

the last 2 years for these last Presidencies. But, unfortunately, that is not the case with the current President. We are not on track to get that number confirmed. In fact, we have only had six confirmed.

That is why our leader, Senator McCONNELL, sought to have an agreement with the majority leader to try to get more circuit judges confirmed. An agreement was reached that at least three judges would be confirmed by the end of this month.

Now, what is interesting is that up to now, there has been sort of a sense that: Well, it is not possible to get very many judges confirmed. It takes a long time, and there is a lot of process involved. But what this latest agreement demonstrates, as Senator SPECTER, who spoke earlier, pointed out, is that when the majority party wants to, it can act very quickly to confirm judges. In fact, it can move very quickly.

That is what Senator LEAHY, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, is now doing because, unfortunately, he does not want to take the judges who are in the queue and get those judges considered by the committee on the floor of the Senate and voted on by the Senate. He has judges that he would rather get considered, but they were way behind in the process. So he is speeding them up, getting them through the process very quickly, in breach of what had been the policy in the past.

Nevertheless, he is moving them along very quickly with an intention, I gather, to try to comply with this agreement and get them confirmed by the end of the month. That is a good thing in the sense that we will get three more circuit court nominees.

I suspect it does illustrate that the Judiciary Committee and the Senate can act quickly when we want to get these confirmations accomplished. But that will leave us several more judges who have been pending a long time. That will leave us the months of June, July, and September, at least, when we can confirm additional nominees. The question will be, what will happen then? Will we act with similar alacrity?

We have one judge nominee, Peter Keisler, who has been pending for almost 2 years now. His hearing has been held. All he has to do is come before the committee. That will take 1 or 2 weeks at the most, and he could be on the floor of the Senate. We have other nominees from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, four nominees pending in the Judiciary Committee. Judge Robert Conrad and Steve Matthews are ready for hearings. Mr. Rod Rosenstein of Maryland could be ready but is being blocked by the two Senators from his State. Judge Steven Agee had a hearing last week.

So there are judges in the queue who could be dealt with. There is no reason

to hold them back except a possible desire not to get them confirmed or politics. I don't know what is behind it. There is no reason not to move forward with these nominees.

The Washington Post, no big supporter of the President, said recently, after we confirmed one court of appeals nominee:

That should be only the beginning. . . . In the past two years, the Senate has confirmed seven nominees to the Court of Appeals; 16 such nominees were confirmed during President Bill Clinton's final two years in office.

It appears unlikely that Democratic Senators will match that number, but they should at least give every current nominee an up-or-down vote and expeditiously process the nominees to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit, where five of the court's 15 seats are vacant.

That was an editorial entitled, "Judges, and Justice, Delayed: The Senate Needs To Move Faster On Court Nominations," of April 15, 2008. That is obviously very true. There is no reason these other judges cannot be considered as well. When we ask the question, what is really going on, it is that the chairman of the committee apparently is desirous of picking and choosing which nominees move forward. It is not a matter that the nominees cannot move forward.

In one case, or in two or three cases, they are ready to have the hearings. In one case, the hearing has already been held. So it is literally only a matter of a week or two before those nominees could be brought to the Senate floor. As illustrated by the current process, to get these other judges confirmed by Memorial Day, it is clear that when we want to we can accelerate the process and get the job done.

I will close by noting that regarding the nominee who has been pending now for almost 2 years, Peter Keisler, the Washington Post had this to say:

Peter Keisler was nominated in 2006 to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit; his confirmation hearing was in August of that year. It is a travesty that he has yet to get a vote from the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Here, I will interpose, what is the holdup? Going back to the editorial:

Mr. Keisler, who was chief of the Justice Department's Civil Division before joining a private law firm, earns plaudits from the right and left for stellar intellect and his judicial demeanor. Democrats have held up Mr. Keisler's nomination over a squabble about whether the DC Circuit needs 12 full-time judges. That dispute is over: Congress eliminated the 12th seat this year. Mr. Keisler should be confirmed forthwith.

So, clearly, we have nominees who should be confirmed. They are in the queue waiting. They could be easily taken up this week or next week. Their hearings need to be held. They need to be brought to the Senate floor and I urge my colleagues to work with us to move this process forward so these important nominees can be considered by the full Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

FAA MODERNIZATION ACT

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the FAA Modernization Act, which we are debating in the Senate today, makes critical improvements that will ensure our aviation system is safe and efficient. That will put us on a path to modernizing our air traffic control system.

Now, in a short while, early this afternoon, the Senate will vote on whether we will finish this bill and send it to conference or whether Republicans are again going to refuse to work with us and force us to take this bill off the Senate floor.

