoped that this legislation would finally become a reality. It was reported out of the Senate HELP Committee, and despite overwhelming bipartisan support for this legislation, the Republican majority would not schedule floor time to consider this bill. On several occasions, I tried to pass this legislation by unanimous consent, but with every attempt, one Senator objected and prevented the Senate from passing this important legislation.

This year, thanks to Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions—HELP—Committee Chairman KENNEDY's leadership and that of Senators CLINTON and HATCH, the Senate HELP Committee reported this bill favorably. However, the minority continued to object to our efforts to pass this legislation by unanimous consent. On more than one occasion, I proposed that we consider this legislation under a time agreement that would have permitted a reasonable number of germane amendments and a recorded vote on the bill. Those offers were also rejected, in spite of the fact that over two-thirds of the members of the Senate were cosponsors of this bill.

Over the past several months, this legislation has been the focus of negotiations between the bill sponsors in both chambers and those members whose strong concerns have prevented this legislation from advancing for so long. The resulting compromise is a strong step in the right direction and will finally set us on the path towards obtaining a better understanding of the relationship between the development of breast cancer and the environment. I am pleased that we were able to pass this legislation this week and hope the President will sign it into law without further delay.

COMPREHENSIVE TUBERCULOSIS ELIMINATION ACT OF 2007

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1532, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1532) to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to making progress toward the goal of eliminating tuberculosis, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statement related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1532) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION IN THE NET 911 IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2008

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 6946, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6946) to make a technical correction in the NET 911 Improvement Act of 2008.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 6946) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3646

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3636) to authorize and expedite lease sales within the Outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I now ask for a second reading. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

SUDAN ARMS SALES

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 660 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 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.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the amendment which is at the desk be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 5675) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the resolution)

Strike paragraphs (3) through (5) of the resolving clause and insert the following:

(3) in light of 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, all United Nations member states should immediately cease all arms sales to the Government of Sudan; and

(4) 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 appropriate expansion of the arms embargo imposed by Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591.

The resolution (S. Res. 660), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

(The resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD).

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I would ask my distinguished friend from Louisiana, the senior Senator from Louisiana, to allow me to conduct some business. It will take a couple of minutes.

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

FEDERAL RAILROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2007

Mr. REID. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House with respect to H.R. 2095, the Federal Railroad Safety Improvement Act.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, H.R. 2095, an Act to amend title 49, United States Code, to prevent railroad fatalities, injuries, and hazardous materials releases, to authorize the Federal Railroad Safety Administration, and for other purposes, do pass with a House amendment to the Senate amendment.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I move to concur in the House amendment with the Senate amendment to H.R. 2095, and I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2095, the Federal Railroad Safety Improvement Act.

Richard Durbin, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Kay Bailey Hutchison, John Warner, Gordon H. Smith, Olympia J. Snowe, Jim Webb, Jon Tester, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein, Frank R. Lautenberg, Charles E. Schumer, Thomas R. Carper, John D. Rockefeller, IV, Benjamin L. Cardin, Byron L. Dorgan, Patty Murray, Daniel K. Inouye.

AMENDMENT NO. 5677

Mr. REID. I now move to concur in the House amendment with the Senate amendment to H.R. 2095 with an amendment which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] moves to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendment with an amendment numbered 5677.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike ''2'' and insert ''1''.

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5678

Mr. REID. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 5678 to amendment No. 5677.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the end, insert the following:

The provisions of this Act shall become effective in 2 days after enactment.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that there be no motions to refer in order during the pendency of this message.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote occur at 12:30 p.m. Monday, September 29, and that the mandatory quorum be waived.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DYSPHAGIA AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 195, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 195) expressing the sense of the Congress that a National Dysphagia Awareness Month should be established.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to; the preamble be agreed to; the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 195) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Ms. LANDRIEU. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 690, S. Res. 691, S. Res. 692, S. Res. 693, and S. Res. 694.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to; the preambles, where applicable, be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GEORGIA

The resolution (S. Res. 690) expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the conflict between Russia and Georgia, was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 690

That 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 resolution as ''South Ossetia'') and the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia (referred to in this resolution 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 its standing in the international community and should lead to a review of existing, developing, and proposed multilateral and bilateral arrangements;

(3) the United States recognizes significant interests in common with the Russian Federation, including combating the proliferation of nuclear weapons and fighting terrorism, and these interests can, over time, serve as the basis for improved long-term relations;

(4) the Government of 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.

FEED AMERICA DAY

The resolution (S. Res. 691) designating Thursday, November 20, 2008, as ''Feed America Day,'' was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 691

Whereas Thanksgiving Day celebrates the spirit of selfless giving and an appreciation for family and friends;

Whereas the spirit of Thanksgiving Day is a virtue upon which the Nation was founded;

Whereas, according to the Department of Agriculture, roughly 35,000,000 people in the United States, including 12,000,000 children, continue to live in households that do not have an adequate supply of food; and

Whereas selfless sacrifice breeds a genuine spirit of thanksgiving, both affirming and restoring fundamental principles in our society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates Thursday, November 20, 2008, as ''Feed America Day''; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to sacrifice 2 meals on Feed America Day and to donate the money that they would have spent on food to a religious or charitable organization of their choice for the purpose of feeding the hungry.

NATIONAL VETERANS AWARENESS WEEK

The resolution (S. Res. 692) designating the week of November 9 through November 15, 2008, as ''National Veterans Awareness Week'' to emphasize the need to develop educational programs regarding the contributions of veterans to the country was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 692

Whereas tens of millions of Americans have served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the past century;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Americans have given their lives while serving in the Armed Forces during the past century;

Whereas the contributions and sacrifices of the men and women who served in the Armed Forces have been vital in maintaining the freedoms and way of life enjoyed by the people of the United States;

Whereas the advent of the all-volunteer Armed Forces has resulted in a sharp decline in the number of individuals and families who have had any personal connection with the Armed Forces;

Whereas this reduction in familiarity with the Armed Forces has resulted in a marked decrease in the awareness by young people of the nature and importance of the accomplishments of those who have served in the Armed Forces, despite the current educational efforts of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the veterans service organizations;

Whereas the system of civilian control of the Armed Forces makes it essential that the future leaders of the Nation understand the history of military action and the contributions and sacrifices of those who conduct such actions; and

Whereas in each of the years 2000 through 2007 the Senate has recognized the need to increase the understanding of the contributions of veterans among school-aged children by approving a resolution recognizing the week containing Veterans Day as ''National Veterans Awareness Week'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of November 9 through November 15, 2008, as ''National Veterans Awareness Week'' for the purpose of emphasizing educational efforts directed at elementary and secondary school students concerning the contributions and sacrifices of veterans; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Veterans Awareness Week with appropriate educational activities.

NATIONAL HOMELESS YOUTH AWARENESS MONTH

The resolution (S. Res. 693) recognizing the month of November 2008 as

''National Homeless Youth Awareness Month'' was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 693

Whereas between 1,600,000 and 2,800,000 children and teens are homeless in the United States each year, with many staying on the streets or in emergency shelters;

Whereas families with children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population and now make up approximately ⅓ of that population;

Whereas many homeless youth experience isolation and trauma while residing on the streets or in precarious housing situations and may eventually develop depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder;

Whereas homeless youth are typically too poor to secure basic needs and are unable to access adequate medical or mental health care;

Whereas many youth become homeless due to a lack of financial and housing resources as they exit juvenile corrections and foster care;

Whereas 12 to 36 percent of foster youth experience homelessness at least once after exiting foster care;

Whereas homeless youth are most often expelled from their homes by their guardians after physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or separated from their parents through death or divorce without adequate resources; and

Whereas awareness of the tragedy of youth homelessness and its causes must be heightened so that greater support for effective programs involving businesses, families, law enforcement agencies, schools, and community and faith-based organizations, aimed at helping youth remain off the streets becomes a national priority: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the values and efforts of businesses, organizations, and volunteers dedicated to meeting the needs of homeless children and teens;

(2) applauds the initiatives of businesses, organizations, and volunteers that employ time and resources to build awareness of the homeless youth problem, its causes, and potential solutions, and work to prevent homelessness among children and teens; and

(3) should recognize the month of November 2008 as ''National Homeless Youth Awareness Month'' and encourages these businesses, organizations, and volunteers to continue to intensify their efforts during the month of November.

NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK

The resolution (S. Res. 694) designating the week beginning October 19, 2008, as ''National Character Counts Week'' was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 694

Whereas the well-being of the United States requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry with good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent as violence by and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young people are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that people do not automatically develop good character and that, therefore, conscientious efforts must be made by institutions and individuals that influence youth to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young people to play a role in determining the future of the United States;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values, which form the foundation of democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of our youth reflect the character and conduct of society, and, therefore, every adult has the responsibility to teach and model ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character;

Whereas Congress encourages individuals and organizations, especially those who have an interest in the education and training of the young people of the United States, to adopt the elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society;

Whereas many schools in the United States recognize the need, and have taken steps, to integrate the values of their communities into their teaching activities; and

Whereas the establishment of National Character Counts Week, during which individuals, families, schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, civic groups, and other organizations focus on character education, is of great benefit to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning October 19, 2008, as ''National Character Counts Week''; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to embrace the elements of character identified by local schools and communities, such as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship; and

(B) to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

NATIONAL VETERANS AWARENESS WEEK

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise in support of a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the week including Veterans Day—November 9–15, 2008—be designated as ''National Veterans Awareness Week.'' This marks the ninth year I have introduced such as resolution, which has been adopted unanimously by the Senate on all previous occasions, and has been recognized by the President as an important objective. With our military men and women continuing to be on the front lines in Iraq and Afghanistan, it is no doubt appropriate that we recognize and honor the service and sacrifice of those who are currently serving to protect our freedom, as well as those who have served in the past.

The idea behind National Veterans Awareness Week actually came from a Delaware student, Samuel I. Cashdollar. In 2000, as a 13-year-old seventh grader at Lewes Middle School, Samuel won the Delaware VFW's Youth Essay Contest with a powerful presentation titled ''How Should We honor America's Veterans?'' Samuel's essay pointed out that we have Nurses' Week, Secretaries' Week, and Teachers' Week to rightly emphasize the importance of these occupations, but no comparable week to encourage, and honor, service in the military. That is why, every year since 2000, I have introduced a resolution designating National Veterans Awareness Week to focus on educating our youth on the contributions, heroism, and service of our veterans.

The reality is, during both World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, families were more likely to have a relative serving in the military. That is not the case today; tremendous advances in military technology, an all-volunteer force, and increases in productivity have greatly reduced the number of families with relatives who are active servicemembers or recent veteran. Coupled with the fact that the number of veterans who served in major conflicts like World War II is declining, it is more important than ever that we take the time to make sure students comprehend and appreciate the service and sacrifice of our veterans. National Veterans Awareness Week provides us with an opportunity to do just that. Additionally, with soldiers returning from the front lines with service-connected injuries, National Veterans Awareness Week reminds us how important it is that we keep our promise to veterans by providing them with the proper support and services they need once they return home. This promise is the most sacred obligation we have, and it is imperative that our children are also aware of the debt we owe our veterans.

In closing, let me add that, although many of us will not have the opportunity to serve our country in uniform, we must not forget our responsibility as citizens to fulfill the obligations we owe, both tangible and intangible, to those who have served and sacrificed on our behalf. By passing along this shared responsibility and recognition to future generations, our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren will continue to appreciate and honor what our veterans have accomplished in order to appropriately confront the many challenges they are sure to encounter.•

NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise in support of a resolution designating the week of October 19 through 25 as the 2008 ''National Character Counts Week.'' I would also like to recognize and thank my colleague and good friend, Senator CHRIS DODD, for his support of Character Counts and his partnership on numerous legislative issues throughout the years.

Our character is the foundation of who we are as people and how we are perceived by the world. Every day our character and ethics are tested through the decisions we make and the behavior we exhibit. The National Character Counts program focuses on ''Six Pillars of Character,'' which are promoted through school- and community-based character education programs across the country. The six pillars are: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship.

I have supported Character Counts throughout the years because I believe this program reaches out to all youth and adults, as the Character Counts Coalition states, no matter the individual's race, creed, politics, gender, or wealth. In my home State of New Mexico, we have run many successful Character Counts programs throughout the years. While many schools initiate Character Counts programs there are also many other organizations that develop character-based programming. As I prepare to leave the Senate, I would like to reflect upon some of the tremendous accomplishments of this program and how it continues to affect New Mexicans in a positive way.

This year, the New Mexico Character Education Program, funded by the Partnership in Character Education Federal Grant, included 14 school districts and five charter schools statewide, with 50,726 students participating in 106 schools statewide. Through this program, the ''Six Pillars of Character'' have become a common thread of communication for students, teachers and parents across the State. In addition, 3,640 coaches, athletic directors and youth sports officials worked, in conjunction with the New Mexico Activities Association, to incorporate the goal of teaching the ''Pursuing Victory with Honor'' theme to students participating in sports. I am thrilled that schools and communities in New Mexico saw a marked increase in leadership role participation and a change in the school climate: Eugene Field Elementary School in Albuquerque, NM, has seen a decrease in discipline referrals from five per day to five in the school year. All of the organizations and schools who have been involved, including those not mentioned here, are to be commended for their hard work in developing these programs and spreading the message that character truly does count.