I hope we are going to vote to move forward this afternoon. My colleagues on the Commerce and Finance Committees worked very hard on this important bill because it is critical to our Nation's economy that our aviation system work smoothly. We have some serious problems that we need to address.

Our air travel infrastructure is aging fast. It needs to be updated. The bill before us will help us modernize our aviation system to ensure that it continues to be the safest in the world.

We also have to take action to help carriers deal with rising fuel costs and, of course, to protect our passengers by reducing flight delays and cancellations.

Unfortunately, as we speak this morning, the Senate is essentially deadlocked. Republicans say they object to certain tax provisions, even though this bill, I remind everyone, was supported overwhelmingly when it was marked up in the Finance Committee. But our Republican colleagues insist that we strip out every provision that isn't directly linked to aviation. If that isn't done, they say they are going to filibuster this bill and keep us from ever getting to a final vote on it.

The majority leader has said time and again that he would welcome amendments to the bill, but Republicans have refused. Instead of working with us to come to an agreement on the points they oppose, they are going to block the whole bill.

What is most unfortunate about the Republican filibuster today is that this is a vitally important piece of legislation. Although my job as chairman of the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee is to deal with appropriations, not authorizations, I can also tell you that this FAA bill is not just a bill that would be nice to have, it is a bill we must have.

Some of our most important aviation authorities expire at the end of this June. That means by the end of next month, if this bill is not enacted, the FAA will no longer have the authority

to spend money out of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

Every penny that has been appropriated for purchasing and modernization at the FAA is paid for out of that fund. So if this bill doesn't become law at the end of next month, billions of dollars in projects at the FAA are going to grind to a halt.

If this bill doesn't become law, all of the employees who work on those projects will be told to stay home because the agency would not be able to pay them.

Mr. President, that is not all. Republican obstruction of this bill would cost billions of dollars in capital projects at our Nation's airports. The entire Airport Improvement Program, or AIP, would be shut down, and billions of dollars in critical safety improvements at airports across the country would go unspent.

Finally, our ability to collect ticket taxes from air travelers in order to fund our trust fund will run out. That would push the FAA's primary source of funding closer to bankruptcy.

Mr. President, these are not just small things. These programs ensure that airplanes and airports operate safely, and nobody can argue that safety would not be harmed if we shut down the ability of the FAA to modernize its long-outdated radar infrastructure.

I wish to talk about one of the non-aviation provisions that the Republicans say is a reason they are standing in the way of this important critical piece of legislation. I want to tell you why I believe it is critical to keep it in this legislation. The provision I am referring to addresses an urgent problem with the highway trust fund.

If we don't act now, the highway trust fund will go bankrupt sometime

next year. If that happens, it will put a stop to Federal road projects across our entire country. That means bridge improvements, turn lanes, highway widenings, and countless projects would no longer get the Federal funding that has been promised. These are vital projects to all of our communities. They ensure that our highways are safe. They are essential to commerce and economic development.

It is critical to every State in our Nation and everybody who drives on our Federal highway system that we find a way to keep this trust fund solvent.

I have been sounding the alarm over this looming disaster for almost 2 years. We are at a point now where we have to find a fix to ensure that we don't have to make disastrous cuts in our highway spending next year.

Very early in this Congress, both Chairman BAUCUS and Ranking Member GRASSLEY committed in writing to myself and my ranking member, Senator BOND, that they would make this fix that is now contained in this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter to Senator BOND and myself be 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 FINANCE,

Washington, DC, January 25, 2007.

Hon. PATTY MURRAY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Transportation,
Treasury, the Judiciary, Housing and
Urban Development, and Related Agencies,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER BOND,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Transportation,
Treasury, the Judiciary, Housing
and Urban Development, and Related Agencies,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS MURRAY AND BOND: Meet-
ing the funding obligations laid out in

SAFETEA-LU is of vital importance to our nation's transportation system. According to the recent CBO projections, the Highway Trust Fund shows a shortfall of several billion dollars in fiscal year 2009, the last year of SAFETEA-LU. The Senate Finance Committee is dedicated to finding the necessary revenues to keep the Highway Trust Fund whole for the life of the current authorization. We are actively working on several options to accomplish this task.

We appreciate this opportunity to share our commitment to meeting the nation's transportation needs.

Sincerely yours,

MAX BAUCUS,
Chairman.

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY,
Ranking Member.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, in the tax portion of the aviation bill, Chairman BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY are keeping their word. This provision in this bill authorizes that there will be enough money to continue highway projects under SAFETEA-LU—the Federal transportation planning bill.

As I said, this addresses an urgent need. If the highway trust fund provision is stripped from this bill, my subcommittee could be required to cut highway spending for 2009 by \$14 billion just to keep the trust fund out of bankruptcy next year. That will represent a cut of more than one-third in a single year.

I think all of our colleagues should know exactly what is being put at risk if the highway trust fund provisions were to be stripped out of this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that a table that has been prepared by the Federal Highway Administration be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION OF OBLIGATION LIMITATION

[Scenario 1: Obligation Limitation Distribution for FY 2008 Based on Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008. Scenario 2: Obligation Limitation Distribution for FY 2009 Based on Obligation Limitation of \$27.2 Billion]

State	Total obligation limitation		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Difference
Alabama	652,726,547	454,824,733	(197,901,814)
Alaska	282,066,711	213,461,360	(68,605,351)
Arizona	645,075,344	423,184,887	(221,890,457)
Arkansas	408,704,023	286,719,068	(121,984,955)
California	3,027,693,941	2,162,914,748	(864,779,193)
Colorado	439,113,155	305,442,339	(133,670,816)
Connecticut	448,398,704	298,155,051	(150,243,653)
Delaware	128,377,882	89,408,810	(38,969,072)
Dist. of Col.	131,278,091	89,055,744	(42,222,347)
Florida	1,646,926,789	1,102,615,868	(544,310,921)
Georgia	1,189,444,266	808,957,462	(380,486,804)
Hawaii	138,186,609	92,455,082	(45,731,527)
Idaho	240,341,940	168,827,927	(71,514,013)
Illinois	1,116,883,893	783,330,484	(333,553,409)
Indiana	837,221,544	581,195,810	(256,025,734)
Iowa	376,023,626	242,857,239	(133,166,387)
Kansas	331,623,187	223,029,846	(108,593,341)
Kentucky	563,101,468	388,477,945	(174,623,523)
Louisiana	525,533,278	351,623,950	(173,909,328)
Maine	145,807,693	101,473,221	(44,334,472)
Maryland	526,801,824	351,819,107	(174,982,717)
Massachusetts	563,444,067	365,897,655	(197,546,412)
Michigan	949,589,055	722,171,474	(227,417,581)
Minnesota	516,029,374	391,306,319	(124,723,055)
Mississippi	386,729,693	267,581,968	(119,147,725)
Missouri	762,557,035	530,486,038	(232,070,997)
Montana	307,593,579	218,174,703	(89,418,876)
Nebraska	241,810,163	163,744,876	(78,065,287)
Nevada	235,089,219	145,744,407	(89,344,812)
New Hampshire	148,716,449	100,205,953	(48,510,496)
New Jersey	869,636,446	582,846,004	(286,790,442)
New Mexico	302,478,979	217,029,410	(85,449,569)
New York	1,520,182,342	990,367,322	(529,815,020)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION OF OBLIGATION LIMITATION—Continued

[Scenario 1: Obligation Limitation Distribution for FY 2008 Based on Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008. Scenario 2: Obligation Limitation Distribution for FY 2009 Based on Obligation Limitation of \$27.2 Billion]

State	Total obligation limitation		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Difference
North Carolina	926,525,517	651,798,430	(274,727,087)
North Dakota	202,565,774	139,213,152	(63,352,622)
Ohio	1,166,229,708	840,803,111	(325,426,597)
Oklahoma	503,342,513	342,367,319	(160,975,194)
Oregon	377,426,038	255,186,729	(122,239,309)
Pennsylvania	1,505,915,429	992,854,989	(513,060,440)
Rhode Island	169,131,952	109,296,597	(59,835,355)
South Carolina	533,174,501	362,727,197	(170,447,304)
South Dakota	212,627,616	151,170,837	(61,456,779)
Tennessee	705,609,706	488,908,923	(216,700,783)
Texas	2,676,992,892	1,855,034,583	(821,958,309)
Utah	234,081,641	160,420,055	(73,661,586)
Vermont	136,260,491	96,554,996	(39,705,495)
Virginia	856,744,956	600,370,965	(256,373,991)
Washington	572,683,600	380,729,769	(191,953,831)
West Virginia	352,622,384	244,799,450	(107,822,934)
Wisconsin	625,583,865	444,299,449	(181,284,416)
Wyoming	210,639,995	153,148,013	(57,491,982)
Subtotal	32,573,345,494	22,485,071,374	(10,088,274,120)
Allocated Programs	4,127,089,170	1,909,255,590	(2,217,833,580)
High Priority Projects	2,740,953,600	1,922,227,200	(818,726,400)
Projects of National & Regional Significance	410,949,000	230,558,400	(180,390,600)
National Corridor Infrastructure Improvement Program	449,988,000	252,460,800	(197,527,200)
Transportation Projects	590,259,516	331,158,586	(259,100,930)
Bridge (Sec. 144(g))	92,400,000	64,800,000	(27,600,000)
Transfer to Sections 154 & 164	231,066,579	4,468,050	(226,598,529)
Total	41,216,051,359	27,200,000,000	(14,016,051,359)