In addition to these numbers, which show the remarkable affect Character Counts is having on my home State of New Mexico, there are many individual stories about how New Mexicans are affecting each other's lives on a day to day basis as a result of this program. One particularly touching story is that of 9-year-old Jacob Thomson, who lives in Clovis, NM. Jacob has cystic fibrosis, and when he missed the big basketball game to go to the hospital for treatment, the Clovis High School basketball team went and visited him in the hospital, bringing him a basketball, a shirt, and a smile. These athletes had been involved with the Character Counts program and displayed what a powerful impact this program has had and continues to have.

During the week of October 19, I hope everyone takes the time to participate in a Character Counts event in their local area. I know in New Mexico we will be having some special celebrations. On October 17, a Character Counts Proclamation will be made at the Chaves County Court House in Roswell, NM. On October 20, Hagerman Elementary School in Hagerman, NM will be dedicating a Character Counts Mural. On October 21, a zoo tour and pillar presentation will be held at Spring River Park for grades 3–5 in Roswell, NM.

I believe this program is making a difference in my home State and across the country. I want to encourage more people to become involved with the Character Counts program, but most of all I hope individuals will take the time to reflect on what the ''Six Pillars of Character'' mean to them.

I hope all of my colleagues will support this effort.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, today Senator DOMENICI and I introduced a resolution designating the third week of October as ''National Character Counts Week.'' Senator DOMENICI and I have worked together for many years on the issue of character education and hope that by designating a special week to this cause, we may highlight the importance of character building activities in schools not only this week but all year long.

In 1994, Senator DOMENICI and I first established the Partnerships in Character Education Pilot Project and have worked regularly since then to commemorate National Character Counts Week. Character Counts was founded on a simple notion: Our core ethical values aren't just important to us as individuals—they form the very foundation of democratic society. We know that we in order to face our challenges as communities and as a Nation, we need our children to be both well-educated and trained—and that begins with instilling character in our children.

Trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship—these are the six pillars of character. Character education provides students a context within which to learn those values and integrate them into our daily lives. Indeed, if we view education simply as the imparting of knowledge to our children, then we not only miss an opportunity, but as also jeopardize our future. Children want direction— to be taught right from wrong. Young people yearn for consistent adult involvement, and when they get it, we know they are less inclined to use illegal drugs, to vandalize, or commit suicide. The American public wants character education in our schools, too. Studies show that approximately 90 percent of Americans support schools teaching character education.

Character education programs work. Currently, there are character education programs across all 50 States in rural, urban and suburban areas at every grade level. Schools across the country that have adopted strong character education programs report better student performance, fewer discipline problems, and increased student involvement within the community.

Support for character education crosses party lines. Indeed, there is no stronger advocate for character education than my good friend, Senator PETE DOMENICI. I have had the distinct pleasure of working with him to ensure that all our children not only acquire strong math and science skills, but also the skills they need to develop into good and decent human beings.

Senator DOMENICI has worked tirelessly on behalf of our Nation's children, and as he winds down his career in the Senate, I would like to take a moment to thank him for his good work and friendship. He will be sorely missed in the halls of this building, and we all wish his wife, Nancy, and him the very best.

This renewed focus on character sends a wonderful message to Americans and will help reinvigorate our efforts to get communities and schools involved. With this resolution, it is my hope that even more communities will make character education a part of every child's life. I hope that my colleagues will support this important effort.

ORDER FOR PRINTING OF SENATE DOCUMENT

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the tributes to retiring Senators that appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD be printed as a Senate document and that Senators be permitted to submit such tributes for inclusion until Friday, November 21, 2008.

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

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

S. RES. 660

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I wish to clarify, with respect to S. Res. 660, the amendment, which was agreed to, was to the resolution; the resolution, as amended, was agreed to, and the preamble was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2008

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 11 a.m. on Monday, September 29; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, 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 until 12 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees; that at 12 noon, the Senate resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 2095, the Federal Rail Safety Improvement Act of 2007, with the Republican leader controlling the time from 12 p.m. until 12:15 p.m., and the majority leader controlling the time from 12:15 p.m. until 12:30 p.m.

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

PROGRAM

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, under a previous order, at 12:30 p.m., the Senate will proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2095.

RECESS UNTIL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2008, AT 11 A.M.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:28 p.m., recessed until Monday, September 29, 2008, at 11 a.m.