Mrs. MURRAY. The agency's table shows all of us the amount of money each and every State will see cut next year if the highway trust fund were not fixed and if we are required to fix it through the appropriations process for 2009. No State will be spared. Look up your own State. Texas will lose \$822 million. Kentucky will lose \$175 million. Minnesota will lose \$125 million. Maine would lose \$44 million. The list goes on. Look up your State and learn what is at risk if we don't vote to move this bill forward and solve this problem.

I remind my colleagues that the provisions in this bill do not fix the trust fund on the long-term basis. The fix that is in this bill will only be sufficient to keep the highway trust fund in the black through 2009. But cutting this provision would not just mean States would lose the ability to make urgent road improvements, it would also mean a loss of a half million jobs across our Nation.

Many of my colleagues have talked about the terrible impact felt in the construction sector by the recent economic slowdown. Some have called for economic stimulus proposals to get the sector back on its feet.

I have to say, stripping the highway trust provision out of this bill will have the exact opposite effect. It will mean layoffs at a time when our economy badly needs help. So I hope our colleagues take that into consideration when we vote this afternoon on whether to move forward on this bill.

In addition, I hope my colleagues remember that earlier this year we learned some disturbing news about the FAA's handling of safety inspections at Southwest Airlines. We learned that the FAA had not reviewed Southwest's system for complying with certain agency safety directives since 1999. That revelation caused a great

deal of concern about the FAA's safety inspections across the country, with very good reason. Those inspections are important because they help our airlines and the FAA discover potential problems and address them before there is a tragedy.

But when Congress began looking into the problem, we found it was much more extensive. Last month, at a hearing with the Acting FAA Administrator, Robert Sturgell, and the Department of Transportation inspector general, I learned for well over 5 years the FAA had not examined whether Southwest was using the right safety systems for certain maintenance requirements.

Now, you can imagine I was concerned to hear about that. So I asked him how many other airlines had missed safety inspections. Mr. Sturgell could not answer me. Well, I asked him to get it back to me. I finally received an answer. The FAA now tells us it has failed to perform dozens of mandatory inspections at seven other major air carriers.

In fact, the FAA now says it has missed more than 100 of these required safety inspections at major airlines. Mr. Sturgell said that part of the reason might be "inadequate resources." Well, I am not sure how that could be. I have been working, along with my colleagues, to increase funding for FAA inspections for the last 7 years—in fact and this is true of my appropriations subcommittee, whether I have been chairman or my Republican colleagues have been chairman, for the last 4 years. We have provided more funding for more safety inspectors than the FAA has ever requested of us. So this is a funding issue? The FAA hasn't been honest about the true needs of its agency.

Now, I know Congress has been doing its part to build the inspection work-

force without the benefit of a request from the FAA, and as a result, we have hundreds more inspectors across the country than the FAA has ever requested. Either way, I have serious concerns because the agency has insisted that the airlines must be the ones to guarantee the safety of their operations, and it is said that FAA inspectors are best used to ensure that the airlines have assistance to do the job. Now we are being told that the FAA is years behind in inspecting those very systems.

The lesson from the Southwest debacle is that these safety inspections matter. They are one of the best indicators of whether an airline has its act together when it comes to maintenance and safety compliance. Clearly, the FAA needs to bring more focus and leadership to meeting its own self-imposed deadlines, and we will be looking for quarterly reports and answers on this as we move forward.

So with all of these safety concerns as a backdrop, this afternoon we are now facing a filibuster from our Republican colleagues who want to bring down the FAA safety authorization bill. We have a bill before us that clearly offers us a chance to make a difference for safety, for our airlines, for our passengers, for our highways, and for our economy. We are talking about a bill that ensures the safety of our air travel. This is a critically important bill and, by the way, until recently a bipartisan one. But now we are hearing that the Republicans want to wage their 68th filibuster on a bill that is important to all of us.

We have the ability to move forward. I urge our Republican colleagues to work with us and to not obstruct this bill this afternoon because anyone who has stood in an endless line at an airport or had their flight canceled or

wanted to have important highway improvements done is counting on us to do the job. So I urge my colleagues to negotiate instead of blocking progress, and I hope they will work with us to do this quickly as we move to the bill today.

Mr. President, I thank you, and I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, first I wish to thank Senator MURRAY for her comments. I couldn't agree with her more. I know the people of Maryland are very much concerned about the FAA reauthorization bill and getting it done. Passenger safety is critically important to the people of Maryland and this Nation. Modernizing our air system is very important. I thank Senator MURRAY for the comments she made.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I wish to first respond, if I might, to the comments Senator KYL made in regard to consideration of judicial appointments.

Of course, one of the most important responsibilities each one of us in the Senate has is to deal with confirmation of judges who have lifetime appointments to the Federal bench. It seems to me the Republicans are criticizing the Democratic leadership because sometimes they think we move too slowly, and now they are criticizing us for moving too fast on nominations. I don't quite understand it.

I hope the public will look at the record. When President Clinton was President of the United States, when he left office, there were 32 vacancies on the circuit courts of this Nation. Today, that number stands at 12. We have moved the confirmation process forward. I think we have done it in the appropriate manner.

I would also point out that there have been three circuit court judges who have had some controversy surrounding their confirmations in which there was opposition by Democrats, but at no time did Democrats delay the consideration of those nominations on the floor. They came up, they were voted on, there was never a filibuster, and there was never an effort made to slow it down. In fact, on one judicial appointment that was voted for on this floor, it was the Republicans who asked for the delay so they could get the necessary votes to get the nomination out of committee. So I think the record speaks for itself as to the consideration of judicial appointments.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I think it is ironic that the Republican whip used this opportunity to talk about delaying judicial appointments when the

Republicans are in their 68th filibuster in this Congress. Sixty-eight filibusters. The most recent, of course, is the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act, the bill that is on the floor right now that we will have a chance to vote on later today. We have been on this bill for over a week without a vote because the Republicans are filibustering it. This is a bill which is critically important to the people of this Nation—first and foremost because of safety. I think Senator MURRAY pointed this out very clearly.

We need to implement the next generation of an air transportation system that was recommended in 2004. We still haven't implemented that. This legislation provides \$290 million annually to modernize our satellite-based system. I am told there are some automobiles that have more sophisticated guidance systems or satellite identification systems than our planes. We need to do a better job.

We have a bill that was crafted in a bipartisan way in our committee that has come forward. Let's consider it on the floor for the sake of the people of this Nation—for their safety. We know that every year millions and millions more people are flying. Air traffic is up. We need to modernize our system for the safety of the people of this country.

We need more safety inspectors; we certainly know that from what has happened this year with the number of aircraft that were not properly inspected. This bill will provide the wherewithal in order to make sure we carry out the inspections in the best interests of the people of this Nation.

I am sure people are very aware of their fellow citizens being stranded on runways for up to 11 hours without being tended to. This legislation provides for a passengers bill of rights so that we have some basic protection for those who travel by air in this country.

It is important for our entire country, but let me just point out what it means in Maryland.

We have 20 million passengers who go through the Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport, adding \$5.1 billion to the economy of my State of Maryland. I could talk about the essential air service which affects one community in my State, the Hagerstown Regional Airport. That is in this bill.

My point is that this bill is a comprehensive bill that affects every part of our country, and it deserves a vote on this floor.

Hagerstown Regional Airport is critically important to the economic development of the people of that region, and the central air service which is extended in this legislation allows it to become the economic stimulus for additional growth in the Hagerstown area. So there is a lot depending upon this bill moving forward.

Yes, later today we are going to have a vote. It is a very simple vote. It is a vote on whether we are going to move forward on the legislation or we are going to allow the filibuster to continue—the 68th filibuster the Republicans have initiated in this Congress.

Majority Leader REID has made it clear that if the Republicans or any Member of the Senate doesn't like a provision in the bill, they can offer an amendment to take it out. We will have a vote on that amendment. There is no effort being made here to stop debate. What we are trying to do is take up a bill, not spend a full week in doing no work on the floor because we are in a filibuster. Let's end this filibuster, let's take up the amendments, let's vote on the amendments, and let the majority rule on this very important subject. That is what we are asking for today.

This is a bipartisan bill. It has enjoyed bipartisan support. The public wants us—Democrats and Republicans—to work together on issues that are critically important to the future of our country. Air traffic and passenger safety is critically important to the future of America. So I urge my colleagues to put aside partisan differences and allow us to let democracy work. Allow us to vote on the issues. Allow us to bring forward this critically important bill to the people of this country. We will have a chance to do that later today, and I hope that the necessary Members of this body will vote to put aside their partisan differences and allow us to have a vote for the sake of the safety of the people of this Nation.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2007

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2881, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2881) to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal years 2008 to 2011, to improve aviation